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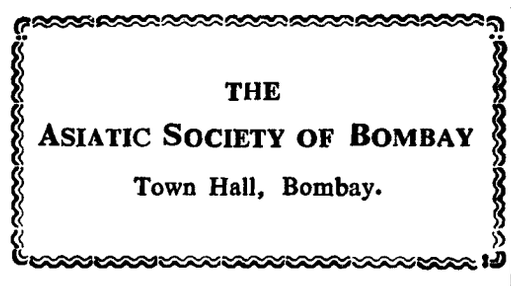

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N° 1.

f Letters from Lord CORNWALLIS to the Court of ors and Secret Committee, dated 1ſt Auguſt 1805; the Court of Directors, dated 9th Auguſt 1805.

To the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors.

Sirs,

he earlieſt opportunity of an overland Diſpatch to inform you of my this place, and of my having taken upon me the Office of Governor he 30th ult.

o my great concern, that we are ſtill at war with Holkar, and that we ſaid to be at Peace with Scindia, I have determined to proceed imme- Upper Provinces, that I may be at hand to avail myſelf of the interval ſent rainy ſeaſon muſt occaſion in the military operations to endeavour, done without a ſacrifice of our honour, to terminate by negotiation, a ich the moſt brilliant ſucceſs can afford us no ſolid benefit, and which, ntinue, muſt involve us in pecuniary difficulties which we ſhall hardly be ent.

I have the honour to be,
Honble. Sirs,
Your m[f] ob[t] and faithful Serv[t]
(Signed) *Cornwallis.*

A true Copy:
ned) *G. Robinſon*, P. Sec[y].

---

nble. Court of Directors for the Affairs of the Eaſt India Company.

Calcutta, 1ſt Auguſt 1805.

Sirs,

here early in the Morning of the 30th ult. and a few hours afterwards in Council, and aſſumed the Government.

o early a period attempt to enter into a particular account of the ſtate and can only at preſent ſay, with concern, that we are not yet at Peace, reſſure on your Finances is ſo ſevere, that had the Bullion ſent out in e preſent ſeaſon been withheld, I know not how our difficulties could come. Sir John Gore was ſo kind as to take on board the Meduſa ſum out of one of your Ships * at Madras, which he engaged to deliver this Preſidency. This Treaſure has already had ſome effect in lower- on the Paper.

* Lord Duncan.

I have the honour to be,
Honble. Sirs,
Your moſt obed[t] and faithful Servant,
(ſigned) *Cornwallis.*

---

ble. Court of Directors for the Affairs of the Eaſt India Company.

Sirs,

ſt objects to which my attention has been directed ſince my acceſſion ment, was an enquiry into the State of your Finances, the reſult of moſt diſcouraging proſpects, and has convinced me, that unleſs ſome ſures are taken to reduce our Expences, it will be impoſſible to meet, ontingency of a renewed war with Scindia, and thoſe Powers who o confederate with him; and, however anxious I feel to promote any

accommodation

accommodation with Scindia, that ſhall not be attended with a loſs of our honour, or with any ſacrifice that would be injurious to the national character, I deem it equally incumbent on me, to be prepared to reſiſt his demands if they ſhould prove to be founded on claims that are inadmiſſible.

The moſt burthenſome, and at the ſame time the leaſt uſeful part of the exiſting Military Expences, ariſes from very numerous bodies of irregular troops, which I find have been entertained, ſome of them under implied ſpecific engagements that will render the immediate diſmiſſal of them a meaſure of ſome difficulty, but by far the greateſt proportion of them under no other obligation than that of expediency, and theſe we are at liberty of courſe to diſcharge whenever that expediency ſhall, in the opinion of your Government, no longer exiſt.

I am aware that it may be urged, that the diſmiſſion of any great number of theſe troops, may be attended with the conſequence of their taking ſervice with our enemies; but weighing the probability of that circumſtance in its utmoſt extent, and conſidering that at this period your regular troops are little ſhort of five months, and many of the Public Departments on which any movement of our armies depend, ſtill more in Arrear, and that this deſcription of irregular troops are a drain upon your Treaſury of near 6 Lacks of Rupees per month, I ſee no poſſible means of keeping your Regular Army properly paid and equipped, and of retaining at the ſame time in pay ſo expenſive an eſtabliſhment, which would certainly be leſs formidable if oppoſed to us in the field, than while they remain ſo diſtreſſing a drain upon our Reſources.

However well convinced I am of the propriety of getting rid of ſo ſerious a burthen as ſoon as poſſible, I find an almoſt inſuperable impediment to it in the preſent exhauſted ſtate of your Treaſuries, unleſs I can obtain the command of a ſum of money ſufficient in the firſt inſtance to pay off the Arrears due to theſe men, or unleſs I was to ſuffer the Arrears of your own troops to accumulate to a ſtill greater degree; and of that, even with the fulleſt confidence in the attachment of your native ſoldiery, it would not be either wiſe, juſt, or politic, to riſk the poſſible conſequence.

I am neceſſitated therefore to look to an extraordinary reſource in this ſtate of things; and that which has preſented itſelf to my mind as the moſt expedient, is the detenſion of the Treaſure deſtined for China, and expected in the ſhips under the convoy of Sir Thomas Troubridge. Whether that may be to the full extent of the £. 200,000 adviſed to be intended for China, or whether a proportion of it only is on thoſe ſhips, I am not informed, but the urgency of the caſe is ſo great here that I have taken upon myſelf to direct the whole of what may be imported on that part of the China fleet to be landed at Madras, and to be forwarded immediately to this Preſidency; and I have alſo ſtrongly urged the Madras Government, if they find they can ſpare £. 50,000 of the Specie allotted for the ſervice of that Preſidency, to conſign that ſum alſo to Bengal, applying to the Admiral for ſuch protection for the diſpatch of the Treaſure to Bengal, as may obviate all riſk from the danger of an enemy.

I am aware that a meaſure of a ſimilar kind had formerly not met your approbation; I truſt however that you will give me credit for an anxious deſire to regulate the principles of my Government on all occaſions, as much in conformity to the known expreſſion of your ſentiments as may be practicable; and you may likewiſe be aſſured, that if the proviſion of your full Inveſtment from China could be affected in any degree by the conſequences of the meaſure I have adopted, I ſhould have preferred ſtruggling through our difficulties, under every poſſible diſadvantage, rather than have ſubjected you to the diſappointment which an inſufficiency of Funds in China might have occaſioned; but upon the fulleſt information I could obtain of the preſent ſtate of the Trade betwixt the Ports of India and Canton, it is evident it will only require that permiſſion ſhould be given to your Select Committee there to extend the receipt of money for Bills on Bengal to an amount equivalent to the Treaſure detained at Madras; and ſuch is the aſtoniſhing increaſe of the Exports from India, eſpecially in the articles of Cotton and Opium from that place within theſe few years, that there cannot be a doubt of the ampleſt ſupplies being tendered for their acceptance, the experience of laſt year having proved that the offers of money exceeded the demands of your Treaſury there to the amount of near 40 Lacks of Rupees; and as the Exports of the preſent year are increaſed even beyond thoſe of the laſt, there can be as little doubt of an equal abundant reſource being open this ſeaſon, to the acceptance of your Supra Cargoes at Canton.

I ha

I have ſent this Diſpatch by a Packet which was taken up previous to my arrival, nd as I do not yet feel myſelf enabled to tranſmit either to your Honourable Court, r to your Secret Committee, any ſatisfactory account of the preſent ſtate of our olitical affairs, I ſhall defer ſaying any thing on that ſubject, until the diſpatch of he Meduſa, which ſhip Sir Edward Pellew has been ſo good as to order to be held n readineſs to carry home ſuch intelligence as I may wiſh to tranſmit, after I have been able to render myſelf more completely maſter of the effects, or changes in our ſituation, which the late very important occurrences are likely to produce.

I have the honour to be with the greateſt reſpect,
Honourable Sirs,
Your moſt obedient and faithful ſervant,
(Signed) *Cornwallis.*

On the River,
Auguſt 9th, 1805.

N° 2.

Copy of a Letter from Sir GEORGE BARLOW to the Chairman, dated the 6th October, and Copies of Letters from Lord CORNWALLIS to SCINDIA, and Lord LAKE, dated the 18th and 19th September, and enclosed in Sir GEORGE BARLOW's Letter.

To CHARLES GRANT, Eſq. Chairman of the Honourable Court of Directors.

Sir,

IT is with extreme ſorrow that I find myſelf called upon to perform the melancholy duty of acquainting you, that ſince the arrival of Marquis Cornwallis in Bengal his Lordſhip's health has progreſſively declined, and that the laſt account received from his Lordſhip's family, afford ſcarcely a hope that this revered Nobleman will ſurvive many days.

Thoſe accounts are dated the 30th ultimo, from Gazeepore, in the diſtrict of Benares. His Lordſhip had been removed on the preceding day from his boats to a convenient houſe at Gazeepore, in the hope that his removal to the ſhore might occaſion a favourable change in the ſtate of his health.

Under the embarraſſing circumſtances attendant on this heavy calamity, it has been judged to be for the good of the Public Service that I ſhould proceed immediately by relays to Benares, to join his Lordſhip for the purpoſe of aſſiſting in the conduct of the Negotiations for Peace, commenced by his Lordſhip, if his indiſpoſition ſhould continue, or of proſecuting the Negotiations to a concluſion in the ever to be deplored event of his Lordſhip's death.

The Public Service neceſſarily requires the preſence of Lord Lake with the Army in the field; and as no proviſion has been made by the Legiſlature for the very diſtreſſing and embarraſſing ſituation in which we are unhappily placed by the indiſpoſition of Lord Cornwallis, at a criſis when the Public Intereſts demand the preſence of a competent Authority near the ſcene of the depending negotiations, I have been compelled by my ſenſe of public duty to leave the charge of that branch of the Adminiſtration which muſt be conducted at Fort William in the hands of one Member of the Government. My juſtification for the adoption of this meaſure, will, I truſt, be found in the unprecedented nature of the caſe, and in the preſſing exigency which calls me from the Preſidency.

The charge of the buſineſs at this Preſidency will devolve during my abſence on Mr. Udny, who entirely concurs with me with regard to the neceſſity of the meaſure to which we have reſorted for the ſecurity of the Public Intereſts, and on whoſe experienced zeal and judgment the Honourable Court may place the moſt confident reliance.

The outline of the arrangements in the contemplation of Marquis Cornwallis for effecting a final accommodation with Dowlut Row Scindia and Jeſwunt Row Holkar, is ſtated in his Lordſhip's inſtructions to Lord Lake, dated the 19th ultimo, of which a Copy is annexed to this Diſpatch, for the information of the Honourable Secret Committee.

The lateſt advices received from Lord Lake afford the moſt ſatisfactory grounds of belief that Dowlut Row Scindia is now ſincerely diſpoſed to maintain the relations of amity with the Britiſh Government; and it cannot be doubted that this

diſpoſition will be confirmed by Lord Cornwallis's Letter to that Chief which accompanied his Lordſhip's inſtructions to Lord Lake.

I have the honour to encloſe Copies of Lieutenant Col. Malcolm's Diſpatches, dated the 18th and 20th of September, announcing the conſent of Dowlut Row Scindia to the departure of Mr. Jenkins, and the officers and ſuite attached to the Britiſh Reſidency, from his camp; and alſo the determination of Scindia to tranſmit to Kavil Nyne (one of the Vakeels on the part of Scindia who negotiated the Treaty of Sooye Anjungam) now in attendance on Lord Lake at Muttra, full powers to treat with the Britiſh Government. This courſe of proceeding on the part of Dowlut Row Scindia appears to me to conſtitute an unequivocal proof of the diſſolution of the Confederacy between Dowlut Row Scindia and Jeſwunt Row Holkar, formed by Scindia's late Miniſters Sergy Row Ghautky, and I entertain a confident expectation that it will be practicable to effect an early and ſatisfactory accommodation both with Scindia and Holkar on the baſis of Lord Cornwallis's inſtructions to Lord Lake.

By His Majeſty's ſhip Meduſa, which will ſail for England in the courſe of the preſent month, I ſhall have the honour to tranſmit complete Copies of every material Document recorded in the Political Department ſince the date of the laſt Diſpatch from this Government to the Honourable the Secret Committee; and I ſhall not fail to communicate regularly, by the monthly diſpatch overland, every occurrence which may be neceſſary for the information of the Honourable Committee. I have the honour to be, with great reſpect,

Sir,

Fort William, the 6th of October 1805. Your moſt obedient and faithful ſervant, (Signed) *G. H. Barlow.*

It is with the greateſt ſatisfaction I tranſmit a Copy of a Letter from Mr. Jenkins, dated the 15th ultimo, received ſince this Letter was written.

(Copy.)

To the Right Honourable Lord LAKE, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

IN the actual ſtate of the communication which your Lordſhip has been enabled to open with Dowlut Row Scindia it appears to me to be indiſpenſably neceſſary, with a view to the ſpeedy and ſatisfactory adjuſtment of all queſtions depending between the Britiſh Government and Dowlut Row Scindia, to determine without delay the general principles of the arrangement to be finally concluded with that Chieftain. This ſubject is neceſſarily connected with the diſpoſal of the Territories now in our poſſeſſion on the Weſt ſide of the Jumna, and with a conſideration of the means by which, without a poſitive violation of public faith, we may be relieved from the evils and embarraſſments inſeparably connected (in my decided judgment) with the maintenance of the alliances concluded with the ſeveral petty Chieftains on the North of Hindoſtan; it is my intention, in this diſpatch, therefore, to ſtate to your Lordſhip my general ſentiments upon theſe ſeveral points for your Lordſhip's information and guidance. The detail of theſe propoſed arrangements muſt neceſſarily form the ſubjects of future deliberation, under the advantages to be derived from your Lordſhip's future communication.

2. Your Lordſhip will have inferred from the general tenor of my Letters to your addreſs, and of the inſtructions iſſued under my authority to Lieutenant Col. Malcolm, that I am deſirous of abandoning all concern in the Territories on the Weſt of the Jumna, with the exception of Bundlechund, and of ſuch portion of Land as it may appear neceſſary to retain in the vicinity of Agra, for purpoſes connected with the poſſeſſion of that Fortreſs, and to render the river Jumna the frontier of the Company's Dominions to the Northward of Bundlechund. Your Lordſhip has alſo been apprized of my anxiety to abandon the Alliances at preſent ſubſiſting with the Rajahs of Jeynegur, Bhurtpore, and Macherry, and with the Rana of Gohud. It is foreign to the immediate ſubject of this diſpatch to enter into a diſcuſſion of the general principles of policy in which theſe ſentiments and reſolutions originate. Your Lordſhip will have traced the nature of thoſe principles in the various communications which I have had occaſion to make to you, or which have been made to your Lordſhip by my ſpecial authority.

3. The firſt and moſt important object of my attention is a ſatisfactory adjuſtment of all differences between the Britiſh Government and Dowlut Row Scindia, the

e principal obſtacles to which appear to be on the part of Scindia, the releaſe of e Britiſh Reſidency, and on our part the ceſſion to that Chieftain of the fortreſs Gwalior, and the province of Gohud. I am aware of the diſadvantages of immeately relinquiſhing, or even of compromiſing the demand which has been ſo reatedly and ſo urgently made for the releaſe of the Britiſh Reſidency; but I deem proper to apprize your Lordſhip that, as a mere point of honour, I am diſpoſed to mpromiſe or even to abandon that demand, if it ſhould ultimately prove to be only obſtacle to a ſatisfactory adjuſtment of affairs with Dowlut Row Scindia, d that I have hitherto been induced to ſupport it by the apprehenſion that the ves of ſuch a conceſſion might be miſinterpreted, and that it might lead to nands on the part of Scindia with which we could not comply without a ſacrifice dignity and intereſt incompatible with our ſecurity, and thereby render ſtill ore difficult of attainment the deſirable object of a general Pacification.

4. With regard to the ceſſion of Gwalior and Gohud, in my decided opinion, it deſirable to abandon our poſſeſſion of the former, and our connection with the tter, independently of any reference to a ſettlement of differences with Dowlut Row Scindia. I have therefore no heſitation in reſolving to transfer to Dowlut Row Scindia the poſſeſſion of that Fortreſs and Territory; ſecuring, however, a ſuitable roviſion for the Rana, an arrangement which under actual circumſtances I am ſatiſfied is entirely conſiſtent with our public faith. Upon this point I propoſe to ſtate my ſentiments more in detail in a ſubſequent part of this diſpatch.

5. But however deſirous I am to relinquiſh our poſſeſſion of Gwalior, and our connection with Gohud, it is not my intention to accede to the unconditional ſurrender of thoſe places. It appears by the communications made by Scindia directly to your Lordſhip, and indirectly through the agency of Moonſhee Kavil Nyne, that he demands the unconditional grant of thoſe places, the continuance of the Penſions, and Jagheers granted by the Treaty of Peace; the payment of the arrears of thoſe penſions, the ſurrender of the Diſtricts of Dholepoor, Baree, and Rajah Kerree, and the diſcharge of the net Revenue collected from thoſe places, according to the proviſions of the 7th Article of the Treaty of Peace, as the price of his ſeparation from the intereſts of Holkar. Scindia alſo appears to expect the grant of a portion of the territory conquered from Holkar. On the other hand I am extremely deſirous of relieving the Company from the burthen of theſe Penſions and Jagheers; and it is juſt that Scindia ſhould bear the charge of a ſuitable proviſion for the Rana of Gohud, the ſecure eſtabliſhment of which can alone enable us to transfer that province to Scindia. We poſſeſs an undoubted claim alſo to reimburſements for the Public and Private Loſſes occaſioned by the plunder of the Reſidency in the months of December 1804, and January 1805, by Dowlut Row Scindia's ſervants.

6. Theſe are the only demands which I am diſpoſed to make upon Dowlut Row Scindia in a general ſettlement of affairs; at the ſame time it will be at our option to augment the Ceſſions to Scindia by a portion of the Territory now in our poſſeſſion to the weſtward and ſouthward of Delhi. Being deſirous of abandoning that Territory altogether, the expediency of that additional Ceſſion is to be determined exclusively by political conſiderations; and if circumſtances ſhould admit of the diſſolution of the alliance with the Rajah of Jynegur, the amount of the tribute which Scindia will in that event be at liberty to demand from the Rajah may be conſidered as an additional benefit of the general arrangement.

7. With regard to the expediency of granting to Scindia any portion of the Territory to the weſtward and ſouthward of Delhi, and thereby re-eſtabliſhing the Mahratta power in a territory contigious to the Douab, I am of opinion that it is very deſirable, if poſſible, to eſtabliſh any other power in that quarter, and by that means place a barrier between our Territory in the Douab and that of Scindia in Hindoſtan; but I ſhould conſider either of thoſe arrangements to be more adviſable than to maintain the poſſeſſion of the Territory in queſtion, or to preſerve any connection with it. I ſhall ſtate to your Lordſhip in a ſubſequent part of this diſpatch the plan which occurs to me for the diſpoſal of that Territory, without aſſigning any portion of it to Dowlut Row Scindia.

8. In conformity to the preceding obſervations the following is the general plan of arrangement which I am deſirous of concluding with Dowlut Row Scindia:

1ſt.—To make over to Scindia the poſſeſſions of Gwalior and Gohud.

2d.—To transfer to him, according to the proviſions of the Treaty of Peace, the Diſtricts of Dholapoor, Baree, and Rajah Kerree; and to account to Scindia for the Collections from thoſe diſtricts ſince the Peace.

I am aware that this is not to be conſidered in the light of a Conceſſion; but I am willing to relinquiſh that ſtipulation of the Treaty which prohibits Scindia from ſtationing a force in thoſe diſtricts, an object which I ſhould ſuppoſe to be highly deſirable to that Chieftain.

3d.—The eventual reſtoration of the Jynegur Tribute, amounting, I underſtand, to the annual ſum of 3 Lacks of Rupees.

4th.—To require from Scindia his conſent to the abrogation of the Penſions, and to the reſumption of the Jaghires in the Douab, eſtabliſhed by the Treaty of Peace.

5th.—To require from Scindia the relinquiſhment of his Claim to the Arrears of the Penſion.

6th.—To demand a Compenſation for the Public and Private Loſſes ſuſtained by the Plunder of the Reſidency.

7th.—To require Scindia to make a proviſion for the Rana of Gohud, to the extent of 2½ or 3 Lacks of Rupees per annum, which I ſhould conceive to be amply ſufficient.

8th.—Your Lordſhip will underſtand this to be the arrangement which I am deſirous of concluding with Dowlut Row Scindia; but I ſhall be diſpoſed to relax in ſome of the demands in favour of the Company, and even to extend the Ceſſions to Scindia, if it ſhould appear to be neceſſary for the ſatisfactory adjuſtment of affairs between the two States; but it is my deſire that the Negotiation ſhould be commenced upon the baſis of this propoſed arrangement. The ſhortneſs of the communication between your Lordſhip and me will admit of references upon ſubſidiary points without materially impeding the progreſs of the Negotiation. Your Lordſhip will obſerve, that I propoſe to cede nothing to Scindia which it is in my judgment an object to retain, whilſt the advantages of the arrangement to the Company are conſiderable and important.

9. In any communications with Scindia or his Officers, reſpecting the Ceſſion of Gohud and Gwalior, Scindia muſt be given to underſtand that the Britiſh Government does not admit his claim to thoſe places, and that the transfer of them to his poſſeſſion is totally unconnected with the queſtion of right, and muſt be conſidered to be an act entirely gratuitous on our part.

10. With regard to Scindia's expectation of obtaining the grant of a portion of the territory conquered from Holkar by the Britiſh Arms, your Lordſhip is apprized of my inclination to reſtore the whole of thoſe conqueſts to Holkar; your Lordſhip, therefore, will not encourage any ſuch expectation on the part of Scindia.

11. From the general tenor of the ſentiments which I have ſtated, relative to an adjuſtment of affairs with Dowlut Row Scindia, your Lordſhip will have concluded that it is not my intention, under any circumſtances, to renew our late defenſive engagements with Dowlut Row Scindia. Your Lordſhip, however, will have inferred from the inſtructions addreſſed to Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, by my authority, under date the 9th inſtant, that I am diſpoſed to act in concert with Dowlut Row Scindia as an Ally againſt Holkar, until Holkar ſhall manifeſt a diſpoſition to accede to reaſonable terms of Peace.

12. From the tenor of the communications which I have received relative to the views and diſpoſition of Dowlut Row Scindia, there is every reaſon to believe that if aſſured of the Ceſſion of Gwalior and Gohud he would be ready not only to open a Negotiation with the Britiſh Government for the adjuſtment of other points, but alſo to comply with the demand which has hitherto been declared to be an indiſpenſable preliminary to any Negotiation. Your Lordſhip has acted in ſtrict conformity to the declared reſolutions of Government in maintaining that demand, unaccompanied by any ſpecific aſſurance in your reply to Scindia's late Letter, and in the correſponding communications made to Scindia and his Miniſter, under your Lordſhip's authority, through the channel of Lieut. Colonel Malcolm and Moonſhee Kavil Nyne. But being anxious to remove every obſtacle to the propoſed Negotiation, and being reſolved eventually to cede to Scindia the poſſeſſion of Gwalior and Gohud, I am not aware of any material objection to a candid declaration to Scindia of my intentions in his favour, on the condition of his ſeparation from Holkar, and his compliance with the demand for the releaſe of the Britiſh Reſidency. I have accordingly judged proper to addreſs a Letter to Scindia upon that ſubject, which will be tranſmitted by the Secretary to Lieut. Colonel Malcolm, for the purpoſe of being forwarded: a copy of it is encloſed for your Lordſhip's information. Your Lordſhip will obſerve, that I have given Dowlut Row Scindia reaſon to be aſ-

ſured

ured of the Ceſſion of Gwalior and Gohud, after he ſhall have ſeparated from Holkar, and diſmiſſed Mr. Jenkinſon; and I have deemed it adviſable to combine, with a declaration to that effect, a ſtatement of the general principles of policy by which I am deſirous of regulating the conduct of the Britiſh Government towards all the States of India. I am anxious to promulgate thoſe principles, with a view to reſtore to the Native States that confidence in the juſtice and moderation of the Britiſh Government which paſt events have conſiderably impaired, and which appears to me to be eſſential to the ſecurity and tranquillity of the Company's Dominions. Your Lordſhip will alſo obſerve, that I have endeavoured to repreſs any expectation on the part of Dowlut Row Scindia of deriving advantage from a perſeverance in his late equivocal courſe of conduct, and to induce him to apprehend that procraſtination or evaſion will expoſe to hazard the fulfilment of the intentions I have declared in his favour.

13. As connected with this ſubject, I now proceed to ſtate to your Lordſhip my ſentiments and reſolutions with regard to the queſtion of obtaining the diſpoſal of Gohud. The deſcription, contained in one of your Lordſhip's Diſpatches to the late Governor General, of the character and conduct of the Rana of Gohud, and the general tenor of the information I have received upon that ſubject, afford abundant proof of the utter inability of that Chieftain to regulate the affairs of his country, to preſerve its tranquillity, or to realize its Revenue under the ſupremacy of ſuch a Chieftain. The Territory muſt exhibit a conſtant ſcene of turbulence and diſorder unleſs it ſhall be placed under the abſolute management and controul of a local Britiſh authority. The Britiſh Government muſt be burthened and embarraſſed with the charge of adminiſtering the affairs of that country, without the advantage of our own laws and regulations, and without any other benefit than that of ſecuring the amount of the ſtipulated Subſidy for the payment of the ſubſidized troops which it would be neceſſary to keep in a ſtate of conſtant and active employment for the preſervation of tranquillity and the regulation of the Revenues. The Rana would in fact become a Penſioner upon the Britiſh Government, although the nominal Sovereign of a country eſtimated to yield a Revenue of 25 Lacks of Rupees per Annum. I am aware of the ſtipulation in the Treaty with the Rana, which ſecures to the Britiſh Government the realization of the amount of the Subſidy, by giving us a right to appoint a perſon to ſuperintend the Collection of that amount, in the event of a failure on the part of the Rana in the payment of it: But there are duties and obligations impoſed upon the Rana, by the terms of the Treaty, beyond the mere payment of the Subſidy, and his neglect, refuſal, or inability to fulfil them, would unqueſtionably juſtify the diſſolution of the Alliance: But independently of this conſideration, it may be obſerved that according to the acknowledged principles of public Law an Alliance which expoſes to hazard the moſt eſſential intereſts of either of the allied States, and conſequently endangers the very exiſtence of that State, may be abandoned without any implication of its public faith. At the ſame time it is incumbent upon a State ſo ſituated, to make ſuch compenſation to the other Contracting Party as circumſtances may render practicable. I have no heſitation in ſtating my decided opinion that the neceſſity of acquiring a right to diſpoſe of the Territory of Gohud, conſidered as a mean indiſpenſably requiſite to lay the foundation of a general Pacification (which in my judgment it unqueſtionably is) renders the preceding obſervation preciſely applicable to the caſe of the Alliance ſubſiſting between the Britiſh Government and the Rana of Gohud. Under either or both of the points of view in which I have conſidered our Alliance with Gohud, my mind is entirely ſatisfied of the juſtice of annulling it, ſecuring at the ſame time a ſuitable proviſion for the Rana, and affording ample protection to his perſon and family. It is ſuperfluous to add, that the abrogation of the Treaty, by which alone the Rana obtained the Sovereignty of Gohud, leaves the Britiſh Government at liberty to diſpoſe of that Territory in the manner moſt conſiſtent with its intereſts. At the ſame time I am anxious that if poſſible the right of diſpoſing of that Territory ſhould be the reſult of a negotiation with the Rana of Gohud, and it appears to me to be probable that the Rana, ſenſible of his utter incapacity to govern his country, or even to derive from it a ſufficient maintenance, and expoſed to the difficulties, dangers, and vexations of ſuch a charge, will be diſpoſed to exchange it for a certain annual Income, which will afford him, without effort or trouble, the means of living in comfort, eaſe, and independence.

14. It is neceſſary that meaſures ſhould be immediately adopted for the accompliſhment of this deſirable arrangement; and if your Lordſhip ſhould conſider

Lieutenant Colonel Boure, who commands the ſubſidiary force in Gohud, to be duly qualified to negotiate this arrangement, I requeſt that your Lordſhip will furniſh him with the neceſſary inſtructions for that purpoſe. The preciſe mode of aſſigning and ſecuring to the Rajah the propoſed proviſion, and other points of detail connected with the arrangement, may be the ſubject of future deliberation.

15. Agreeably to the intimation contained in the 7th Paragraph of this Diſpatch, I now proceed to ſtate to your Lordſhip the plan which occurs to me for the diſpoſal of the Territory to the weſtward and ſouthward of Delhi, without aſſigning any portion of it to Dowlut Row Scindia.

16. The plan which I propoſe is to aſſign from it Jaghires to the ſeveral Chiefs who have joined our cauſe, and for whom, with the irregular troops under their command, we are bound to provide, and to divide the remainder between the Rajahs of Macherry and Bhurtpoor, thoſe Chieftains conſenting to relinquiſh their Alliance with the Britiſh Government.

17. It appears to me that thoſe Chieftains muſt be intereſted in excluding the Marhattas, and that their Territories, thus extended, would conſtitute the deſirable Barrier between the Poſſeſſions of Scindia in Hindoſtan, and our Poſſeſſions in the Douab, provided they ſhould be able to reſiſt the power of Scindia. It appears to me to be probable that in the reduced condition of Scindia's military force thoſe Chieftains would be able to maintain their poſſeſſions and their independence againſt his utmoſt efforts, eſpecially if aided by the Jaghiredars, who would of courſe be intereſted in oppoſing him; but even the probability of Scindia's ultimate ſucceſs would not in my opinion conſtitute a ſufficient objection to the propoſed arrangement; being ſatisfied of the expediency even of admitting into the Territories in queſtion the power of Dowlut Row Scindia, rather than that we ſhould preſerve any controul over or connection with them. But Scindia's endeavours to wreſt thoſe Territories from the hands of the Rajahs of Macherry and Bhurtpoor may be expected to lay the foundation of interminable conteſts, which will afford ample and permanent employment to Scindia, and under any circumſtances I cannot admit the apprehenſion of any hoſtile attempt on the part of Scindia againſt the Britiſh Poſſeſſions in the Douab, ſtill leſs ſhould I deem it probable in the event of his rendering the Chiefs of Macherry and Bhurtpoor his perpetual enemies, which muſt be the conſequence of his endeavours to deprive them of a portion of their dominions.

18. In dividing the Territory in queſtion between the Chiefs in Macherry and Bhurtpoor, it will be proper, upon principles of diſtributive juſtice, to aſſign much the largeſt proportion to the former.

19. The arrangement with the Rajah of Bhurtpoor, including the reſtoration of the fortreſs of Deig, may probably afford the means of obtaining an earlier payment of the whole or a part of the Contribution due by that Chieftian to the Britiſh Government. It may however be a queſtion whether it would not be both juſt and expedient, under the abrogation of the ſubſiſting Treaty, to compromiſe that demand.

20. With regard to the Chieftians for whom we propoſe to provide by Jaghires in the country on the weſt of the Jumna, I am anxious, on the general principle of withdrawing from all connection with that country (with the exception before ſtated), to avoid any engagement which will impoſe upon us the obligation to protect them. It is my wiſh, if poſſible, that they ſhould be placed in a condition entirely independent of us.

It may perhaps be found practicable to render them dependent upon the States of Macherry and Bhurtpoor. But I ſhall deem any arrangement with regard to them preferable to one which ſhould render them independent upon our protection.

21. Your Lordſhip's local knowledge and experience will enable you to judge of the practicability of this general plan, and I requeſt to be favoured with your Lordſhip's ſentiments upon it, combined with ſuch further ſuggeſtions as may occur to your Lordſhip's Judgment. The details of it muſt neceſſarily form the ſubject of future communications.

I requeſt alſo to be favoured with your Lordſhip's ſentiments and ſuggeſtions upon all the points ſtated in this Diſpatch.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient faithful Servant,
(Signed) *Cornwallis.*

(A true Copy.) (Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
Sec^y to Gov^t.

19th September 1805.

(Copy.)

To DOWLUT ROW SCINDIA.

Written the 18th September 1805.

IT has given me great concern to find the expectation expreſſed in my Letter to your Highneſs, written immediately after my arrival, diſappointed by your having continued to detain Mr. Jenkins and the Gentlemen and Eſcort of the Reſidency in your camp; at the ſame time I am induced to believe that your motive in detaining the Reſidency, although in oppoſition to the earneſt and repeated requiſitions of the late Governor General, of Lord Lake, and myſelf, is combined with a deſire to maintain the relations of harmony and good underſtanding with the Britiſh Government. This belief has been eſtabliſhed in my mind by the tenor of your late Letters, and Rajah Ambajee's, to the Right honourable Lord Lake and Lieut. Colonel Malcolm, and Moonſhy Kavil Nyne, copies of which have been communicated to me, and I have in conſequence determined to facilitate the ſettlement of all depending queſtions, byaddreſſing myſelf directly to you on the ſubject of thoſe Letters.

You have been apprized by the anſwers to thoſe Letters that the Britiſh Government is diſpoſed to enter into a Negotiation with your Highneſs for the ſettlement of all points, as ſoon as you ſhall have diſmiſſed Mr. Jenkins. You cannot reaſonably expect to receive a ſatisfactory anſwer to the requeſts which you have ſtated relative to Gwalior and Gohud, and other points, while your Highneſs continues to withhold your compliance with the demand ſo often repeated for the releaſe of the Britiſh Reſidency. Actuated, however, by a ſincere deſire to re-eſtabliſh the relations of durable amity and peace between the two States upon the foundations of mutual confidence and good will, and to open the channel of Negotiation with a view to that deſirable object, I have reſolved to afford to your Highneſs the aſſurance of my diſpoſition to meet your wiſhes to the extent practicable, conſiſtently with thoſe principles of juſtice, equity, and public faith, by which the conduct of the Britiſh Government muſt ever be regulated, and I accordingly now apprize your Highneſs that immediately after the diſmiſſion of Mr. Jenkins, the Right honble. Lord Lake is authorized by me to enter into a Negotiation with your Highneſs, either through the channel of a Vakeel diſpatched by you for that purpoſe, or of Moonſhee Kavil Nyne (if you ſhould think proper to veſt him with the neceſſary powers) for the concluſion of an arrangement by which Gwalior and the Province of Gohud may revert to your Highneſs's poſſeſſions, and every point of difference may be ſatisfactorily adjuſted.

At the ſame time I think it neceſſary to ſtate that your Highneſs muſt not expect any further explicit declaration with regard to points of mutual intereſt, until the negotiation which I have propoſed ſhall have been ſet on foot, and that even the intentions which I have now declared in your Highneſs's favour can alone be confirmed by your adopting immediately a line of conduct towards the Britiſh Government which ſhall remove from my mind and from Lord Lake's every ground of doubt and ſuſpicion with regard to the nature of your deſigns.

It is my ſincere deſire to promote your Highneſs's Intereſts, and to augment the power, territorial reſources, and independence, of your Highneſs's Government, and it is now abſolutely and excluſively at your Highneſs's option to experience or to forfeit the benefits of that diſpoſition.

You cannot be ignorant of the general principles which governed my conduct towards all the States of Hindoſtan and the Deckan during the period of my former Adminiſtration of the Company's affairs. It was the uniform maxim of my Government to cultivate the friendſhip and confidence of ſurrounding States, by abſtaining from any encroachment upon their Rights, Privileges, and Independence, and from all interference whatever in their internal concerns, and in their tranſactions with each other, and by promoting the adjuſtment of all depending queſtions upon principles of Juſtice, Equity, and Moderation, to refrain from the proſecution of any views of Conqueſt, or extenſion of Dominion, and to limit my attention to the internal proſperity of the Company's Poſſeſſions, and to the happineſs and tranquillity of the Company's ſubjects. I have returned to this Country with a reſolution to regulate every act of my Adminiſtration by the ſame juſt and moderate principles. The States which are diſpoſed to remain upon terms of amity with the Britiſh Government, and to abſtain from the proſecution of deſigns injurious to its Intereſts, will have no cauſe to apprehend any deſign on our part to eſtabliſh over them any degree of controul, or to interfere in any manner in their internal concerns.

The influence of theſe principles now induces me to entertain the deſire which I have manifeſted in this addreſs of compenſating, to the extent practicable conſiſtently with juſtice, equity, and Public Faith, for the loſſes which you have ſuſtained, although the conſequence of your joining in an hoſtile confederacy againſt the Britiſh Government; but your Highneſs will not deduce from this diſpoſition any hope of deriving advantage from ſuſpending your compliance with the propoſition ſtated in this Letter.

A True Copy.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*,
Per. Sec. to Govt.

(A True Copy).

(Signed) *I. Adam*,
Dy Sec. to Govt.

N° 3.

Copy of a Letter from Sir GEORGE BARLOW, to the Secret Committee, dated the 23d October 1805.

To the Honble. the Secret Committee of the Honble. the Court of Directors.

Honourable Sirs,

I HAVE deemed it conſiſtent with the eſtabliſhed form of official correſpondence to addreſs a ſeparate Letter to the Honble. the Court of Directors for the expreſs purpoſe of announcing the melancholy event of the deceaſe of the late Governor General, and my conſequent Aſſumption of the Government of the Honble. Company's Poſſeſſions. The principal object of this Addreſs is to communicate to your Honble. Committee, by his Majeſty's frigate the Meduſa, which I deem it indiſpenſably neceſſary to diſpatch to Europe without delay, the progreſs of the meaſures in agitation for the accompliſhment of a general ſettlement of affairs with Dowlut Row Scindia, and a general plan of arrangement with reſpect to the Chieftains, and the Territories on the weſt of the Jumna, on the baſis of the late Governor General's inſtructions to the Right honble. Lord Lake, of the 19th ultimo, a copy of which I had the honour to tranſmit to your Honble. Committee in my diſpatch of the 6th inſtant, forwarded overland.

2. In that diſpatch I apprized your Honourable Committee that Dowlut Row Scindia had at length complied with the demand of the Britiſh Government for the diſmiſſion of Mr. Jenkins, and that he had veſted Moonſhee Kavil Nyne, (an officer of influence and reſpectability in the ſervice of that Chieftain, who had quitted his Camp from apprehenſion of the violence of Sirjee Row Ghautka) with full powers for the adjuſtment of all queſtions depending between the two States. Theſe meaſures were the immediate reſult of the appointment of Rajah Ambajee to the office of Prime Miniſter, in the room of Sirjee Row Ghautka whom Scindia had been induced to diſmiſs from his Counſels and his preſence, and of a negotiation between the Right honourable Lord Lake and Dowlut Row Scindia, conducted through the Agency of Moonſhee Kavil Nyne, who ſome time before had joined his Lordſhip's Camp.

3. The diſmiſſion of Sirjee Row Ghautka is to be aſcribed principally to the diſappointment of thoſe deluſive expectations by which that profligate Miniſter had perſuaded Dowlut Row Scindia to unite his intereſts with thoſe of Jeſwunt Row Holkar, and to the ruin and diſgrace to which he was expoſed by the controul and aſcendancy exerciſed over him by Jeſwunt Row Holkar, in conjunction with Sirjee Row Ghautka.

On his diſmiſſion from the ſervice of Scindia that Miniſter proceeded to the Camp of Holkar, by whom he was protected. Jeſwunt Row Holkar ſubſequently employed every effort to effect an accommodation with Scindia, and with that view conſented to diſmiſs Scindia's obnoxious Miniſter, who in conſequence quitted the Camp of Holkar, and proceeded to the Deckan, under the influence of his new Miniſter; however Dowlut Row Scindia evaded every advance towards a reconciliation with Holkar, but continued to temporize, until aſſured of the diſpoſition of the Britiſh Government to concur in an adjuſtment of ſubſiſting differences upon terms favourable to his intereſts. Being ſatisfied upon this point by the reſult of the negotiations with the Right honourable Lord Lake, conducted through the Agency of Monſhee Kavil Nyne, Dowlut Row Scindia has ſince broken off his

connection

connection with Holkar, and has manifeſted a ſincere diſpoſition to renew the relations of amity with the Britiſh Government, and to concur in an adjuſtment of all depending queſtions, upon principles of juſtice, equity, and moderation.

4. Previouſly to the receipt of the late Governor General's inſtructions of the 19th ultimo the Right honourable Lord Lake has delivered to Moonſhee Kavil Nyne for the purpoſe of being forwarded to Dowlut Row Scindiah, the project of a Settlement founded on his Lordſhip's conſtruction of the views and intentions of the late Governor General, as explained in previous official and private Diſpatches. This project was intended merely to form the baſis of a ſubſequent negotiation, and is of courſe ſubject to ſuch modifications as may be deemed expedient.

5. I deem it proper to annex to this Diſpatch, for your Honourable Committee's information, a copy of that project, and of the Letter of Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm to the addreſs of the Secretary, in which it was encloſed. A.

6. On my arrival at Benares on the 16th, I received a Diſpatch from the Right honourable Lord Lake, dated the 6th inſtant, in reply to the late Governor General's inſtructions of the 19th ultimo. A copy of that Diſpatch is alſo annexed for your Honourable Committee's information. B.

7. Your Honourable Committee will obſerve, that Lord Lake does not concur in the expediency of the arrangement propoſed by the late Governor General, with reſpect to the Chieftains and territories to the Weſt of the Jumna. His Lordſhip's opinion, however, upon this ſubject, appears to me to have originated, in a great degree, in a miſapprehenſion of the fundamental principle of the late Governor General's inſtructions.

8. I have already intimated to your Honourable Committee my intention of proſecuting the general plan of arrangement propoſed by thoſe inſtructions; my deliberations upon this important ſubject have been excluſively guided by an anxious deſire to eſtabliſh the permanent ſecurity and proſperity of the Britiſh dominions in India upon the general principles preſcribed by the wiſdom of the Legiſlature, and by the orders of the Honourable Court of Directors, and my determination has been ultimately formed by the application of thoſe principles to the actual circumſtances of our ſituation.

9. The reſponſibility of proſecuting this courſe of policy is augmented by the tenor of the ſentiments expreſſed by Lord Lake in his reply to the late Governor General's inſtructions of the 19th ultimo. I am ſenſible of the weight which is due to his Lordſhip's opinions, ſupported as they are by all the advantages of diſtinguiſhed judgment, local knowledge, and experience; but the ſituation in which I am placed by the unhappy event of the late Governor General's deceaſe renders it my indiſpenſable duty to obey the dictates of my own judgment on this momentous occaſion, and to take upon myſelf the reſponſibility of purſuing that courſe of policy which I conſider to be moſt conſiſtent with the proviſions of the Legiſlature, and with the orders of the Honourable Court, and moſt conducive to the ſecurity and proſperity of theſe valuable poſſeſſions.

10. Upon the baſis of theſe ſentiments I have iſſued inſtructions to the Right honourable Lord Lake in reply to his Lordſhip's diſpatch of the 6th inſtant, and I beg leave to refer your Honourable Committee to the encloſed copy of thoſe inſtructions for your more detailed information with regard to the general courſe of meaſures which I have reſolved to purſue in the actual condition of our affairs. C.

With a view to expedite and facilitate the final concluſion of the depending negotiation with Dowlut Row Scindia I have judged it expedient to ſuggeſt to Lord Lake the propriety of diſpatching Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm to the camp of that Chieftain. A copy of my Letter to his Lordſhip upon that ſubject is annexed to this Diſpatch for your Honourable Committee's information. D.

11. Your Honourable Committee will obſerve from the contents of that Letter that it is my intention to appoint Mr. Mercer, (of whoſe diſtinguiſhed qualifications and political ſervices your Honourable Committee is apprized by former diſpatches from the Governor General in Council) to be permanent Reſident on the part of the Britiſh Government at the Court of Dowlut Row Scindia. It may be proper to inform your Honourable Committee that I underſtand it to have been the intention of the late Governor General to appoint Mr. Mercer to this ſituation, for which I conſider that gentleman to be peculiarly qualified by his abilities, diſcretion, judgment, and intimate knowledge of all the intereſts connected with the political relations of the two States, and I truſt that this arrangement will meet the approbation of your Honourable Committee.

12. About the commencement of the month of September Jeſwunt Row Holkar marched with the main body of his army from Adjmere, in a north-weſterly direction, towards the country of the Sies, and by the lateſt accounts that Chieftain was advancing in the road to Pateala, near the river Sutledge. The force of Jeſwunt Row Holkar is ſtated to be very inconſiderable; but he induſtriouſly endeavours to propagate a belief, that he will be joined by the Rajah of Lahore, and the principal Sie Chieftains, and that his return to Hindoſtan with theſe auxiliaries will be combined with an invaſion on the part of the King of Caubul.

By our lateſt advices, however, it does not appear that Holkar had been joined by any of the Sie Chieftains; nor is there, in my judgment, any probability that he will receive the aid of the Rajah of Lahore, or any of the principal Chieftains of that tribe, in the proſecution of hoſtilities againſt the Britiſh Government. It is ſtill leſs probable that the King of Caubul will be encouraged to attempt an invaſion of Hindoſtan in the reduced condition of Holkar's power, whoſe advance towards the Punjaub, with a force ſo inconſiderable and ſo ill appointed as Holkar's is repreſented to be, may be expected to have the appearance of a flight, and to impreſs both the King of Caubul, and the Sie Chieftains, with a belief of the deſperate condition of his affairs.

13. The principal part of Holkar's infantry and guns has been left under the conduct of Hurnaut Chela, who commanded Holkar's troops at the battle of Deig; and that officer, in concert with the Rajah of Neemrana, one of the diſtricts ceded to the Britiſh Government by the Treaty of Peace with Dowlut Row Scindia, and ſituated to the ſouth-weſt of Delhi, has invaded our poſſeſſions in that quarter. The neceſſary arrangements however have been made by Lord Lake to oppoſe the progreſs of theſe predatory troops.

14. By the military diſpoſitions which his Lordſhip has planned there is every reaſon to believe that Holkar will not be able either to return into Hindoſtan, or to enter the northern part of the Douab, without being oppoſed by a force of Britiſh troops ſufficient to enſure his defeat. On the receipt of the intelligence of Holkar's march in the direction of the Territories ſituated in the vicinity of Delhi, the Right honourable Lord Lake made preparations for taking the field with a part of the Army under his perſonal command. His Lordſhip at the ſame time directed Major General Jones to advance without delay in the rear of Holkar's Army; and it ſeems probable that the force under the command of Hurnaut Chela will be overtaken by the Army of Major General Jones, or will be repulſed by the Detachment which has proceeded to oppoſe it.

15. I deem it proper at the ſame time to apprize your Honble. Committee, that I ſhall take advantage of any opportunity to effect a Pacification with Jeſwunt Row Holkar upon terms conſiſtent with our intereſts and ſecurity. Your Honourable Committee will obſerve by the Inſtructions of the late Governor General to Lord Lake of the 19th of September, that his Lordſhip was diſpoſed to reſtore to Holkar the Territory in his poſſeſſion at the commencement of the War. Under the circumſtances of the propoſed Arrangement with Dowlut Row Scindia, which will exclude the renewal of our defenſive engagements with that Chieftain, and of a reſolution to relinquiſh all connection with the petty States of Hindoſtan, I am decidedly of opinion, that it is more adviſable to reſtore, to a certain extent, than entirely to deſtroy, the power of Jeſwunt Row Holkar; and I ſhall be prepared to enter into a negotiation with Holkar for the concluſion of Peace on the baſis of his reſtoration to his former poſſeſſions, with ſuch exceptions, however, as may appear to be abſolutely neceſſary for the ſecurity of the Britiſh Government or its Allies againſt the future hoſtile deſigns of that turbulent Chieftain.

16. By the inſtructions of the Governor General in Council, under date the 25th of July, to the Right honble. Lord Lake, a Copy of which was encloſed in the Addreſs of the Governor General in Council to your Honble. Committee of the 30th of that month, your Honble. Committee will have been apprized that the attention of Lord Lake was eſpecially directed to the importat object of reducing the heavy expence of the irregular troops in the pay of the Britiſh Government; I have now the ſatisfaction to inform your Honourable Committee that a reduction has been effected in the charge of that deſcription of troops, from the Sum of 5,83,669 R^{s} per Menſem, to that of 3,90,455, making an actual reduction of expenditure to the amount of 1,93,213 R^{s} per Menſem, or R^{s}23,18,564 per Annum. It would neither be a meaſure of ſafety in the preſent unſettled ſtate of affairs, nor conſiſtent with our public faith, to diſband the whole of the irregular troops whoſe ſervices might be

diſpenſed

diſpenſed with, but we may ſhortly expect to be relieved in a great degree from this burthen, by the propoſed eſtabliſhment of the Chiefs commanding a large proportion of theſe irregulars in Jaghires on the weſt of the Jumna.

I have the honour to be,
with the greateſt reſpect,
Honble. Sirs,
your moſt obedient, faithful Servant,
G. H. Barlow.

On the River, above Mirzapore,
23d October 1805.

12.

PAPERS

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Ordered to be printed 29th April 1806.

LIST of PAPERS

Preſented to the Honourable the Houſe of Commons, in Return to their Orders of 18th April 1806.

RETURN to 1ſt ORDER of the Houſe of Commons of the 18th April 1806—which requires "*Copy of a Treaty between Aſſuf Ul Dowlah and the late Nabob "of Furruckabad, and guaranteed by the Marquis Cornwallis in* 1787:"

N. B.—*It does not appear that Lord Cornwallis's Treaty with the Vizier expreſsly guaranteed any Treaty between that Prince and the Nabob of Furruckabad.*

Copies of TREATIES between the Nabobs of Oude and the Nabob of Furruckabad, exiſting previous to 1787;—viz.

1. Copy of a Treaty under the Seal of the Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah; dated 24 Zaykaydah, 1186 of the Hegirah - - - - - - p. 5.
2. Copy of D° - - D° - - 12 Zeykaydah 1187 - - - ibid.
3. Copy of D°, under the Seal of the Nabob Yhe Khan Aſoph ul Dowlah; dated 26th Fifter, A. H. 1189 - - - - - - - p. 6. ſic. in Orig.
4. D° - - of Articles of Agreement under the Seals of Aſoph ul Dowlah Yhe Khan Behauder Hizibbao Jung and the Nabob Dilur Himmet Khan Behauder Muziffer Jung, between the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah, &c. and the Nabob Moziffer Jung, &c. as the Eſtabliſhment of a Treaty during their lives - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 7.
5. Copy of a Treaty under the Seal of the Nabob Moziffer Jung Behauder; dated 20 Siffer, A. H. 1189 - - - - - - - - p. 8.

RETURN to 2d ORDER of the Houſe of Commons of the 18th April 1806—which requires "*Copy of the Inſtructions from Marquis Welleſley to the Honourable "Henry Welleſley, to negotiate the Surrender of the Furruckabad Provinces in* 1801." ſhould be 1802.

Letter from Mr. Secretary Edmonſtone to G. Mercer, Eſq. Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor of the Ceded Provinces; dated "On the River near "Mangee, 21 March 1802;" and incloſing - - - - - - p. 9.

Tranſlation of the Engagement adverted to in the foregoing inſtructions p. 12.

Memorial addreſſed to his Excellency the moſt noble the Governor General, from Kirrud Mund Khan - - - - - - - - p. 14.

Letter to his Excellency from Omrao Begum, the Siſter of Kirrud Mund Khan - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 15.

Letter to his Excellency, from the Nabob Emdaud Hooſſein Khan - ibid.

RETURN to 3d and 4th ORDERS of the Houſe of Commons of the 18th "April 1806—requiring "*Copy of all Propoſitions made in conſequence to that "Prince, his Anſwer thereto, and the Minutes or Reports of Conferences held between "Mr. Welleſley and the Nabob;*" and "*Copy of the ſaid Treaty, and any Reports "made after its concluſion to the Governor General.*"

Letter from the Honourable Henry Welleſley to the Marquis Welleſley; dated Barielly, 4th May 1802, being a Report of his Conference with Khenud Mund Khan, the Nabob's Manager - - - - - - - - p. 17.

Letter from the Honourable Henry Wellesley to the Marquis Wellesley; dated Barielly, 7th June 1802, transmitting the following Papers - - p. 19.

TREATY for the Cession of the Province of Furruckabad, to the East India Company, dated 4th June 1802. - - - - - - - - - p. 20.

1. Memorial delivered by the Nawaub Imdaud Hoossein Khan to the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor, 5th May 1802 - - - p. 21.

2. Statement on the part of Imdaud Hoossein Khan of the Articles in which Khirrid Mund Khan has acted contrary to the arrangement with the Governor General - - - - - - - - - - p. 22.

3. Memorial from the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor to the Nawaub Imdaud Hoossein Khan, 9th May 1802 - - - - - p. 24.

4. Answer to the Memorial of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor from the Nawaub Imdaud Hoossein Khan, 11th May 1802 - - - p. 25.

5. Answer from the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor to the Nawaub Imdaud Hoossein Khan, 11th May 1802 - - - - - - p. 25.

6. Answer from the Nawaub Imdaud Hoossein Khan to the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c.; dated and received 17th May 1802 - - - - - - - - - - - p. 26.

7. Memorial sent by the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. to the Nawaub Imdaud Hoossein Khan; dated 21st May 1802; together with its Enclosure; being

Estimated Jumma Khurch Account of the Province of *Furruckabad* - - - - - - - - - p. 27.

8. }
9. } Are not on the Company's Records.

10. Answer from the Nawaub Imdaud Hoossein Khan to the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor; dated 30th May 1802 - - - p. 28.

11. Letter from the Nawaub Imdaud Hossein Khan to the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor; dated 31st May 1802 - - - p. 28.

12. Letter from the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor to the Nabob Imdaud Hoossein Khan; dated 31st May 1802 - - - - - p. 28.

13. Amount, Revenue, and Charges of the Province of Furruckabad as inserted in the Treaty of the 4th June 1802 - - - - - - p. 29.

Letter from Mr. Secretary Edmonstone to Græme Mercer, Esq. Secretary to the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor of the Ceded Provinces; dated Fort William, 24th June, transmitting a ratified Copy of the Treaty with the Nawaub of Furruckabad - - - - - - - - p. 29.

Letter from the Honourable Henry Wellesley to the Marquis Wellesley; dated Barielly, 7th June 1802, stating the necessity of appointing an Agent to reside at Furruckabad on the part of the Governor General - - p. 30.

Letter from the Governor General in Council, to the Honourable Henry Wellesley; dated Fort William 24th June 1802, notifying the appointment of Mr. Græme Mercer to be Agent to the Governor General at Furruckabad, &c. - - - - - - - - - - p. 30.

India Board,
29th April 1806.

RETURN to the 1ſt Order of the Honourable the Houſe of Commons of 18th April 1806, which requires, "Copy of a Treaty between Aſſuf ul Dowlah "and the late Nabob of Furruckabad, and guaranteed "by the Marquis Cornwallis in 1787."

Note.—It does not appear that Lord Cornwallis's Treaty with the Vizier in 1787 expreſsly guaranteed any Treaty between that Prince and the Nabob of Furruckabad.

COPIES of TREATIES between the Nabobs of OUDE and the Nabob of FURRUCKABAD, exiſting previous to 1787.

N° 1.

Copy of a Treaty under the Seal of the Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah Bahadur, dated on the 24th of the month Zaykaydah, in the 1186 year of Hegirah.

IN as much as an ancient friendſhip ſubſiſted between me and the Houſe of Moziffer Jung Behadar; I have therefore taken the ſaid Moziffer Jung under my patronage and adoption, and, with God's aſſiſtance, I ſhall uſe my ſtrenuous endeavours in whatever ſhall appertain to his good and well being; and regarding the intereſts of my ſaid child, Moziffer Jung, as my own, whoſoever will be his friend ſhall be my friend, and whoſoever will be the enemy of my ſaid child, I ſhall conſider as my enemy; and during the lives of me and my ſaid child, Moziffer Jung Behadur, and our deſcendants, we will remain in amity and unity; and I ſwear by God and by the Prophet of God, and by the children of the Prophet (on whom be the bleſſing of God) that I will not in any manner ſwerve from this declaration, but ſhall act according thereto in like manner as my ſaid child ſhall abide by his engagements; therefore have theſe few words in the manner of a Treaty, being written by God's aſſiſtance. After the defeat of the Marhattas, and the expulſion of the enemy from the country of my ſaid child (which is at preſent in the hands of the Marhattas) I will deliver and place it in the hands of the ſaid Moziffer Jung in the ſame manner as formerly.

N° 2.

Copy of the Second Treaty under the Seal of Sujah ul Dowlah Behader, dated on the Twelfth of the month Zeykada, in the 1187th year of the Hegirah.

Treaty in the name of my eſteemed child, Dilur Himmut Khan Moziffer Jung Behudar; viz. In as much as I have called my aforeſaid child my ſon, I ſhall in every point have a view to the good and well being of the ſaid Moziffer Jung, and all his followers and retainers I ſhall conſider as my own, and the friends of Moziffer Jung are my friends, and his enemies are my enemies; and whoſoever of the

Hindoos or Muſslemans, or of the relations or connections of Moziffer Jung, ſhall riſe in enmity againſt him, I ſhall be his aſſiſtant and ally in puniſhing them; and as I formerly made a promiſe to deliver up the country which I have freed from the hands of the Marhrattas, I accordingly ſtill abide by my word; but having undergone great expences for two or three years in oppoſing the Marhrattas, I have therefore made a demand from Moziffer Jung, of the collections of his country for one year, and ſeeing that the aforeſaid child has not ability to pay the money, I have therefore agreed that within the ſpace of three or four months, or ſuch time as the money may be collected in, I will myſelf take up the revenue of the ſaid country for the whole of 1181ſt year Faſaley; and after this, except the diſtricts of Kinnage and Shaphere, and Akbarpore and Belore, and Nanamow, immediately adjoining my own territories, I will deliver up and reſtore the whole of the aforeſaid country to Moziffer Jung; and the before-mentioned diſtricts I retain, particularly on account of my deſire to promote the intereſts of Moziffer Jung, as my troops will remain in theſe parts, and there ſhall always be friendſhip and alliance betwixt us; and until I quit the country I ſhall pay the Sepoys of my child, Moziffer Jung, at the uſual rates; but after that I ſhall have delivered up the country I will ceaſe paying them. An oath in the name of God and the Prophet of God, and the Holy Koran, and the Five Pure Bodies, is between us, that provided Moziffer Jung Behadur, obſerving in every reſpect to act agreeable to this Treaty, continues in every way and in all reſpects agreeable to my pleaſure; and while I may be at any time out of my own country, that my ſaid child Moziffer Jung does accompany me with a body of nine or ten thouſand followers. Theſe I ſay I do ſwear and confirm by this Treaty, that he being in every reſpect under my government and guidance, and accompanying me on my excurſions with the body above-mentioned, I likewiſe will obſerve the Articles of this Treaty, nor will I ever go aſide from this agreement; and generation after generation this Treaty between me and my poſterity, and Moziffer Jung and his poſterity, ſhall remain firm. And thus much is wrote as a Treaty.

N° 3.

Copy of a Treaty under the Seal of the Nabob Yhe Khan, Aſoph ul Dowlah Behadur Hozibber Jung, dated on the 26 of Fifter, A. H. 1189.

ſic in Orig.

A Treaty in the name of my brother, the beloved of my friends, Deluer Hammet Khan Muziffer Jung Behadur, to wit; In as much as the Nabob of bleſſed memory hath numbered my ſaid brother among his children, I do therefore call the ſaid Muziffer Jung my brother, and ſhall in every reſpect have a view to his good and well being, and I ſhall conſider his followers and adherents as my friends and the friends of my brother, and his enemies are my enemies; and whatſoever of Muſslemans or Hindoos, or the relations or connections of Muziffer Jung Behadur, ſhall riſe in enmity againſt him, I ſhall be his ally and aſſiſtant in the puniſhment of them; and whenever my brother ſhall call upon me for my aſſiſtance and aid to puniſh his enemies, whatever his requiſition may be, I ſhall therewith directly comply, and I ſhall never liſten to the inſinuations of the ſelfiſh and intereſted, concerning Muziffer Jung; and if I ſhall deſire Muziffer Jung to entertain troops, to whatever number ſuch levies may amount, I will be anſwerable for the pay of theſe forces, but whatever troops my ſaid brother ſhall keep continually about his own perſon, if he ſhould accompany me as an ally with theſe troops, my ſaid brother ſhall himſelf take the payment of them upon him. And an oath in the name of God and the Prophet of God, and the Holy Koran, and the Five immaculate Perſons (on whom be the bleſſing of God) is between us, that provided Muziffer Jung, according to this Treaty and agreement, do remain in every reſpect agreeable to my will, I will perform according to the Articles herein contained, nor ſhall this agreement ever be ſwerved from. Generation after generation, this declaration and oath between me and Muziffer Jung, and between my poſterity and his poſterity, ſhall remain firm; therefore thus much has been written as a Treaty, this 26th of Siffer, A. H. 1189.

No. 4.

Copy of Articles of Agreement under the Seals of Aſoph ul Dowlah Yhe Khan Behadur, Hizibbao Jung, and the Nabob Dilur Himmet Khan Behadur Muziffer Jung, between the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah and the Nabob Muziffer Jung, and as the eſtabliſhment of a Treaty during their lives.

The Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah Behadur declares, that he will have a view to whatever concerns the honour and reputation of Muziffer Jung Behadur, and that he will himſelf keep up whatever troops are neceſſary for the protection of the country of Muziffer Jung.

The Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah Behadur declares that he will always keep in Furuckabad one battalion of Sepoys for the protection and ſecurity of Muziffer Jung's perſon; and whenever its ſervices ſhall be neceſſary for ſettling the country of Muziffer Jung, it ſhall march without further queſtion, agreeable to his requiſition.

And inſtead of the ſums which I Aſoph ul Dowlah uſed formerly to take from Muziffer Jung, in the manner of Viziers, hereafter, excepting only the ſums which Muziffer Jung do here underneath conſent to, and ſpecify, I will in no manner take or require any other from him; and the treaties heretofore entered into between us are hereby rendered void, and ſhall be mutually returned. Sic in Orig. Sic in Orig.

And the agents and ſtewards of the Nabob Muziffer Jung, whom I, Aſoph ul Dowlah have hitherto kept in cuſtody, ſhall be delivered up to him, and henceforth his people ſhall be at his own diſpoſal.

The Nabob Muziffer Jung likewiſe declares that he will in every inſtance act agreeable to friendſhip and alliance, and (excepting only the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah and the noble Engliſh Sirdars) he ſhall not make union or alliance with any power whatever, nor will he keep any correſpondence in act or word with the enemies of the ſaid Nabob.

The Nawaub Muziffer Jung agrees that on account of the troops which the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah ſhall maintain as his ſecurity, he will pay him the ſum of four lacks and fifty thouſand R^{s} yearly in ten different payments; viz.

In the Months of	Koars	45,000 R^{s}.
	Keetick	45,000 R^{s}.
	Aghan	45,000 R^{s}.
	Poos	45,000 R^{s}.
	Haug	45,000 R^{s}.
In the Months of	Phagune	45,000 R^{s}.
	Cheyte	45,000 R^{s}.
	Beyſack	45,000 R^{s}.
	Soyte	45,000 R^{s}.
	Apar	45,000 R^{s}.
	Total	4,50,000 R^{s}.

And as this year, four months of the Kince, (or latter ſeaſon) have already paſſed away, ſo that I have it not in my power to account for the whole year, I (Muziffer Jung) ſhall account for only the remaining ſix months, as below particularized; viz.

In the Month	Maug	45,000 R^{s}.	Beyſack	45,000 R^{s}.
	Phagun	45,000 R^{s}.	Ieet	45,000 R^{s}.
	Chey^{t}	45,000 R^{s}.	Apar	45,000 R^{s}.
			Total	2,70,000 R^{s}

And whatever Duſtucks or Perwannahs of the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah ſhall be wrote to the country belonging to the Muziffer Jung, ſhall be obedient thereto; and where they may affect the revenues, the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah will make up the damage. Sic in Orig.

And

And the friends of either ſhall be the friends of each other, and the enemies of either ſhall be the enemies of each other; and for this purpoſe the name of God and his Prophet, and the Immaculate Perſons (on whom the bleſſing of God) is between us. Neither of us will ſwerve from this declaration.

No. 5.

Copy of a Treaty under the Seal of the Nabob Muziffer Jung Behadur, dated on the 20th of the month Siffer, in the 1189th year of the Hegirah.

In as much as the late Nabob Vizier Sujah ul Dowlah Behadur nominated me as one of his children, the paternal connection with my friend Aſoph ul Dowlah Yhe Khan Behadur is accordingly confirmed, and I therefore declare that whoſoever is the friend of the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah is my friend, and whoever is his enemy is my enemy, and that in good or bad, in war or contention with neighbours or with ſtrangers, with Hindoos or Muſſlemans, I will be the partner and ally of the aforeſaid Nabob; and at any time when the aforeſaid Nabob ſhall go forth upon any expedition or undertaking, and ſhall require my attendance with my troops, I will, without delay, comply therewith; and if he ſhall direct me to join him with my forces, I will forthwith march and join him, and I will on theſe occaſions come with all the troops which are in my conſtant employ; but if the ſaid Nabob ſhould direct me to entertain a greater number, I will take the Tunckas for ſuch from Aſoph ul Dowlah, and at all times and every way I will remain ready and obedient to the orders of the ſaid Nabob; and whatſoever the ſaid Nabob ſhall direct I ſhall be conformable, and not in the leaſt ſwerve therefrom; and generation after generation, this oath and declaration between us ſhall remain firm, and I ſhall in no way or manner ſwerve from this declaration; and ſwearing by God, and the Prophet of God, and the holy Koran, I do confirm it, and therefore theſe few words in the manner of a Treaty have been written.

RETURN to the 2d Order of the Honourable the Houſe of Commons of 18th April 1806, which requires "Copy "of the Inſtructions from MARQUIS WELLESLEY to the "Honourable HENRY WELLESLEY, to negotiate the "Surrender of the Furruckabad Provinces in 1801."

To G. MERCER, Eſq. Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor of the Ceded Provinces.

Sir,

1. HIS Excellency the moſt noble the Governor General having deemed it expedient to commit to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor the conduct of a negociation with Emdaud Hoſſein Khaun, the Nabob of Furruckabad, reſpecting the future adminiſtration of the affairs of that province, has directed me to communicate to you, for the information and guidance of the Lieutenant Governor, the following obſervations and inſtructions.

2. The Honourable the Lieutenant Governor is apprized that the Nabob Emdaud Hooſſein Khaun, and Khimud Mund Khan the Manager of the diſtrict of Furruckabad, waited on the Governor General at Cawnpore with his Excellency's expreſs permiſſion, and accompanied his Excellency to Lucknow. His Excellency was induced to require the attendance of theſe perſons, both with the view of receiving their acknowledgments under the circumſtances of the late transfer of the tribute of Furruckabad, from the Nabob Vizier to the Company, and to adjuſt with the Nabob Emdaud Huſſein Khan, and Khimud Mund Khan, the terms of a new and improved arrangement of the affairs of that principality. The diſagreement ſubſiſting between the young Nabob and the Managers, their mutual complaints and accuſations, and the approaching expiration of the Nabob's minority, rendered an early reviſion of the ſtate of that country, and a new ſettlement of its adminiſtration, indiſpenſably requiſite. His Excellency was anxious to avail himſelf of this opportunity to eſtabliſh the future condition of that province upon principles calculated to ſecure its proſperity, and beneficial to the intereſts of the Honorable Company.

3. The extreme preſſure of the other important buſineſs however prevented the accompliſhment of this object during his Excellency's reſidence in the Upper Provinces, and his Excellency in conſequence determined to commit the negociation to the conduct of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

4. With that intention his Excellency deſired both Nabob Emdaud Hooſſein Khaun and Khimud Mund Khan to proceed to join the Lieutenant Governor with all practicable expedition.

5. Previouſly to the communication of his Excellency's inſtructions with regard to the ſpecific objects of that negociation, and the mode of conducting it, I am directed ſummarily to ſtate the nature of the relation which ſubſiſted between the Nabob Vizier and the Principality of Furruckabad, the meaſures which were adopted for the adminiſtration of affairs in that province ſubſequently to the death of the late Nabob Muzuffer Jung, and the actual condition of its government.

6. By an engagement concluded between the late Vizier and the Nabob of Furruckabad, under the guarantee of the Company, the late Nabob was bound to pay an annual tribute of 4½ lacks of Rupees to the Vizier. The number of troops to be maintained by the Nabob of Furruckabad was limited to the extent requiſite for the purpoſes of State, and the Vizier was charged with the protection and defence of the province from internal and external enemies.

7. Although the internal adminiſtration of affairs was conducted by the Officers, and under the immediate authority of the Nabob of Furruckabad, that province was conſidered to be in fact a dependency of the dominions of the Nabob Vizier, and the occaſional interference of the Vizier, and of the Britiſh Government in its capacity of guarantee in adminiſtration of affairs, was practiſed and admitted.

8. On the death of Mozuffer Jung, his eldeſt ſon, being convicted of the murder of his father, was carried to Lucknow, and confined by the orders of the Vizier, and the ſucceſſion devolved upon Emdaud Hoſſain Khaun, the ſecond ſon, then a minor; the Britiſh Government interpoſed on this occaſion for the appointment of a Manager, to conduct the affairs of Furruckabad during the minority of Emdaud Hoſſain Khaun; and Khimud Mund Khaun, who had formerly held the ſituation of Miniſter, was ſelected with the conſent of the Vizier for that office.

9. This arrangement was extremely repugnant to the wiſhes of a few perſons who held offices in the late adminiſtration, and who hoped to obtain an aſcendancy in the new government, for the accompliſhment of their individual views of profit and ambition; theſe perſons were believed to be men of turbulent, intriguing diſpoſitions, and diſſolute habits; and Khimud Mund Khan, aware of the difficulties and embarraſſments which the character and intrigues of thoſe perſons would oppoſe to the ſucceſsful diſcharge of his duty in the adminiſtration of affairs of the province, refuſed to accept that office without the fulleſt aſſurance of ſupport and protection from the Britiſh Government. Under that aſſurance, Khimud Mund Khaun was appointed to be Manager of the province during Emdaud Hoſſain Khan's minority.

10. The apprehenſions of the Manager were amply juſtified, and the interpoſition of the Britiſh authority became indiſpenſably neceſſary to remedy the evils occaſioned by the efforts of contending parties, and to eſtabliſh a ſyſtem of order and regularity in the conduct of affairs.

11. On the late Governor General Lord Teignmouth's viſit to Lucknow, in the year 1797, the Nabob Emdaud Hooſſain Khan and Khimud Mund Khaun waited on his Lordſhip at that place; and on that occaſion a full diſcuſſion of all the points connected with the future management of the affairs of that province took place, under the orders and ſuperintendance of the Governor General; and an engagement was framed, preſcribing rules for the future adminiſtration of affairs, and containing limitations and reſtrictions calculated to ſuppreſs the prevailing evils and abuſes, and to ſtrengthen and confirm the authority of the Manager.

12. Under the ſyſtem preſcribed by that engagement, Khimud Mund Khan has continued to adminiſter the affairs of Furruckabad. There is no reaſon to believe that Khimud Mund Khan has deviated from the line of conduct he was directed to obſerve. By the Report of the Reſident at Lucknow, to whom Khimud Mund Khan's accounts have been annually ſubmitted, the payments of the ſtipends, and the preſcribed appropriation of the revenues, appear to have been made with correctneſs and regularity; and the general conduct of the Manager ſeems to have merited the confidence repoſed in him by the Britiſh Government and the Nabob Vizier.

13. Although the interpoſition of the Britiſh authority ſecured a juſt and regular adminiſtration of affairs, it neceſſarily rendered Khimud Mund Khan in a greater degree than ever the object of diſlike and reſentment to thoſe perſons whoſe views were checked by the corroboration of his authority. The perſons principally alluded to are Imaum Khaun, Punool Khaun, and Mahomdee Khaun, who were actually in attendance upon the Nabob Emdaud Hooſſein Khan when he viſited the Governor General at Cawnpore.

14. Khimud Mund Khan has repreſented to his Excellency, in the moſt earneſt and impreſſive manner, the vexations and embarraſsments to which he has conſtantly been ſubjected by the intrigues, counteraction, and malevolence of thoſe perſons, and by the enmity of the Nabob. He ſtates, that they poſſeſs a complete aſcendancy over the mind of the young Nabob; that they miſlead the judgment, pervert his principles, and encourage him in every ſpecies of debauchery. He deſcribes the character of the Nabob to be naturally bad, and to have been rendered ſtill more depraved by the example and the counſels of his unprincipled companions; and he declares his own inability to continue longer in the adminiſtration of the affairs of Furruckabad, expoſed to counteraction, obloquy, and every perſonal danger, from the inveterate enmity and depraved principles of the young Nabob and his aſſociates. He therefore earneſtly deſires to be relieved from his preſent ſituation, and to be indulged with the proviſion conditionally aſſigned to him under the terms of the engagement.

15. On the other hand, the young Nabob's minority being nearly expired, he claims the privilege of taking the management of affairs into his own hands, and accompanies his application for that purpoſe with complaints againſt the conduct of the Manager. He deſires permiſſion to remove him, and to appoint ſome perſon from among the confidential friends of his late father to be his miniſter.

16. Under theſe circumſtances, his Excellency conſiders it to be indiſpenſably neceſſary to make a new arrangement for the conduct of affairs in the province of Furruckabad.

17. His

17. His Excellency conſiders the meaſure of abandoning the management of that province to the young Nabob to be injurious to the proſperity of the country and to the welfare of the inhabitants, and hazardous to the tranquillity of the Company's contiguous dominions. His Excellency has every reaſon to believe that Khimud Mund Khan's deſcription of the character of the young Nabob, and of his aſſociates, is correct; and that if the Nabob were to be inveſted with the management of his own affairs, he would commit the adminiſtration of the province to the hands of his profligate companions.

18. In his Excellency's judgment, it would be equally unjuſt and imprudent to commit the independent management of a territory ſituated as Furruckabad is, with reſpect to the Company's provinces, to the hands of perſons not only wanting in the qualifications requiſite for the due adminiſtration of affairs, but of depraved habits and vicious diſpoſitions; under actual circumſtances, the right of the Nabob to exerciſe the government of Furruckabad cannot upon any principle of juſtice or policy be admitted to an extent injurious to the welfare of the province, and to the intereſts of the Company. The Britiſh Government could not juſtly protect the Nawaub in the exerciſe of authority, without providing effectual means for precluding the abuſe of it.

19. On the other hand, the continuance of the preſent ſyſtem of management, under Khimud Mund Khan, or any other miniſter, without any modification of it, would combine a tacit admiſſion of the Nabob's right, with his abſolute excluſion from the exerciſe of it.

20. It becomes neceſſary therefore, either to inveſt the Nabob with the general government of the country, under ſuch reſtrictions as may be practicable to preclude the abuſe of his authority, or to eſtabliſh the civil and military government of the Company in the diſtrict of Furruckabad, upon a ſyſtem ſimilar to that which has been carried into effect in the Carnatic, and in the Country of Tanjore.

21. Under the impreſſion which his Excellency has received of the Nabob's character, his Excellency entertains conſiderable doubts of the practicability of eſtabliſhing and preſerving a ſufficient degree of controul in the hands of the Britiſh Government, combined with the delegation of any portion of authority in the adminiſtration of affairs to Emdaud Hoſſein Khan.

22. The advantages of the other alternative to the Company, both in a political and a pecuniary point of view, and its beneficial effects upon the condition of the country and of its inhabitants, are obvious; and the real intereſts and welfare of the young Nabob would be more effectually promoted and ſecured by this arrangement than by any other. His Excellency wiſhes therefore to direct the attention of the Lieutenant Governor to the means of accompliſhing this deſirable arrangement.

23. If the Nabob were ſuffered to act independently of the counſels of his intereſted aſſociates, his Excellency has no doubt that he might be eaſily perſuaded to concur in the propoſed arrangement; but under the influence of thoſe perſons, the Nabob's acquieſcence cannot be expected, unleſs means be adopted to combine their individual intereſts with the accompliſhment of that arrangement.

24. If therefore, after a full deliberation upon all the circumſtances of the caſe, the Lieutenant Governor ſhould be of opinion that it is adviſable to enter into a negociation for the accompliſhment of the propoſed meaſures, his Excellency authorizes the Lieutenant Governor to conclude ſuch engagements in favour of thoſe perſons as he may deem to be expedient.

25. If circumſtances ſhould render it neceſſary to conclude an arrangement of the affairs of Furruckabad upon a different baſis, his Excellency would conſider it to be indiſpenſably neceſſary to remove thoſe perſons from the province, and his Excellency thinks this intimation might be ſucceſsfully applied for the purpoſe of deterring them from any oppoſition to the meaſures in agitation.

26. His Excellency being of opinion that entire dependance may be placed on the diſcretion and integrity of Khimud Mund Khan (who of courſe poſſeſſes every requiſite information with reſpect to the affairs of Furruckabad) his Excellency thinks it would be adviſable to conſult with him confidentially upon the ſubject of the propoſed arrangement, and upon the means of carrying it into effect.

27. In the event of the Nabob's concurrence in that arrangement, a regular agreement ſhould be executed in the names of the Governor General, and of the Nabob, for the perpetual tranſfer of the civil and military government of the province of Furruckabad, and of its revenues, to the Honourable Company, ſtipulating for the payment of the ſtipend which may be ſettled for the ſupport of the

Nabob, as well as of ſuch other allowances as it may be deemed expedient to continue or to grant to the members of the family, and others.

28. Emdaud Hoſſein Khan ſhould be permitted to retain the ſtyle and dignity of Nabob of Furruckabad, while the entire civil and military adminiſtration of the province is excluſively in the hands of the Britiſh Government. His Excellency leaves it to the Lieutenant Governor's diſcretion to decide the amount of the allowance to be granted to Emdaud Hoſſein Khan, which may be aſſigned (as in the Carnatic and Tanjore) by a per centage upon the revenues of the diſtrict, ſo regulated as never to fall ſhort of or to exceed a certain amount.

29. The ſtipends ſpecified in the engagement adverted to in a former part of this diſpatch ſhould be confirmed, and ſuch jaggeers as are at preſent held under valid claims ſhould immediately, or as ſoon as may be practicable, be commuted for equivalent ſtipends. This engagement is of courſe to be ſubject to the ratification of the Governor General.

30. If on a proper inveſtigation it ſhould appear that the conduct of Khimud Mund Khan in the adminiſtration of the affairs of Furruckabad has been conſiſtent with the obligations of his duty, he will be entitled to a proviſion by the terms of the engagement under which he has acted. His Excellency leaves it to the judgment of the Lieutenant Governor to ſettle the nature and extent of ſuch proviſion, ſubject however to his Excellency's ultimate confirmation. His Excellency deſires that the Lieutenant Governor will take into conſideration the expediency of employing Khimud Mund Khan, either temporarily or permanently, in the management of any portion of the country under the new ſyſtem.

31. When his Excellency ſhall have been furniſhed by the Lieutenant Governor with a report upon all the points connected with the object of theſe inſtructions, his Excellency will be able to tranſmit to the Lieutenant Governor further directions for his conduct in regulating the details of the propoſed arrangement.

32. If the Lieutenant Governor ſhould deem it to be inexpedient to enter into a negociation for the purpoſes deſcribed in this diſpatch, his Excellency deſires to be furniſhed with the communication of the Lieutenant Governor's ſentiments reſpecting the moſt eligible plan for the future adminiſtration of the province of Furruckabad, with reference to all the circumſtances and conſiderations detailed in the foregoing part of this letter.

33. For the information of the Lieutenant Governor, I am directed to tranſmit to you the following documents, as being connected with the ſubject of the preſent Diſpatch.

A. Copy and tranſlation of the engagement adverted to in the foregoing inſtructions.

B. Copy and tranſlation of a memorial addreſſed to his Excellency the moſt noble the Governor General from Khimud Mund Khan.

C. Copy and tranſlation of a letter to his Excellency from Omrao Begum, the ſiſter of Khimud Mund Khan.

D. Copy and tranſlation of a letter to his Excellency, from the Nabob Emdaud Hooſſein Khan.

34. His Excellency deſires that the Lieutenant Governor will communicate upon the whole the ſubject of theſe inſtructions with the Reſident at Lucknow, who will be furniſhed with a copy of this diſpatch.

I have the honor to be,

On the River near Mangee, 21ſt March 1802.

Sir, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*, Sec^{y} to Gov^{t}.

Tranſlation of the Furruckabad Engagement.

His Excellency the Vizier having given, in concert with the Governor General, his moſt deliberate attention to the diſagreement exiſting between the Nawaub Emdaud Huſſein Khan and Khirrud Mund Khan, and to the confuſion which in conſequence of that diſagreement obtains in the adminiſtration of the government of Furruckabad; with a view to prevent this confuſion in future, he has determined that the following arrangement ſhall be obſerved during the minority of the Nawaub Emdaud Huſſein Khan.

Firſt. Khirrud Mund Khan ſhall regularly pay the annual tribute to his Excellency the Vizier, agreeably to the ſpecified Kiſts.

Secondly.

Secondly. As Khirrud Mund Khan has been ſelected by his Excellency the Vizier for the adminiſtration of the government of Furruckabad, it becomes neceſſary therefore that he ſhould be inveſted with full power and authority in the diſcharge of the ſituation allotted to him. In conſideration of this, it is proper that he ſhould be abſolute with reſpect to the removal or appointment of the Officers employed in the conduct of the affairs of Government, and that he ſhould exerciſe the ſame authority which was enjoyed by former Chiefs there. But it is requiſite that Khirrud Mund Khan ſhould be anſwerable to his Excellency the Vizier for every act of his government, who conſiders himſelf guarantee of the rights of the Nawaub Emdaud Huſſein Khan.

Thirdly. With a view to preſerve the rights of the Nawaub Emdaud Huſſein Khan, it is requiſite that Khirrud Mund Khan ſhould tranſact every meaſure of his government, in the name of Emdaud Huſſein Khan.

Fourthly. Khirrud Mund Khan ſhall receive a commiſſion of 2 and ½ per cent. upon the revenues, beſides 5,000 Rupees annually, which have been long allotted to him; and hereafter if an increaſe of the amount of commiſſion ſhould be deemed adviſable, and the revenues admit of it, the proportion will depend upon his Excellency the Vizier.

Fifthly. Khirrud Mund Khan will annually tranſmit the accounts of his office to the Vizier through the Reſident of Lucknow, for the purpoſe of being examined in the preſence of a perſon appointed by the Nawaub Emdaud Huſſein Khan, who will be empowered to make any objection to the accounts. After the accounts ſhall have been ſettled, a written deed of acknowledgment to that purpoſe ſhall be given to Khirrud Mund Khaun. With a view to enable that perſon to underſtand thoroughly the accounts given in by Khirrud Mund Khaun, one or two Mohurreers ſhall be appointed on the part of the Nawaub Emdaud Huſſein Khaun for the purpoſe of taking copies of the accounts, orders, and agreements with Aumils, as alſo of the receipts and diſburſements.

Sixthly. After the expiration of the term of the adminiſtration, on condition that Kirrud Mund Khaun ſhall have tranſacted all affairs to the ſatisfaction of his Excellency the Vizier, and of the Britiſh Government, Kirrud Mund Khaun ſhall either fix his reſidence at Benares, under the protection of the Britiſh Government, in the ſame manner that it is extended to the Nawaub Dil Delere Khaun, upon which ſubject the Governor General has expreſſed his aſſent; or he ſhall eſtabliſh his reſidence at Furruckabad; in either caſe, however, he will receive ſuch an allowance as may be deemed proper.

Seventhly. Whenever Khirrud Mund Khaun may apply to the Vizier for the aſſiſtance of troops, in order to quell any oppoſition to his authority, he will detail his reaſons fully upon the ſubject; and in caſe there ſhould be no ſubſtantial grounds for refuſing it, the Vizier aſſents to grant the required aſſiſtance of troops.

Eighthly. During the minority of the Nawaub Emdaud Huſſein Khaun, the ſum of 50,000 Rupees annually is aſſigned for his houſehold eſtabliſhment, and other expences. At preſent, in conſideration of the receipts and the heavy neceſſary diſburſements, a larger ſum cannot be appropriated; but hereafter, in the event of an increaſe of the revenues, a greater amount may be allowed for this purpoſe.

Ninthly. Beſides the Jaggeer amounting to 17,200 Rupees annually, at preſent in the poſſeſſion of Omrao Begum, the Widow of the late Nabob Mozuffer Jung, the ſum of 3,000 Rupees ſhall be paid to her annually, for the ſupport of the other dependants of the late Nawaub.

Tenthly. The ſum of 14,000 Rupees annually ſhall be appropriated for the maintenance of Himmut Bahauder, Hooſſein Alli Khaun, and Huſſein Alli Khaun, the three ſons-in-law of the late Nawaub, and married to three daughters of the ſaid Omrao Begum, in equal proportions to each.

Eleventhly. The ſum of 1,800 Rupees ſhall be appropriated annually for the ſubſiſtance of the three other ſons-in-law married to daughters by concubines.

Twelfthly. The ſons, who now receive an annual ſtipend in the proportion of eight months, in the event of the increaſe of the funds admitting of any addition to it, and of Khirrud Mund Khaun's propoſing the addition to his Excellency the Vizier previouſly to the aſſignment of it, and of his Excellency's approving ſuch addition, ſhall hereafter receive an annual maintenance in the proportion of ten months.

Thirteenthly. In the event of the funds admitting of it, a proviſion ſhall be made for the two unmarried daughters of the late Nawaub by Omrao Begum aforeſaid,

as alſo for the ſupport of ſeveral of his dependants, who, according to the repreſentations of Khirrud Mund Khaun, are about 40 perſons, on condition that Khirrud Mund Khaun ſhall, previouſly to the eſtabliſhment of any proviſion for theſe perſons, communicate the ſubject to his Excellency the Vizier, and that his Excellency ſhall approve of the ſame.

Fourteenthly. Khirrud Mund Khaun ſhall not fix any new ſalaries, &c. without the knowledge of his Excellency the Vizier.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
Perſ. Sec^{y} to Gov^{t}.

Tranſlation of a Memorial delivered by KIRRUD MUND KHAUN, the 7th February 1802.

By the Grace of God, your Lordſhip is endowed with a diſpoſition to afford protection to the world, and is become the ſource of eaſe and ſecurity to the nobility of Hindoſtan. It is well known alſo, that I am ſupported and upheld by the Company's Government. Accordingly upon the death of the Nabob Mozuffer Jung, I declined the management of the adminiſtration, in conſideration of the debts due from Government, and of the arrears of tribute due to the Nabob Vizier, which amounted to nearly three lacks of Rupees, and of the intriguing diſpoſition of the people, who are now even about the Nabob Naſir Jung. But being remonſtrated with, by Mr. Lumſden, by orders of the late Governor General Lord Teignmouth, and being aſſured by his encouraging and conciliating communications, I took the adminiſtration. Accordingly the circumſtances of my having paid the tribute to his Excellency, together with the arrears, as well as my having liquidated the debts, by borrowing money upon certain terms, and by aſſignments on the revenues, as alſo the manner in which I have hitherto carried on the affairs of the Mehals, are well known to your Lordſhip, and will have been communicated by the newſpapers. As, by the atteſted documents and papers delivered to me by the former miniſters, it appeared that there were ſums due from Purmool Khaun, Imaum Khaun, and Mohummudee Khaun; I conformably thereto demanded the payment of them, but they from motives of diſaffection refuſed to diſcharge them, and having by ſhameful inſinuation and flattery, obtained an influence with the Nabob Naſir Jung, they occaſioned a breach between us. Notwithſtanding however that I had the orders of his Excellency to diſmiſs and ſend them away under confinement, I endeavoured to conciliate them, with a view to induce them to conform to the directions of his Excellency, but they conſtantly procraſtinated, and being moreover more inveterate than ever againſt me, they propagated ſuch various calumnies that I will not attempt the deſcription of them. In conſideration however that ſometime or other an enquiry would take place by my ſuperiors, I continued in the adminiſtration of affairs. At the time of Lord Teignmouth's arrival at Lucknow, I waited upon his Lordſhip, agreeably to his orders; the Nabob Naſir Jung alſo went there, and the ſame falſe and calumniating repreſentations, which are now every where made by the people about the Nabob againſt me, were then alſo ſtated by them. Since juſtice however is the characteriſtic of the Engliſh, his Lordſhip did not attend to their repreſentations. After a peruſal of the Hokumnameh, conſiſting of fourteen articles, Mr. Lumſden gave to me another paper, conveying to me new written inſtructions under his ſeal and ſignature, agreeably to the commands of Lord Teignmouth; and he then verbally gave me every aſſurance and encouragement, and my diſmiſſion towards Furrackabad. I conſequently have ſince remained in the adminiſtration of affairs to the beſt of my ability, and have continued to pay the tribute. Now, through my good fortune, I have been honoured by paying my reſpects to your Lordſhip; I have derived the greateſt encouragement from your Lordſhip's verbal communications. Since the protection of the dependant is conſiſtent with the dignity of the higheſt nobles, I truſt that, if it be your Lordſhip's pleaſure to retain me in the adminiſtration of affairs there, you will acquieſce in what I may propoſe, and I am in every ſenſe ready to manifeſt my allegiance, and to pay the tribute.

In the event of this not being your Lordſhip's pleaſure, I truſt that you will continue to me my Iſtimrauree lands, my Jaggeers, and the annual ſum of 5,000 Rupees allotted to me in the lifetime of the Nabob Mozuffer Jung, and that another ſource of ſubſiſtence may be granted to me proportionate to my expences, with my family and dependants, by the appropriation of lands to be totally under my own management, that I may not be dependant upon my equals; or otherwiſe,

that

that an Ameer may be deputed by your Lordſhip for the purpoſe of diſtributing the eſtabliſhed allowances. Since I am now arrived at an advanced age, I am not anxious for a very large proviſion. My only wiſh is to conduct myſelf with ſuch attachment and allegiance towards your Lordſhip as to merit your attention towards me; ſince by theſe means not only my own livelihood but the future protection of my children is ſecured from the Company.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
Per. Sec^{y} to Gov^{t}.

From OMRAO BEGUM, received 7th February 1802.

By the Grace of God your Lordſhip is the place of refuge and protection for your dependants, and the ſource of ſecurity and eaſe to the nobility of Hindoſtan. Accordingly the late Nabob Mozuffer Jung paſſed his life in the enjoyment of every comfort under the kindneſs of the Company's Government; and I alſo have hitherto lived with perfect content under the influence of its protection, without any other hope than that the favour of Government may be continually extended towards me. Since, through the aid of my auſpicious fortune, your Lordſhip has arrived in this quarter, God is witneſs that the pleaſure and ſatisfaction which I have derived from theſe happy tidings defy the power of language to expreſs. My brother Khirrud Mund Khaun has the honour of waiting upon your Lordſhip, and will repreſent to your Lordſhip various particulars relative to me; and I truſt that in conformity to kindneſs your Lordſhip will direct your attention to them, which will be the means of preſerving the credit and reſpect of my family.

The unprincipled character and evil diſpoſition of Imaum Khaun, Mohummud Khaun, and Purmool Khaun, who are in the confidence of the Nabob Naſir Jung, are well known. Having by various artifices obtained an entire influence over the Nabob, they are deſirous of creating a diſagreement and diviſion between us, and are now planning the ruin of this family. By their improper conduct my influence is rendered unavailing. Since your Lordſhip is renowned for juſtice and for your attention to the rights of your dependants, it is incumbent upon your Lordſhip to extend your kindneſs to whatever may conduce to the benefit of this family and of the other dependants here; and as the Honourable Mr. Welleſley has been appointed by your Lordſhip, Lieutenant Governor for the adminiſtration of the affairs of theſe provinces, I truſt that your Lordſhip will favour me with a letter from yourſelf to him, directing his attention to this family, and that my ſaid brother may in every inſtance experience your Lordſhip's kindneſs, which will alſo promote my comfort.

At this time the marriage of my two daughters is in agitation; I truſt your Lordſhip's kindneſs will be directed to the expences of the ceremony, and to a future proviſion for them, that I may accompliſh this neceſſary object. I truſt that I may be conſtantly gratified by the receipt of your Lordſhip's kind letters, containing accounts of your health.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
Per. Sec^{y} to Gov^{t}.

Tranſlation of a Memorial delivered by EMDAUD HOOSSEIN KHAUN; received 25th January 1802.

For three generations paſt, that is to ſay, from the time of the Nabobs Ahmud Alli Khaun and Mozuffer Jung, our family have invariably manifeſted the firmeſt attachment towards the Company's Government; and I am hopeful, through theſe means, of the attention, ſupport, and countenance of your Lordſhip. Excepting your Lordſhip, I have no protector or friend. I beg leave to repreſent to your Lordſhip, that what I have ſuffered from my earlieſt years, and ſtill ſuffer from a conſideration of the various malpractices committed under the adminiſtration of my Naib, who entertains views towards the government and power, would involve a very voluminous detail. But in a few words, it is this: that I am

altogether diſſatisfied with the ſaid Naib; and upon this ſubject, as the term of my minority is now drawing to a cloſe, I indulge the hope that your Lordſhip will give me permiſſion to remove him, and in his room to inveſt the Khelaut of Neeabut, upon ſome perſon among the confidential friends of my deceaſed father, that he may commence the collection of the revenues of the territory belonging to me, and pay to the Company the cuſtomary tribute, which ſhall be paid annually by regular inſtalments; the remainder ſhall be appropriated to my indiſpenſable expences after the charges of government ſhall have been defrayed, and the demands of the various entitled claimants been ſatisfied. If your Lordſhip ſhould ſtill wiſh to poſtpone this point until after the full expiration of my minority, which will be in the courſe of two or three months, I truſt that your Lordſhip will iſſue inſtructions to the honourable Mr. Welleſley, to give me the required permiſſion when the period of my minority ſhall have expired, that, having introduced a reformed ſyſtem of government, I may offer up my thanks for your Lordſhip's kindneſs and favour.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
Per. Sec^{y} Gov^{t}.

Return

Return to the 3d and 4th Orders of the Honourable the Houſe of Commons of 18th April 1806, which require "Copy "of all Propoſitions made in conſequence to that Prince "[the NABOB of FURRUCKABAD], his Anſwers thereto; and "the Minutes or Reports of Conferences held between "Mr. WELLESLEY and the NABOB;"—and,

Copy of the ſaid Treaty, and any Reports made after its Concluſion, to the Governor General.

To his Excellency the Moſt noble the Marquis WELLESLEY, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

1. I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordſhip that Khenud Mund Khan, the Manager of Furruckabad, arrived at Bareilly on the 30th ultimo.

2. I yeſterday had a long converſation with him upon the ſubject of the affairs of Furruckabad, the purport of which I ſhall now ſubmit to your Lordſhip.

3. I began by ſtating, that during your Lordſhip's reſidence in the Upper Provinces a variety of important buſineſs had rendered it impoſſible for your Lordſhip to enter upon a conſideration of the ſtate of the Province of Furruckabad with a view to the adjuſtment of the terms of a new and improved arrangement of the affairs that Principality; that your Lordſhip had in conſequence referred Khenud Mund Khan to me, and had directed me to enter into a full and unreſerved communication with him upon all points relating to the preſent ſtate of that country, and to the actual condition of its government.

4. Khenud Mund Khan appeared at firſt very unwilling to diſcloſe his ſentiments, ſtating in general terms that he was unable to form any judgment of what was beſt for the country, but that he was willing to ſubſcribe to any arrangement which your Lordſhip might deem adviſable.

5. To this I replied, that without a free and unreſerved communication on his part no confidential intercourſe could ſubſiſt between us; that I knew he had ſtated his ſentiments freely to Mr. Edmonſtone, and that unleſs he were equally explicit with me it would be uſeleſs to proceed further in the converſation.

6. Khenud Mund Khan replied, that the reſerve of which I complained proceeded principally from his apprehenſion of the reſentment of the Nawaub Emdaud Hoſſein Khan and his Counſellors, if they were to learn that he had propoſed arrangements calculated to ſubvert their future expectations; that in the preſent ſtate of the Government of Furruckabad ſome change was abſolutely neceſſary, but that being ignorant of the views and intentions of the Britiſh Government he was unwilling to propoſe any arrangement which might poſſibly be foreign to your Lordſhip's wiſhes. It would therefore relieve him from a great degree of embarraſſment if I would ſtate the arrangement which appeared to me beſt calculated to ſecure the future welfare of the Principality of Furruckabad, and to provide for the intereſts of the Britiſh Government, and of the individuals and families who had no other ſubſiſtence than their penſions and ſtipends chargeable upon the Revenues of the State.

7. Being deſirous that the propoſal of veſting the Civil and Military Authority in the hands of the Britiſh Government ſhould originate with Khenud Mund Khan, I continued to urge him to an unreſerved diſcloſure of his ſentiments with reſpect to the moſt eligible plan for the future Government, when, after requiring a promiſe from me that I would never mention him as having been concerned in any arrangement which might ultimately take place, he ſaid that there were only three modes of ſettlement which ſuggeſted themſelves to his mind:

1ſt. That the Nawaub's evil counſellors ſhould be removed, and the Adminiſtration of the affairs of the Province continued in his (Khenud Mund Khan's) hands:

2dly. That upon the expiration of the minority of the Nawaub, he the Nawaub, ſhould be allowed to aſſume the Government of the Country:

3dly. That the Civil and Military Adminiſtration of the country ſhould be transferred to the Britiſh Government.

8. To the firſt of theſe propoſitions I replied that the diſagreement ſubſiſting between the Nawaub and Khenud Mund Khan, and their mutual complaints and accuſations, rendered a continuation of his authority, upon its preſent footing, nearly impracticable. The removal of the Nawaub's favourites (which appeared to be indiſpenſably requiſite in any arrangement,) would tend to aggravate his ill will towards Khenud Mund Khan, and would thereby increaſe the difficulties of which he complained in the diſcharge of his duty.

9. Upon the ſecond propoſition, I aſked Khenud Mund Khan whether from his knowledge of the natural diſpoſition of the Nawaub Emdaud Hoſſein Khan, he conceived that the removal of his evil counſellors would be likely to produce ſuch a change in his conduct as might afford a reaſonable expectation of his managing the affairs of the Province with honour to himſelf, and advantage to the general intereſts; he replied, that admitting the Nawaub's diſpoſition to be naturally good, his habits were ſo depraved by long intercourſe with perſons of corrupt and profligate principles, that he did not think he could be induced to confide in men of different habits and diſpoſitions. I then deſired to know whether it were poſſible to propoſe an arrangement calculated to produce more fatal effects than the eſtabliſhment of the full and excluſive authority of the Nawaub Emdaud Khan, to which Khenud Mund Khan replied, certainly not.

10. It only remained, therefore, to conſider the propoſition of transferring the Civil and Military Adminiſtration of the Province to the Britiſh Government; and here I ſtated that your Lordſhip had long been of opinion that this was the only arrangement which could ultimately afford ſatisfaction to all parties, and eſtabliſh the welfare and proſperity of the province upon a ſecure and permanent foundation. That the Britiſh Government in aſſuming the management of the country propoſed no advantage to itſelf beyond the ſecurity of its juſt rights and intereſts, and the intereſts of thoſe dependent upon the State; that the arrangement propoſed was the eſtabliſhment of the Company's judicial authority, which, from the murders and robberies daily committed in the Province of Furruckabad, was a meaſure indiſpenſably requiſite to the internal order of the Province, and to the ſafety and tranquillity of the Company's contiguous poſſeſſions. I added, that it was your Lordſhip's intention that a liberal proviſion ſhould be made for the Nawaub, and that Khenud Mund Khan might rely with confidence, that the acknowledged liberality of the Britiſh Government would not admit of his intereſts being neglected.

11. Khenud Mund Khan ſtated in reply that he had the fulleſt reliance upon the Britiſh Government, and that he was ready to promote your Lordſhip's views by all the means in his power. Upon my aſking him whether the Nawaub was likely to object to the propoſed arrangement, he ſaid that he would certainly raiſe many objections to it, but that he thought his compliance might be greatly facilitated by the removal of his ill-adviſed counſellors; and he ſtrongly recommended that immediately upon their arrival at Bareilly they ſhould be directed to return to Furruckabad.

12. I ſhould be unwilling to aſſume the Management of the Province of Furruckabad without the Nawaub's concurrence; but ſhould he perſiſt in withholding his conſent to ſuch an arrangement we have certainly a well-founded claim to a portion of territory equal to the amount of the Tribute, and to the expences of collecting that amount. In the event, therefore, of his rejection of the propoſal of transferring the whole Province to the authority of the Britiſh Government, it is my intention to demand the Ceſſion of a portion of Territory equal to the amount of the Tribute and to the expences of collection. I ſhall likewiſe inſiſt upon the eſtabliſhment of Civil and Criminal Courts of Juſtice throughout the Province of Furruckabad, and upon ſecurity being given for the regular payment of the ſeveral ſtipends and penſions.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Bareilly, 4th May 1804. (Signed) *Henry Welleſley.*

I have juſt now received intelligence of the arrival of the Nabob of Furruckabad.

(Copy)

To his Excellency the Moſt noble the Marquis WELLESLEY,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

(Official)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward for your Lordſhip's approval and ratification, the Treaty for the Ceſſion of the Province of Furruckabad to the Eaſt India Company.

2. The accompanying Copies of the Correſpondence which has paſſed between the Nawaub of Furruckabad and me render it unneceſſary for me to trouble your Lordſhip with a minute detail of the progreſs of the Negotiation. The various intereſts and views of the Nawaub, of Khenud Mund Khan, and of their reſpective followers and dependants, with the efforts and intrigues of each party to accompliſh its ends, have neceſſarily delayed the execution of the Treaty.

3. The Nawaub in his firſt public viſit to me preſented two Papers, of which N°s 1 and 2 of the encloſures are Copies and Tranſlations. I was prepared for the violent accuſations they contain againſt Khenud Mund Khan, and I determined to avail myſelf of the opportunity they afforded me of ſubmitting to the Nawaub the new arrangements propoſed by your Lordſhip, for the future Adminiſtration of the Province of Furruckabad.

4. With this intention I appointed an early day for our meeting upon buſineſs, when, after a full diſcuſſion of the ſtate of the affairs of the Province of Furruckabad, and of the neceſſity which exiſted for an improved ſettlement of its Adminiſtration, I communicated to the Nawaub the arrangement which appeared to your Lordſhip beſt calculated to ſatisfy all parties, and to promote the welfare and ſecurity of that principality. The Nawaub, after propoſing ſome arrangements, which I ſtated to be inadmiſſible, requeſted that my propoſition might be communicated to him in writing; and I accordingly, in the courſe of the day, ſent him the Paper marked N° 3, to which, on the 11th, I received an anſwer, N° 4.

5. As the ſucceſs of the negotiation appeared to me in a great meaſure to depend upon allowing as little time as poſſible for the operation of the intrigues of perſons in the Nawaub's family intereſted in his retaining the management of his country, I immediately replied to his Memorial in terms which I thought likely to draw ſuch an anſwer from him as might leave me at liberty to conclude that he had agreed to the Ceſſion of the country.

6. Although in the Nawaub's Anſwer, N° 6, his conſent to the Ceſſion is by no means unequivocal, yet his requeſt to be furniſhed with papers and accounts afforded me an opportunity of repeating the declaration I had previouſly made, that one of your Lordſhip's principal objects in the arrangement propoſed was the perſonal welfare of the Nawaub; and that a liberal monthly Allowance from the Company's Treaſury, ſubjected to no diminution, would be more for his advantage than a precarious dependence upon the Revenues of the Country, the ſurplus of which, after the expences of the Government had been paid, had, at no time, under the management of Khenud Mund Khan, afforded to the Nawaub an allowance adequate to his expences.

7. It is unneceſſary to trouble your Lordſhip with any remarks upon the correſpondence which ſucceeded, and which is contained in the Nos. noted in the margin, as it relates ſolely to the adjuſtment of the ſeveral points compoſing the articles of the Treaty. Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, & 12.

8. It may be proper, however, to obſerve that Khenud Mund Khan has afforded me no aſſiſtance towards obtaining the Nawaub's conſent to the Ceſſion, although upon his arrival at Bareilly he confeſſed himſelf to be aware of the neceſſity of it.

9. I have great reaſon to be ſatisfied with the conduct of the Nawaub, who, if he had been ſuffered to follow the dictates of his own judgment, would, I am perſuaded, have acceded to your Lordſhip's propoſals with very little heſitation. He has invariably expreſſed himſelf deſirous of promoting your Lordſhip's views by all the means in his power; and although he at firſt intimated a wiſh that they could be made compatible with his retaining the management of the Country, he is now, I believe, ſatisfied that the arrangement will be attended with equal advantages to himſelf and to the Company.

10. In the liberal allowance granted to the Nawaub, and in acceding to his requeſt reſpecting the ſmall penſions to be paid to the perſons mentioned in the

Seventh

Seventh Article of the Treaty, I entertain a confident hope that I ſhall not have acted contrary to your Lordſhip's intentions. The encloſed paper, No. 13, exhibits the balance which will remain to the Company after the ſeveral Allowances and Penſions chargeable upon the Revenues ſhall have been paid; and I have reaſon to believe that the Revenues and commercial Reſources of the Province are capable of conſiderable improvement.

11. But the Ceſſion was rendered indiſpenſably requiſite to the ſafety and proſperity of the Company's contiguous Poſſeſſions by the total want of Police which has hitherto prevailed in the Province of Furruckabad, and the frequent commiſſion of robberies and murders. By the eſtabliſhment of Courts of Juſtice, and the introduction of an efficient ſyſtem of Police, we ſhall be enabled to reduce to order a ſet of ſavage and licentious Patans who are ever ready to excite or to join in commotions and rebellions.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Bareilly, 7th June 1802. (Signed) *Henry Welleſley.*

P. S. I encloſe the original Treaty, with the Nawaub's Seal and mine affixed to it. The Copy, under my Seal and Signature, is for your Lordſhip's Ratification.

A true Copy. *N. B. Edmonſtone*, Sec^y to Gov^t.

TREATY between the Honourable the Eaſt India Company and the Nabob Imdaud Hooſſein Khan, for ceding to the Honourable the Eaſt India Company, in perpetual Sovereignty, the Province of Furruckabad and its dependencies, in Commutation of the Tribute hitherto payable by the ſaid Nawaub to the Honourable Company; concluded on the one part by the Honourable Henry Welleſley, Lieutenant Governor of the Ceded Provinces in Oude, by virtue of full powers veſted in him for that purpoſe, by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General; and on the other part by the Nabob Imdaud Hooſſein Khan Behauder, Naſer Jung, on behalf of himſelf, his heirs, and ſucceſſors.

Article 1ſt.—It is hereby ſtipulated and agreed that the Province of Furruckabad and its dependencies ſhall be ceded, in perpetual Sovereignty, to the Honourable the Eaſt India Company from the commencement of the Fuſlee year one thouſand two hundred and ten, the Nabob transferring to the Company his right and property in the ſame, with the exceptions here after mentioned.

Article 2d.—With a view of providing for the maintenance and dignity of the Nabob Imdaud Hooſſain Khan Behauder, it is agreed that he ſhall receive a monthly allowance of nine thouſand Rupees, (or one Lack and eight thouſand Rupees annually) which allowance ſhall be continued to his heirs and ſucceſſors, and ſhall not be ſubjected to any diminution from any cauſe whatſoever. And it is further agreed that the ſaid Nabob ſhall be treated on all occaſions with the attention, reſpect, and honour due to his rank and ſituation, and as a friend of the Britiſh Government.

Article 3d.—The Honourable the Lieutenant Governor engages that two thouſand Rupees yearly ſhall be allowed for the expences of the Emaum Barrah, and that the amount of three thouſand ſix hundred Rupees yearly, for the payment of the allowances to the ſeparate Mahauls of the late Nabob Mozuffer Jung, hitherto paid by Omrao Begum, ſhall be diſtributed hereafter by the Nabob, who ſhall deliver the receipts for the ſame to the Company's Civil Office, provided it ſhould be found that theſe allowances have not been regularly paid by Omrao Begum.

Article 4th.—In compliance with the Nabob's deſire, the Gardens formerly the property of his father, the village of Sereyah Neamutpoor, the forfeited houſes in Furruckabad, and the property of the Pannee Sauheb, ſhall be conſidered as his excluſive property, if there ſhould appear to be no other perſons legally entitled to ſuch property.

Article 5th.—As the detailed liſt given in by the Nabob, of family connections and attendants, under the head of penſioners, and the liſt delivered in by Khenud Mund Khan are in many reſpects different; and as it is the intention of the Britiſh Government that proviſion ſhould be made for perſons whoſe claims to Penſions ſhall appear to be well founded, it is hereby agreed that the rights of the different claimants ſhall be enquired into by the Civil Officer appointed by the

Britiſh

Britiſh Government, in conjunction with the Nabob, and that Sunnuds ſhall be granted under their joint ſeals and ſignatures, agreeably to which Sunnuds the penſioners ſhall be paid by the Nabob, who will deliver their receipts to the Company's Civil Officer.

Article 6th.—The authority of the Court of Adawlut ſhall not extend to the perſon of the Nabob; but as his connections and dependants are undefined, and as it is the object of the Britiſh Government to introduce a fair and impartial adminiſtration of juſtice throughout the Province of Furruckabad, it is agreed that whatever complaints may be preferred againſt any of the Nabob's dependants, ſhall, in the firſt inſtance, be referred to the Nabob, and in the event of the complainant not receiving ſpeedy juſtice, or being diſſatisfied with the Nabob's deciſion, the complaint ſhall be decided in the Court of Adawlut.

Article 7.—In compliance with the Nabob's requeſt allowances ſhall be granted to the under-mentioned perſons, to be continued ſo long as their conduct ſhall be ſatisfactory to the Government, and to the Nabob.

	Rupees.	
Emaum Khan - - - - - - - - -	5000	annually.
Purmool Khan and Mokummud Khan - - - - -	5000	D°
Khodaw Bukſh, the Vakeel on the part of the Nabob to attend the Civil Officer appointed to Furruckabad - - - -	4000	D°
Ahmed Bukſh and Mohummud Sellah - - - - -	2000	D°

Article 8.—The Rent-free Lands, the daily and yearly Penſions, and the Jagheers ſhall be continued, if upon a fair inveſtigation they ſhall appear to have been eſtabliſhed previouſly to the death of Mozuffer Jung.

Article 9.—This Treaty, conſiſting of nine Articles, having been ſettled and concluded at the city of Bareilly on the fourth day of June 1802, correſponding with the 3d day of Suffer 1217 Hejree, the Honourable Henry Welleſley, Lieutenant Governor of the Ceded Provinces in Oude, has delivered to the Nabob Imdaud Hooſſein Khan Neſir Jung Behauder, a copy of the ſame in Engliſh and Perſian, under his ſeal and ſignature; and the ſaid Nabob has delivered to the Honourable Henry Welleſley, Lieutenant Governor of the Ceded Provinces, another copy of the ſame, under his ſeal and ſignature; the Honourable Henry Welleſley engages to procure within the ſpace of thirty days a ratification of the Treaty under the ſeal and ſignature of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General.

No. 1.

TRANSLATION of a Memorial delivered by the Nawaub IMDAUD HOOSSEIN KHAN to the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor, 5th May 1802.

THE circumſtances which I wiſh to ſubmit to you are as follow:—My family from three generations have been well-wiſhers and friends of the Company, and my claim to their friendſhip is greater than that of any other of the Nobles of Hindooſtan; accordingly to no others have the Rulers of the Company's affairs ſhewn an equal degree of conſideration and friendſhip. I therefore addreſs you with the utmoſt confidence that you will attend to my requeſts. The Governor General at the time of my father's deceaſe had no other object in appointing Khenud Mund Khan as deputy during my Minority but my advantage, and fearing that by the appointment of a ſtranger of this Power, whilſt the Heir from his years could not ſuperintend his own affairs, the State ſhould ſuffer injury.

How far Khenud Mund Khan has anſwered the purpoſes intended by the Governor General will be underſtood by a ſeparate ſtatement. Although during his Adminiſtration it may be difficult to prove the aſſertions contained in this ſtatement, yet in the event of his being diſmiſſed, I ſhall, God willing, prove them. In ſhort, as my Minority is now over, I have now the honour to lay before the Government the following requeſts:

1ſt.—My hopes are that Khenud Mund Khan ſhould be diſmiſſed by your order, and that the management and ſettlement of the country of my inheritance ſhould be put into my hands, that I may, like my Father, without any interference, have full power in the management of the Principality, collect the Revenues of it, and pay regularly, from my own hands, the accuſtomed Tribute to the Company's Government, and that the balance, after paying the juſt claims of thoſe who are entitled

to Penſions, may be expended, as it was by my Father, in the ſupport of my rank. This I requeſt may be ſpeedily paid attention to, as Khenud Mund Khan's Aumils are ruining the country.

2d.—Let Khenud Mund Khan be ordered to ſettle his accounts for five years with my Mootaſuddies, and pay the balance into my Treaſury.

3d.—When he has been diſmiſſed I further hope that upon my proving that he has, with the aſſiſtance of Omrao Begum and others connected with the State, plundered the property amaſſed by my forefathers, he may be made to reſtore it.

As Khenud Mund Khan has many people to ſupport and aid him, and I have no ſupport but God and yourſelf, I am hopeful that I may ſpeedily, by your favour, arrive at the object of my requeſts.

A true Copy. A true Tranſlation.
N. B. *Edmonſtone*, Secy to Govt. (Signed) *Græme Mercer*, Secy.

(Tranſlation.)—No. 2.

Statement on the part of IMDAUD HOOSAIN KHAN of the Articles in which KHIRID MUND KHAN has acted contrary to the arrangement with the Governor General.

IT is ſtated in the latter part of the Preamble of Engagement that the arrangement therein made ſhould continue during Imdaud Hooſſain Khan's minority.

It is evident from the above that during the period of my minority the office of Deputy was intruſted to Khirid Mund Khan, but now that the period of my minority is paſt, the removal of Khirid Mund Khan does not depend upon the circumſtance of his conduct having been proper or otherwiſe; for it has never yet ſo happened, at any time ſince the commencement of the Company's Government, that any act has paſſed contrary to the orders of the Governor General.

1ſt Article on the ſubject of paying the Tribute.

This point is to be aſcertained from the Mootaſuddies of the Nabob Vizier's Government. I am unacquainted with it.

2d Article.—In the latter part of this Article it is ſtated that Khirid Mund Khan ſhall conſider himſelf anſwerable for all his acts and deeds, good or bad, to the Nabob Vizier, he being the guarantee of the rights of the Nabob Imdaud Hooſſain Khan. From this it is manifeſt that I am the right Sovereign, and that Khirid Mund Khan was ſimply an Ameen (Truſtee). Heretofore the buſineſs of enquiry and controul reſted with the Nabob Vizier, now it depends upon the Company, and it therefore becomes incumbent on me to ſtate the honeſty (honeſty being indiſpenſable in truſt) of Khirid Mund Khan in a few words. It is the duty of every honeſt Truſtee to enter every Collection in his accounts, whether great or ſmall; but Khirid Mund Khan having taken nearly 40,000 Rupees, the property of the Ranee Sahibuh, nearly 20,000 Rupees, the effects of the deceaſed Akil Mund Khan Melah, and 200 Gold Mohurs from Meer Rouſhin Allee, together with money and effects of three of the Begums of the deceaſed Raem Jung, under the pretence of giving it to Omrao Begum, he has not entered them into his accounts; for of the collections of the Sayer and Mint, which amount to above the ſum of 1,10,000 Rupees, only 70,000 Rupees are entered in his accounts; part of the Revenue collected from the village of Nudhpoor and other places, he keeps to himſelf, together with ſome profitable villages which he has let to his Sons. The amount collected from gardens, and the rent of forfeited houſes in the city are not inſerted in his accounts; the frauds which he has been guilty of under the pretence of adminiſtering juſtice in the city, by degrading men of character, and exacting fines and impoſitions from them, together with all the various impoſitions in his accounts, &c. are too numerous to relate.

3d Article.—Relating to the acknowledgment of the rights of Imdaud Hooſſain Khan, and that the acts of Khirid Mund Khan in his office ſhould be promulgated in the name of Imdaud Hooſſain Khan. It is probable that the inference from this may be, that dominion is reſtricted abſolutely to one perſon; whilſt the office of Deputy, having no permanency, is not confined to any one perſon. And although, according to the regulations of the Company, a Sovereign has not the power of ruling without interference during his minority, nevertheleſs by the ſame regulations, on his majority he is made ſole manager; accordingly it was proper that the Government from the commencement ſhould have been carried on in his name; but the caſe is, that Khirid Mund Khan, from the commencement of his eſtabliſhment in the office of Deputy,

excepting

excepting now and then cauſing Khelauts to be given in my name to a few Aumils, for the purpoſe of exempting himſelf from any blame which might be attached to his tranſactions, has never in any ſhape acknowledged my Sovereignty. He has turned off thoſe people who had long been connected with my Government, and on this account uſed to viſit me, and has ſeized the allowances of the old dependents, whoſe only fault was their being connected with me.

The ſubject of the 4th Article relates only to Khirid Mund Khan.

The ſubject of the 5th Article is, that Khirid Mund Khan ſhould annually tranſmit the accounts of his office through the Reſident at Lucknow to the Nabob Vizier, that they might be inveſtigated in the preſence of a perſon ſent on the part of Imdaud Hooſſain Khan, which perſon was empowered to object to any articles in the Accounts; after the Accounts ſhould have been ſettled Khirid Mund Khan was to receive a releaſe. With the view that the accounts delivered by Khirid Mund Khan ſhould be properly underſtood by the perſon deputed by Imdaud Hooſſain Khan, one or two Mohurrirs on the part of the Nabob Imdaud Hooſſain Khan ſhall be appointed for the purpoſe of taking Copies of the Accounts, Orders, Engagements with the Aumils, and of the Receipts and Diſburſements. It is evident from this that the order of the Governor General was intended to preſerve my authority by expoſing the frauds or extravagancies of the Deputy, from having the Accounts adjuſted in the preſence of my Mootaſuddies; but although it is a long time ſince on my part, according to order, Mootaſuddies have remained at the Court of Lucknow for the purpoſe of adjuſting theſe Accounts, yet, owing to the evaſions of Khirid Mund Khan's people, no examination has taken place; now that all my buſineſs reſts with the Company's Government, I hope that an order will be iſſued to have the above Accounts adjuſted in the preſence of my Mootaſuddie, that their correctneſs or incorrectneſs may be fully known to the Engliſh Government.

The 6th Article relates to Khirid Mund Khan.

As the period of Khirid Mund Khan's Adminiſtration, agreeably to the orders of the Governor General, terminates with my Minority, let an order be now iſſued according thereto.

The 7th Article, on the ſubject of the repreſentations of Khirid Mund Khan, to be conſidered.

The 8th Article ſtates that during the Minority of the Nabob Imdaud Hooſſain Khan the ſum of 50,000 Rupees annually will be aſſigned for his Houſehold Eſtabliſhment, and other Expences, and that at preſent, in conſideration of the receipts and the heavy neceſſary diſburſement, a larger ſum cannot be appropriated; but that hereafter, in the event of an increaſe of the Revenues, a greater amount may be allowed for this purpoſe. From the latter part of this it is evident that it was the intention of the Governor General to have fixed my allowance at ſomething greater, but as Khirid Mund Khan had repreſented the deficiency of Aſſets, this ſum was fixed upon. Khirid Mund Khan has never ſince mentioned the ſubject of an increaſe, which would have enabled me to hope for a ſufficiency to anſwer my Houſehold expences, yet he has collected plenty of money for himſelf, ſince he has purchaſed the houſe of Munſoor Ally Khan from his heir, forcibly turned out the people from that quarter (of the town) and built upon the ſame ground a houſe coſting nearly 200,000 Rupees, and ſupplied himſelf abundantly with every article of eaſe and comfort, while my uncomfortable ſituation is ſo apparent in every neceſſary article about me, that it is needleſs to mention it. Out of the above-mentioned ſum of 50,000 Rupees, which was given for the ſole purpoſe of my Houſehold expences, I have been obliged to pay the allowances of the old ſervants connected with my family, as the ſervants of the deceaſed Ghoſuffer Jung, and Ghaleb Jung, and thoſe of my own father, which were formerly paid from the Revenue and Duties, but which Khirid Mund Khan informed thoſe people was included in my 50,000 Rupees.

The 9th Article—Beſides the Jageer, amounting to 17,200 Rupees annually, at preſent in the poſſeſſion of Omrao Begum, the widow of the late Nabob Mozuffur Jung, the ſum of 3,000 Rupees ſhall be paid to her annually for the ſupport of the other dependents of the late Nabob. Out of the above 3,000 Rupees, half is given to the dependents of the late Moozuffur Jung, and half Khirid Mund Khan has allotted to the people of Omrao Begum.

Article 10th. The ſum of 14,000 Rupees annually ſhall be appropriated for the maintenance of the three Sons-in-Law of the late Nabob, and married to the Daughters of the ſaid Omrao Begum, in equal proportions to each. According to this, the ſhare of each was 4,666 Rupees and ſomething more; but Himmut Behader,

hader, my Couſin, who is one of the above three, only receives half, and Khirid Mund Khan keeps the other to himſelf, under the pretence of giving it to the Begum.

11th Article. The ſubject of this I am not fully acquainted with.

12th Article. Relating to other perſons of the family. Khirid Mund Khan acts according to his pleaſure, without controul, towards theſe people.

13th Article. On the ſubject of the maintenance of the two unmarried Daughters of the Begum Omrao, and forty dependants—I am not fully acquainted with the circumſtances relative to this article.

14th Article. Khirid Mund Khan ſhall not fix any new ſalaries, &c. without the knowledge of his Excellency the Vizier.

What Khirid Mund Khan has done contrary to this order is, that he has given to his ſons and ſervants the ground ſurrounding the town, together with the houſes on the ſkirts of the town, and moſt of the gardens belonging to the late Mozuffur Jung, while I am obliged to buy the fruits of the ſeaſon in the Bazar, to make my cuſtomary preſents to my friends and acquaintances; nor will he even allow me to purchaſe the fruit of my deceaſed father's garden; he alſo gives Jageers and penſions to whomſoever he pleaſes; for inſtance, he has lately given Amnabad as Jageer to Amunt Khan Afghan, and Aleepore to Uſhruff Alla Khan as a Jageer; perhaps he may have received a Sunnud from the Nabob Vizier for this purpoſe.

I have briefly ſtated the above, as connected with the articles of the engagements. From among the many circumſtances in which Khirid Mund Khan has acted contrary to former cuſtom the following inſtance is one: It was the cuſtom of the late Nabob Ghalib Jung, and the Nabob Mozuffer Jung, never to employ Afghans, although of the ſame tribe, in the management of the country, as they conſidered them ignorant, and not to be truſted; but uſed to employ their own relations and dependants in theſe matters. Khirid Mund Khan in general employs Afghans, and has given Mohunpore to Ahmud Khan Afghan, the Fort of Nadir Ghur to Dilſher Khan Afreedie, and Amanpoor to Fizoolla Khan, and has entered into bonds of friendſhip with many of theſe people.

It is unneceſſary to ſtate any thing more. What little I have written no perſon in theſe days can venture to publiſh for fear of their honour and reputation; but God willing, when Khirid Mund Khan ſhall be removed, the whole will come to light upon inveſtigation, and from the declaration of reſpectable people.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) *G. Mercer*, Secy.

A true Copy.
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*, Secy to Govt.

(Tranſlation.)—No. 3.

MEMORIAL from the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor to the Nawaub Imdaud Hooſſein Khan Nauſer Jung, 9th May 1802.

THE purport of the propoſition made this morning by the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor to the Nawaub is as follows: That the Nawaub ſhould be continued on the Muſnud of his anceſtors with all honour, configning over the Civil and Military Adminiſtration of the Province of Furruckabad, into the hands of the Company's Government—That whatever balance ſhould remain from the Revenues collected, after paying the amount of the Company's Tribute, 4,50,000 Rupees, the charges of Government, (Nizamut) the ſalaries and penſions, and the expence of a battalion of Sepoys to be ſtationed in the room of the army now entertained by Khirid Mund Khan, ſhould be paid without fail into the Nawaub's Treaſury.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) *G. Mercer*, Secy

A true Copy.
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*, Secy to Govt.

(Tranſlation.)—No. 4.

Anſwer to the MEMORIAL of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor from the Nawaub IMDAUD HOOSSEIN KHAN.

Dated the 8th of Mohurrum or 11th of May.

I HAVE underſtood the propoſition for delivering up the Country of Furruckabad into the hands of the Company's Government. I have no power to make any objections to whatever you propoſe, but you know that the Governor General, during my Minority, delivered over the country to Khirrud Mund Khan, as deputy;—now that my Minority has paſſed, when I was in hopes that I ſhould be put in poſſeſſion of the country and property, this propoſition is made to me.—I am totally at a loſs what to do; if I deliver over the country to the Engliſh Government all my relations and my neighbours, and all the nobility of Hindooſtan, will ſay that I have been found by the Engliſh Government ſo unfit to be truſted with any management, that they did not think proper to intruſt me with the management of ſuch a country, and I ſhall never eſcape, for many generations, from the ſneers of the people; if, on the contrary, I ſay any thing in diſobedience to your orders, it will be againſt all rules of ſubmiſſion and propriety. In this caſe, therefore, it appears to be adviſable that you ſhould appoint a Gentleman whom I will chooſe from among the Company's Servants, as a Sezawul upon this diſtrict, and give me permiſſion to depart, that I may ſend Aumils of my own to the different Pergunnahs, and make, myſelf, the ſettlement of the country; and that the above Gentleman may ſend an Ameen on his part to each of the Pergunnahs, and in conjunction collect the Revenues, from which, 4,50,000, the uſual Tribute, ſhould be paid, through the above Gentleman, to the Company's Government. The balance, after paying the Penſions, agreeably to what was fixed by my Father, to be allowed for my neceſſary expences. In this way your wiſhes may be accompliſhed, and my honour and name preſerved among the people.

As hitherto no perſon throughout Hindooſtan, without a fault, has been deprived of the Company's friendſhip and generoſity, if I ſhould alſo gain my deſires it would not derogate from your friendſhip and liberality.—If, however, you are not diſpoſed to grant this, as Khirrud Mund Khan has been Naib for near ſix years, and as a conſultation among relations, in a buſineſs of this nature, is proper, will you have the goodneſs to ſend for him, and after explaining matters to him, ſend him to me, that I may conſult him and follow his advice; I have every hope, however, that you will agree to the requeſts I ſhall hereafter have the honour to make to you.

(Signed) *Imdaud Hooſſein Khan Behaudur, Nauſer Jung.*

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) *G. Mercer*, Secretary.

A true Copy.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*, Sec. to Gov.

(Tranſlation.)—No. 5.

Anſwer from the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor to the Nawaub IMDAUD HOOSAIN KHAN BEHADUR.

Dated 11th May 1802.

THE Honourable the Lieutenant Governor has carefully peruſed the Paper which the Nabob Imdaud Hooſſain Khan has communicated to him, and it is with concern that the Lieutenant Governor perceives, that the Nabob has thought fit to renew the propoſition which in their laſt conference the Lieutenant Governor had ſtated to be wholly inadmiſſible.

It is not unknown to the Nabob Imdaud Hooſſain Khan, that before the Treaty of Lucknow the right of interference of the Britiſh Government in the affairs of Furruckabad had always been acknowledged and admitted; but by that Treaty the Province of Furruckabad can in fact be conſidered in no other light than as a dependency upon the Territories of the Eaſt India Company. The diſagreement ſubſiſting between the Nabob Imdaud Hooſſain Khan, their mutual complaints and

accuſations, with the total want of Police, and of Civil and Criminal Juriſdiction in the Province of Furruckabad, render an early reviſion of the ſtate of that Province, and a new and improved ſettlement of its adminiſtration, indiſpenſably requiſite.

The Lieutenant Governor has already had the honour to intimate to the Nabob, the Governor General's conviction that the transfer of the Civil and Military Adminiſtration of the Province of Furruckabad to the Britiſh Government is the only arrangement which can tend effectually to promote and ſecure the real Intereſts and welfare of the Nabob, of the Britiſh Government, and of all parties concerned in the juſt and equitable Adminiſtration of the Affairs of that Province.

The Lieutenant Governor has already exceeded the Governor General's inſtructions in the laſt propoſition which he made to the Nabob, and which certainly holds out more advantages to the Nabob than any of the arrangements which he (the Nabob) has propoſed.

The Lieutenant Governor has now the honour to renew that propoſition, with an earneſt requeſt that the Nabob will take it into his cool and diſpaſſionate conſideration; and reflect ſeriouſly upon the obſtacles which oppoſe themſelves to any other arrangement. In adhering to this propoſition the Britiſh Government propoſes no advantage to itſelf beyond ſecurity for its juſts rights and intereſts, as combined with thoſe of the Nabob and of the individuals and families dependant upon the State.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) *G. Mercer*, Secretary.

A true Copy.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*, Sec. to Gov.

(Tranſlation.)—No. 6.

Anſwer from the Nabob IMDAUD HOOSSEIN KHAN, NASER JUNG, to the Honble. HENRY WELLESLEY, Lieutenant General, &c. &c. &c.

Dated and received 17th May, 1802.

YOU have ſtated that there is no other mode which can be deviſed for my benefit, for ſettling the diſputes which have occurred, and for the good of the inhabitants, than conſigning over the country to the Company's Government. Certainly any heſitation in a buſineſs from which ſo much benefit is to ariſe is not conſiſtent with good ſenſe; but as the poſſeſſion of the country is neceſſary for Sovereignty, and as the yielding it muſt occaſion the Prince to be ſlighted by great and ſmall, if any of the various propoſals I have made by myſelf and through others, could be accepted, it might ſave me from the deriſion of the ſcoffers; It is extraordinary that no other mode can be deviſed for ſettling the diſputes and diſturbances which have occurred; I am ſtill hopeful, from your favour and kindneſs, that ſome plan may be fallen upon, by which the country might remain in my hands, that I might take the proper meaſures for paying the accuſtomed Tribute; the Penſions of thoſe who are entitled to them, and the neceſſary expences for the Government; and that the Company's Authority might be introduced in ſuch a manner as not to diſtreſs myſelf, nor any of the old or new Connections of the State; beſides, from the contents of the firſt propoſition, you have from your kindneſs and favour ſhowed your attention to my dignity by declaring that I ſhall receive the balance of the Revenues. I beg leave to ſolicit that you will ſtate in a paper the amount of the Collections for the laſt year, as delivered in by Khirid Mund Khan, with the expences; viz. The penſions to thoſe entitled, which it will be neceſſary ſhould be continued, and thoſe which Khirid Mund Khan may have ſtated as paid agreeably to the uſage, during the life-time of Mozuffur Jung; the Tribute, the expences of Government, the pay and expences of a battalion, and the other expences which are incurred, agreeably to the cuſtoms of the Engliſh Government, and after deducting theſe, ſtate the balance which will remain, and favour me with this paper that I may examine it, and may ſtate to you what will be neceſſary for my own expences, and thoſe of my dignity, (as you have written that I ſhall be kept on the Muſnud with honour and dignity) and for the expences of the other Connections of the State, who received allowances to the time of my father's death, with other requeſts which are indiſpenſable for a Prince to make.

I hope

I hope you will agree to these requests, and sign them, after which I shall do exactly as you may direct.

(Signed) *Imdaud Hoossein Khan, Nasir Jung.*

A true Translation.

(Signed) *G. Mercer*, Secy.

No. 7.

Translation of a Memorial sent by the the Honble Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c. to the Nawaub Imdaud Hoossein Khan, Nauser Jung.

Dated 21st May 1802.

The account of the Jumma Khurch of the country, which the Nawaub Imdaud Hoossein Khan requested in his Memorial of the 18th instant, in order that he might learn the balance which would remain to him, after deducting the necessary expences, is enclosed in this paper. This account is conformable to the one sent by Kherrud Mund Khan, and after deducting from it the expences of the new-raised men, the garrisons of forts, and the artillery, which will be rendered unnecessary by the introduction of a battalion of the Company's troops, there remains a balance of Rupees 62,000 for the Nawaub's own expences. The Nawaub will enquire into the circumstances of the charge of 44,735 Rupees for old servants, which is not clearly made out; it is necessary that the Nawaub should, as soon as possible, examine his account, and refer to such parts of it as may appear to him objectionable, as any delay in a matter of this kind is useless and improper.

A true Translation.

(Signed) *G. Mercer*, Secretary.

A true Copy.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone*, Secretary to Government.

Enclosed in the Memorial of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor to the Nabob Hoossein Khan, dated May 21st 1802.

Estimated Jumma Khurch Account of the Province of Furruckabad,

Gross Jumma - - -		Fd Rs 10,42,564 14 9	
Deduct Maafee Nanhar, &c. -		23,209 10 3	
			Fd Rs 10,19,355 4 6
Charges.			
Allowance to the separate Mehauls of the Nabob Mozuffer Jung - -	3,600 — —		
Sons of Dildileree Khan	18,000 — —		
Expences of the Emaum Burah - - - - -	2,000 — —		
Sons-in-law of Mozuffer Jung - - - - -	15,800 — —		
Uncles and Cousins of the Nabob - - - - -	12,324 10 9		
Jagheers - - - - - -	19,161 8 —		
Yearly Pension to Kherud Mund Khan - -	5,000 — —		
Daily Pensioners, &c. -	25,210 15 9		
		1,01,097 2 6	
Tribute to the British Government, - -		4,50,000 — —	
Pay and Expences of a battalion, - - -		1,60,000 — —	
Expences of Government at 18 per cent -		1,83,484 — —	
Connections and Attendants of the Nabob		17,672 — —	
Old Servants of the family	55,035 2 3		
Deduct for Artillery, &c.	10,300 — —		
		44,735 2 3	
			9,56,988 4 9
Balance Fd Rs -			62,366 15 9

A true Translation.

(Signed) *G. Mercer*, Secy.

A true Copy.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone*, Secy to Government.

(Tranſlation.)—No. 10.

Anſwer from the Nabob IMDAUD HOOSSEIN KHAN to the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, dated 30th May 1802.

THE reply to my requeſts has been received and underſtood. I am in every way well diſpoſed to ſatisfy you, and whatever you have thought proper to ſettle is for my good. Be ſo good therefore as to ſend me a Draft of the Engagement which you would wiſh me to execute, that I may peruſe it, and after aſking an explanation of any article which may require it, I ſhall execute it. What other requeſts I have to make I ſhall repreſent after writing the Engagement.

(Signed) *Imdaud Huſſein Khan, Naſer Jung.*

True Tranſlation,
(Signed) *G. Mercer*, Secy.

A true Copy.
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*, Secy to Govt.

(Tranſlation.)—No. 11.

Letter from the Nawaub IMDAUD HOOSSEIN KHAN to the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, dated 31ſt May 1802.

CONSULTING your pleaſure I have anſwered your Memorial, without making any objection to the contents of it; but of the requeſts I had to make there are ſome which I ſhould wiſh ſhould be now agreed to.

1ſt.—I wiſh that to the amount to be allowed to Permool Khan, Emaum Khan, and Mohummudee Khan, one thouſand Rupees may be added; and that one half of the whole amount ſhould be given to Emaum Khan, and the other half to Purmool Khan and Mohummudee Khan.

2nd.—Reſpecting the Gardens, you have written that they ſhould become my property in the event of there being no other legal proprietors. You muſt know that, according to the cuſtom of Hindooſtan, the property belonging to the Sovereignty is the property of the Prince. In regard to the forfeited Houſes, I underſtand that Omrao Begum has got a Grant under my Seal, of which ſhe had the keeping during my childhood, and without my conſent, for two Houſes; I therefore wiſh an order to take poſſeſſion of theſe Houſes and Gardens.

3d.—Rekaub Gunge, which is oppoſite to the Gateway of the Fort where the Prince reſides, has been a long time inhabited by people who ſupplied him with trifling articles, Earthen Pots, Milk, &c. It is ſeparate from the Sayer, and the Revenue of it is nearly 1,200 Rupees annually. I hope that this may be given as part of my allowance, as without it I ſhall be expoſed to difficulties.

4th.—It is probable that Mahtaub Roy, who had Lacks of Rupees under his charge in the time of Mozuffer Jung, and who is indebted to me, may, upon hearing of the removal of Khirid Mund Khan, by whom he has been hitherto protected, make his eſcape; I therefore hope that, till ſuch time as a Gentleman ſhall be appointed to Furruckabad, he may be watched, and afterwards dealt with as you may order. If he ſhould eſcape, a heavy loſs will be ſuffered; and without him it will be difficult to bring proof of my hereditary property.

You have not favoured me with an anſwer upon the ſubject of the hereditary property, which I ſtill hope I may receive.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) *Græme Mercer*, Secretary.

A true Copy.
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*, Secretary to Govt.

(Tranſlation.)—No. 12.

Letter from the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor to the Nawaub IMDAUD HOSSEIN KHAN, dated 31ſt of May 1802.

A DRAFT of the Treaty is ſent according to your requeſt, and with an alteration in your favour, which you will perceive on peruſal. The Governor-General had no other object in view in the Settlement of Furruckabad but the good of the inhabi-

tants

tants and the country. It is an additional ſource of pleaſure to me that it has been concluded to your ſatisfaction.

The requeſts made in your Letter of to-day's date, (excepting that reſpecting the ſettlement of Emaum Khan's Penſion, you will find agreed to without any deviation) had no relation to the preſent Treaty. At a proper time they ſhall be enquired into, and ſettled as you wiſh.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) *Græme Mercer*, Secretary.

A true Copy,
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*, Secretary to Gov^t.

No. 13.

Amount Revenue and Charges of the Province of Furruckabad, as inſerted in the Treaty of the 4th of June 1802.

Amount Revenue - - - - -				16,42,042	12 9
CHARGES.					
Salaries, Penſions, and Jaghires, &c. - -	1,01,097	2	6		
D° - - Connections and Attendants of the Nawaub - - - - -	17,672	0	0		
D° - - to the old Servants of the Family, at preſent included in the Army -	44,735	2	3		
Allowance to the Nawaub Imdaud Hoſſein Khan, Naſee Jung - - - - -	1,08,000	0	0		
Additional Allowances granted by the Treaty	16,000	0	0		
				2,87,504	4 9
Balance - - -				7,54,438	8 0

(Signed) *Henry Welleſley.*

A true Copy.
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*,
Sec^y to Government.

To GROEME MERCER, Eſq. Secretary to the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor of the Ceded Provinces.

Sir,

I am directed by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council to deſire that you will ſignify to the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor that his Excellency has received his Diſpatch of the 7th inſtant, containing the details of his Negotiation with the Nabob of Furruckabad, for the Ceſſion of that Province to the Honourable Company, in perpetual Sovereignty, together with the two Copies of the Treaty concluded by the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor on the part of the Britiſh Government, with the Nabob Imdaud Hooſſein Khan.

You will be pleaſed to inform the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor that his Excellency entirely approves the whole conduct of the Negotiation which has terminated in an arrangement of the affairs of that Province, highly advantageous to the intereſts of the Honourable Company.

It is his Excellency's intention to communicate to the Lieutenant Governor his ſentiments in detail upon the ſubject of that arrangement, at the earlieſt practicable period of time. In the mean time his Excellency in Council having this day ratified the Treaty concluded with the Nabob of Furruckabad, has been pleaſed to direct that the ratified Copy of it be immediately tranſmitted to the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor, for the purpoſe of being delivered to the Nabob Imdaud Hooſſein Khan.

The ratified Copy of the Treaty is accordingly tranſmitted with this Diſpatch.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*,
Secretary to Government.

Fort William,
24th June 1802.

A true Copy.
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*, Sec^y to Government.

(Official.)

To his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I THINK it extremely neceſſary that an Agent ſhould be appointed to reſide at Furruckabad, on the part of the Governor General, for the purpoſe of regulating the payment of the ſeveral penſions and ſtipends confirmed by the Treaty. I would alſo propoſe, that the Superintendence of the Revenues ſhould be intruſted to the Agent, until ſuch time as the rights of the numerous individuals who at preſent hold Lands under grants of various denominations ſhall have undergone a thorough inveſtigation, and an accurate knowledge of the Reſources of the country ſhall have been obtained; for it is impoſſible that the Collector of Etaawah, in addition to his other arduous duties, ſhould be able to afford due attention to theſe important objects.

The authority of the Collector of Etaawah, in his capacities of Judge and Magiſtrate, ſhould however extend over the whole Province.

I have the honour to be,

Bareilly, Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and humble Servant,

the 7th June 1802. (Signed) *Henry Welleſley.*

A true Copy.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*, Secy to Government.

To the Honourable HENRY WELLESLEY, Lieutenant Governor of the Ceded Provinces.

Honble Sir,

Par. 1. The Governor General in Council has had the honour to receive your Letter, under date the 7th inſtant, ſtating the neceſſity of appointing an Agent to reſide at Furruckabad, on the part of the Governor General, for purpoſes connected with the arrangements lately concluded with reſpect to the future Adminiſtration and Government of that Province.

2. Concurring entirely in opinion with you on that ſubject, the Governor General in Council has this day appointed Mr. Græme Mercer; in whoſe local knowledge, talents, and integrity, his Excellency in Council repoſes the fulleſt confidence, to be Agent to the Governor General at Furruckabad, with the powers propoſed by you to be veſted in that officer.

3. The Governor General in Council will hereafter determine the amount of the allowances to be aſſigned to Mr. Mercer, as Agent of the Governor General at Furruckabad.

4. His Excellency in Council has alſo this day appointed Mr. Claude Ruſſell to the ſituation of Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, and to the Commiſſioners for the affairs of the Ceded Provinces, vacated by Mr. Mercer's appointment, with the ſame allowances as thoſe which were aſſigned to Mr. Mercer in that capacity. Mr. Ruſſell has been directed to proceed to Bareilly, to take charge of that office, with the leaſt practicable delay.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *Welleſley,*
G. H. Barlow,
G. Udny.

Fort William,
the 24th June 1802.

A true Copy.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*, Secy to Govt.

13.

PAPERS

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Ordered to be printed 12*th May* 1806.

Extracts of LETTERS, &c. received from the Presidency of *Bombay*; relative to the Sum of Bombay Rupees 31,25,944. inserted in the Account of their Disbursements for the Year ending the 30th April 1803; and said to be Money lent to the GUICOWAR.

Extract BENGAL Political Conſultations,

the 8th March 1803.

RECORDED the following Account Current, between the Honourable Company and the Guicowar State; followed by an explanatory Letter from Mr. De Souza, under date the 5th inſtant.

Dr. - - - - The GUICOWAR STATE on Account with

1802. April 30th.	To the Amount due on account the Campaign againſt Mulhar Row, up to the end of this Month -	11,00,000 — —
October 2d.	To the Amount of the Loan to the Guicowar State, to enable it to pay the Claim of Scindia - - -	5,25,000 — —
Decemb. 31ſt.	To Ditto - - Dº to aſſiſt the Guicowar State in reducing the Arab Force to its uſual Strength as it had formerly ſubſiſted under the Guicowar Government, with Exchange and Intereſt up to this Day - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	10,77,447 3 9
1803. January 31ſt.	To Ditto - - Dº to enable the ſame Government finally to pay off the Arabs, and to diſcharge them from the Guicowar's Service - - - - - - - -	8,89,683 — 1
	To Ditto - - Dº on Account of the Current Year's Subſidiary - - - - - - - - - - -	7,80,000 — —
	Rupees - -	43,72,131 — 1

Honble Sir,

The five Lacs and three Quarters was paid to Gopaul Becher by Parbudaſs, by the Major's order, on account of the Company. It appears in Parbudaſs's Account with the Company, under the head *Cuſhallchund Ambaydaſs, in account with the Honble Company*, and the ſame appears in Gopaul Becher's Account, as received by him on the account of the Company. All the Accounts are perfectly correct. I have the rough ones, and will, whenever you deem it neceſſary, explain them to the Accountant General, to enable him to carry the ſame to the different heads on the Company's Books.

As the Major had no Caſh Account, nor any body to keep it, the whole was received and paid by Tarwaddy's Gomaſtah Gopaul Becher, and an Account kept

- - - - - The HONBLE COMPANY - - - - - - - Cr.

1802. October 2d.	By CASH;—viz.		
	Paid to Gopaul Becher - -	5,75,000 — —	(A.)
	Paid Scindia, by the Major's order, on account of the Guicowar	5,25,000 — —	
	Total received on account of the War - - - -		11,00,000 — —
Decemb. 29.	By Caſh received on account the Aſſignment on Nariad - - -	25,000 — —	
1803. January 14.	By Ditto - - Ditto - - - -	25,000 — —	
			50,000 — —
	By Balance due to the Company - - - - - -		32,22,131 — 12
	Rupees - -		43,72,131 — 12

(A) Vide Mr. De Souza's Letter of the 5th March 1803, herewith delivered in to ſhew how this Entry for a Payment really made to the Company has been poſted as made to Gopaul Becher, the Gomaſhta of Arjunjee Nanthjee Tervary.

kept with him, without mixing with Terwaddy's Account. The Account you and I framed yeſterday ſhews every Tranſaction, and the Balance due to the Company.

I am, with reſpect,

&c. &c. &c.

Grove, 6th March 1803.

(Signed) *M. Delima e Souza.*

A Copy of the above Account was, on the 5th inſtant, ordered to be ſent to the Accountant General and to the Reſident at Beroda reſpectively, as comprehending a clearer Statement than had yet been prepared of our pecuniary Debits and Credits with the Guicowar State.

Extract of POLITICAL LETTER to BOMBAY; dated 28th Auguſt 1804.

Para. 25. We were much concerned that on account of the diſordered ſtate of the Finances of the Brodera Government, you were under the neceſſity of negociating Loans for the uſe of that Government, to a very large amount. By an Account Current with the Guicowar State, entered on your Political Conſultation of the 8th March 1803, a Balance appears due to the Company on account of thoſe Loans, and for Military Services and Current Subſidies, to the amount of upwards of (32,co,coo) thirty-two lacs of Rupees. We hope to witneſs a gradual diminution of this Debt. A reduction in the Military Expenſes of that Government, we have the pleaſure to obſerve, has already been made, to the amount of (28,00,000) twenty-eight lacs of Rupees per annum. You will regularly tranſmit to us an half-yearly Statement of the Account between the Company and the Brodera Government, with the Amount of the Revenues that may from time to time be collected from the Ceded Diſtricts. The Governor General in Council, in his Letter of the 15th December 1802, having ſuggeſted various Modifications in the Terms of our preſent Alliance with the Guicowar State, to be inſerted in the Definitive Treaty, we feel anxious for its concluſion, of which we expect ſhortly to be adviſed; and to have the further ſatisfaction of knowing, that under the prudent Adminiſtration of Seetaram, the new Dewan, the Guicowar Country is in a ſtate of progreſſive improvement.

Extract of POLITICAL LETTER to BOMBAY; dated 9th October 1805.

Para. 7. In the 25th paragraph of our Political Diſpatch of the 28th Auguſt 1804, we adverted to an Account Current between the Company and the Guicowar State, entered on your Conſultations of the 8th March 1803, by which a Balance appeared due to the Company, on account of Loans, and for Military Services and for Current Subſidy, of upwards of thirty-two lacs of Rupees. By your laſt Quick Stock Account, dated the 30th April 1804, this Balance is ſtated at Rupees 24,91,196. It would be highly ſatisfactory to us to learn that the Balance is ſtill further materially reduced, which it naturally muſt, if the judicious Reforms propoſed to the Miniſter ſhall be carried into execution. We have not yet been adviſed of the Concluſion of the Definitive Treaty between the Company and the Guicowar State, adverted to in the 25th paragraph of our before-mentioned Diſpatch.

Extract of BOMBAY QUICK STOCK Account, 31ſt January 1805.

Received per Worceſter, 27th December 1805.

D^r. - - - - - -

GOOD DEBTS:

	R^s
Annund Row Guicowar - - - - - -	24,56,895.

14.

PAPERS

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Claims of Individuals on the Nabob of Oude.

Ordered to be printed 22d May 1806.

LIST of PAPERS

Preſented to the Honourable the Houſe of Commons, in Obedience to their Order of the 1ſt May 1806, which requires "Copies of all Applications to the Court of Directors by any Claimants on the late or preſent "Nabob of *Oude*; with the Deciſion of the Court of Directors, or any "Proceedings thereon."

Extract Secret Letter from Bengal, dated 28 Auguſt 1786, para. 369 & 370—Reſpecting the Claims of Major Scott and Lieut. Grant.

D° - - - - - - - 11 Nov^r - 1786, para. 38—Reſpecting the Claim of Mr. Ja^s Frazer

D° - - - - - - - 22 Decem^r 1786, para. 25 & 29—Reſolution of the Supreme Government in reſpect to private Claims on the Nabob Vizier, and eſpecially in reſpect to that of Mr. Frazer.

Extract Military Letter to Bengal, dated 31 July 1787, para. 105—In reply to paras. 369 & 370 of Secret Letter of 28 Auguſt 1786.

D° Public Letter to - D° 31 July 1787, para. 164 & 174—Approving the Reſolution in reſpect to private Claims on the Nabob Vizier, and of the Determination in reſpect to Mr. Frazer's claim.

Letter from Lionel Darell, Eſq. to the Court of Directors, dated Dean-ſtreet, Soho, 11 Novr 1789—encloſing

Letter from his deceaſed Brother, Major John Darell, to the Court of Directors (no date) —Reſpecting his Claim on the Nabob Vizier.

Reſolution of the Court of Directors, dated 10 March 1790—Reſpecting the Claims of Captain Thomas Edwards and Major John Darell.

Extract Military Letter to Bengal, dated 28 April 1790, para. 6 & 8—D° D°.

D° - - - from D° - 5 Novr 1790, para. 9 & 11—D° D°.

D° - - - to D° - 4 Auguſt 1791, para. - 3—D° D°.

D° - - - from D° - 27 April 1792, para. - 3—D° D°.

India Office,
Whitehall, 22 May 1806.

Copies of all Applications to the Court of Directors by any Claimants on the late or preſent Nabob of Oude, with the Deciſion of the Court of Directors, or any Proceedings thereon.

Extract Secret Letter from Bengal, dated 28th Auguſt 1786.

Para. 369. MAJORS Thomas Scott and Lieut^t Grant, having ſubmitted to us their claims to an allowance in lieu of Contingencies from his Excellency the Nabob Vizier, while on ſervice in his Excellency's dominions, in the years 1782 and 1783; and their claims having been founded upon the ſame principles as thoſe of Majors Gilpin and Lumſdaine, which had received ſanction in the month of December 1784, we agreed that they ſhould be admitted, and paid at Lucknow, in the courſe of the next fuſſullee year, provided thoſe Officers had drawn nothing on account of Contingencies, either from the Vizier or the Company, during the period for which they claimed this allowance:—And Lieutenant Grand, of the Artillery, having preferred a claim to us for Tent Allowances, from the Vizier, from the 1ſt September 1782 to the 31ſt December 1783, we reſolved, that this charge alſo ſhould be admitted, provided it ſhould appear that he had not drawn any Tent Allowance from the Vizier or the Company for that period.

370. On a reference to the Military Paymaſter General it was found, that this allowance had been drawn in abſtract by Captain Bruce. Lieutenant Grand's claim having conſequently been rejected, he addreſſed us a ſecond time on the ſubject, and ſtated that Majors Gilpin and Lumſdaine, with ſome Officers of their detachment, received the indulgence of Tent Allowance from the Vizier, at the ſame time that they drew it from the Company. This intimation, however, did not induce us to comply with Lieutant Grand's requeſt, as it never had been our intention that Contingencies or Tent Allowance ſhould be paid both by the Vizier and the Company. We have therefore reſolved, that Majors Gilpin and Lumſdaine, and all other Officers who may have received their allowances from both, ſhall be called on to refund that which they drew laſt.

Extract of Secret Letter from Bengal, dated 11th November 1786.

Para. 38. AN Application having been made to us by the Attornies of Mr. James Frazer, requeſting that the ſums which had been received into the Treaſury at Lucknow, on account of Mr. Frazer, might be paid to them, and the remaining debt as payment ſhould be received from the Nabob, the Secretary was directed to lay before us whatever Reſolutions appeared upon the Records in reſpect to this claim, which produced a Minute from Lord Cornwallis, in which his Lordſhip expreſſed his apprehenſion that it had been ſometimes the practice of the Board to interfere between the Nabob Vizier and his Private Creditors, in a manner which, in his Lordſhip's opinion, was highly inexpedient and improper, and unwarranted by the nature of our connection with his Excellency. The Governor General therefore moved, that the Secretary ſhould be ordered to convey our poſitive Inſtructions to the Agent at Lucknow, that he ſhould not in future ſolicit the Vizier nor his Miniſters for the payment of private debts; and to the Accountant, that he muſt on no pretence receive any money except on account of this Government. The Motion was agreed on, and orders iſſued according to it.

Extract

Extract of Letter from the Governor General in Council to the Secret Committee, dated 22d December 1786.

Para. 25. We have the honour to tranſmit to you a number in the packet, Copy of a Minute lately delivered at the Board by Mr. Macpherſon, on the ſubject of the 38th paragraph of our Addreſs, by the Swallow, which mentions Lord Cornwallis's apprehenſion that it had been ſometimes the practice of the Board to interfere between the Nabob Vizier and his Private Creditors, in a manner, which in his Lordſhip's opinion, was highly inexpedient and improper, and unwarranted by the nature of our connection with his Excellency. Mr. Macpherſon has approved highly of the Propoſition which his Lordſhip made to prevent future ſolicitations of the Nabob Vizier and his Miniſters, for the payment of private debts; but apprehending that his Lordſhip's ſentiments, as expreſſed in his Minute, might obtain a conſtruction unfavourable to the rule which Mr. Macpherſon conſtantly obſerved during the period of his Adminiſtration, he has entered into explanations which we conſider as deſerving your attention, and hope will receive it.

26. Mr. Macpherſon concluded with a Propoſition, that all Britiſh Subjects having demands upon the Vizier, by bond or otherwiſe, ſhould be called upon to ſtate them by a particular day, and that they ſhould afterwards be referred to your Honourable Court, for your directions concerning their final adjuſtment; ſuggeſting at the ſame time the propriety of afterwards publiſhing to all perſons concerned, the determination of Government on this occaſion, that no Britiſh Subjects might, after ſuch a prohibition, have the leaſt pretence to ſolicit the interference of Government in favour of their claims upon or their tranſactions with the Vizier.

27. We have the honour to tranſmit to you a number in the packet, a Minute from the Governor General, delivered in conſequence of that from Mr. Macpherſon. His Lordſhip has expreſſed the concern which it would give him were any part of the conduct of his Predeceſſor in office affected by a miſconſtruction of his intention: we therefore readily agreed, that the explanation which Mr. Macpherſon gives of the line he purſued in regard to the claim of individuals on the Vizier, ſhould be ſtated to your Honourable Court; but as the principles upon which the determination of Government was founded muſt ſoon be generally known, Lord Cornwallis did not apprehend much inconvenience from private ſolicitation, and conſidered it as improper to recommend the meaſure of calling for, and ſtating a liſt of the private debts of the Nabob Vizier to Britiſh Subjects, which might reaſonably be conſtrued into an implied intention of giving aſſiſtance to recover them, and would directly contradict the Declaration he has given on the proper line for the future conſideration of Government.

28. Mr. Macpherſon's intention in propoſing that the private claims of Britiſh Subjects on the Nabob Vizier ſhould be aſcertained, having been to relieve the Governor General in particular, and the Company in future, from any applications on ſimilar ſubjects, he has declared that whatever appears beſt to the Governor General, after the circumſtances which he has ſtated, cannot but meet his wiſhes.

29. Having conſidered the application made to us by the Attornies of Mr. James Frazer, requeſting that the ſums which have been received into the Treaſury at Lucknow, on his account, might be paid to them, and the remaining debt as payment ſhould be received from the Nabob; and having before us the Secretary's Report, ſhewing what appeared on the Records on the ſubject of this claim on the Nabob; we have come to a Reſolution that the Attornies of Mr. Frazer be furniſhed with an order upon the Lucknow Treaſury for the amount admitted as received on account of his Excellency's debt to that Gentlemen, by the laſt account current tranſmitted to the Preſidency, previous to the receipt of our Inſtructions of the 2d October laſt, which prohibited the Accountant at Lucknow from receiving any money, except on account of this Government; the Order ſo agreed to be paſſed on the Lucknow Treaſury, becoming payable out of the firſt aſſets realized by the Accountant, and not wanted for the pay of the Army, in preference to any remittance from Lucknow, whether to Surat, Bombay, or the Preſidency. The Accountant will give his Excellency credit for the balance of Mr. Frazer's bond, as admitted to have been received at the period before expreſſed; and Mr. Frazer's Attornies have been deſired to revert to the Nabob Vizier for the remainder of the debt.

Extract

Extract Military Letter to Bengal, dated 31ſt July, 1787.

Secret Letter from 28 Aug. 1786. 369 and 370 Private Claims on the Vizier.

Para. 105. YOUR late Reſolution reſpecting Private Claims on the Vizier, renders any particular reply to theſe paragraphs unneceſſary.

Extract of Public Letter to Bengal, dated 31ſt July 1787.

Para. 164. WE have already approved of your Reſolution not to interfere between the Nabob Vizier and his Private Creditors.

174. We have already, as before obſerved, ſignified our approbation of your Reſolution not to interfere between the Vizier and his Private Creditors, and for the reaſons you have ſtated we approve of your having declined calling for a liſt of the Private Debts of the Nabob to Britiſh Subjects, leſt the ſame might be conſtrued into an implied intention of giving aſſiſtance to recover them. With reſpect to the ſums actually paid into the Treaſury at Lucknow, on account of Mr. James Frazer, previous to the receipt of your Inſtructions, prohibiting the Accountant there from receiving any money, except on account of your Government, we think you acted right in furniſhing his Attornies with an order upon that Treaſury for the amount thereof.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies.

Honourable Sirs,

BEING left Executor to my late brother John Darell, who died on the 29th April laſt, a Major in your ſervice, among his papers I found the encloſed Addreſs to your Honourable Court, the whole in his own hand writing, and which he was prevented from delivering in by a long ſeries of ill health, which confined him to his room, and ultimately was the cauſe of his death. Permit me, Gentlemen, as his only acting Executor, to requeſt of you to take the caſe into your conſideration, and that you will pleaſe to give directions to your Government in Bengal, to receive the amount of his bonds, depoſited in your Treaſury there, due from his Highneſs the Nabob Vizier Aſoph-ul-Dowlah, and ſuffer the money to remain in the Treaſury, till an opportunity offers of remitting it to Europe.

I am, with great reſpect,
Honourable Sirs,
Your moſt faithful and obedient
humble Servant,
(Signed) *Lionel Darell.*

Dean-ſtreet, Soho,
the 11th November 1789.

To the Honble the Court of Directors.

Honble Sirs,

I BEG leave to repreſent to your Honourable Court, that on Sir Eyre Coote's arrival at Madras in 1778, he thought proper to appoint me his Aid-de-camp, in which ſtation I attended him to Bengal, where in the year 1779, the General having heard of the death of Lieutenant Grant, the Nabob Vizier's Aid-de-camp, and conceiving it neceſſary that he ſhould have an Officer with the Nabob, through whom he might tranſmit any orders he might think proper to ſend to the Company's Officers in the ſervice of Aſoph ul Dowla, he wrote to him, recommending me to ſucceed Lieutenant Grant in his Highneſs's ſervice, and the Nabob, with the approbation of the Governor General and Council, did me the honour to appoint me his Aid-de-camp, in which ſituation I continued to ſerve with the rank of Major, till the month of October 1784.

During the time I had the honour of ſerving the Nabob, the ſcarcity of caſh was ſo great at Lucknow, that I was reduced to great inconvenience from not receiving regularly my eſtabliſhed pay and allowances, and I was obliged to borrow caſh at high intereſt to defray the very great but neceſſary expences my ſtation in his ſervice ſubjected me to, and at laſt it drove me to the neceſſity of repreſenting the ſituation of my affairs to Governor General Haſtings, who was then on the

ſpot at the Nabob's Court at Lucknow, who after inveſtigating the account, recommended me to accept of the Nabob's bonds at legal intereſt for the balance, amounting to Lucknow Holly Sicca Rupees ninety-eight thouſand. Theſe bonds were depoſited in your Treaſury at Calcutta by my Attorney, Major T. T. Metcalfe, on his leaving Bengal.

My motive for intruding this recital of my affairs to your Honourable Court, is to requeſt that you will be pleaſed to permit the Governor General and Council of Bengal to receive the amount of the bonds from his Highneſs the Nabob Vizier Aſoph ul Dowla, and ſuffer the money to remain as a depoſit in the Treaſury, to be remitted to me when your ſervants abroad are allowed to draw bills of exchange on the Honourable Company.

I have the honour to be, with great reſpect,
Honourable Sirs,
your devoted and faithful ſervant,
London. (Signed) *John Darell*,
Capt of Inf^y.

At a Court of Directors held on Wedneſday the 10th of March 1790.

Reſolved, That a paragraph be written to Bengal, accompanied by a Copy of the Memorial of Captain Thomas Edwards, praying the Court's interference for the diſcharge of a bond given to him by the Nabob of Oude, for arrears of pay; and that the Governor General and Council be directed to pay ſuch attention to his claim as it may appear to merit, provided it falls within the meaning and intention of the firſt article contained in Lord Cornwallis's Minute, dated 20th of April 1787, viz. "to diſcharge the arrears actually due to the troops in the Vizier's "provinces, up to the period at which the new agreement was to take place"—and,

That a Copy of a Letter from Major John Darell, deceaſed, reſpecting ſome bonds given to him by the Nabob of Oude, be likewiſe tranſmitted to Bengal, with directions to the Governor General in Council to pay ſuch attention thereto as it may appear to merit.

Extract of Military Letter to Bengal.

Dated 28th April 1790.

Para. 6. We have received a Memorial from Captain Thomas Edwards, of your eſtabliſhment, Copy whereof is encloſed, ſtating, that in the year 1777 he was appointed a Lieutenant on the eſtabliſhment of the Nabob of Oude, in conſequence of an application from his Excellency to the Bengal Government; and that in compliance with another application of the Nabob, he was appointed his Aid-de-camp in the year 1780; that on his applying for payment of the arrears of pay due to him from the Nabob, he was informed there was no money in the Treaſury, and after waiting ſeveral months, he was under the neceſſity of accepting a bond, which was tranſmitted to him by the Engliſh Reſident; and that he was the only Officer on the Vizier's eſtabliſhment, when it was reduced in 1781, who was obliged to take a bond for his ſurplus arrears of pay; and expreſſing his hopes that we will direct ſuch ſteps to be taken towards the diſcharge of the ſaid bond as may appear to us neceſſary.

7. And having attended to all the circumſtances of Captain Edwards's caſe, we direct that you pay ſuch attention to his claim as it may appear to merit, provided it falls within the meaning and intention of the firſt article contained in Lord Cornwallis's Minute, dated 20th April 1787, viz. "to diſcharge the ar-"rears actually due to the troops in the Vizier's provinces up to the period at "which the new agreement was to take place."

8. Herewith you will receive Copy of a Letter from Lionel Darell, Eſq. encloſing an Addreſs to us from his deceaſed brother Major John Darell, and requeſting us to give directions to your government to receive the amount of the bonds depoſited in our Treaſury in Bengal, due from the Nabob Vizier to the deceaſed, and ſuffer the money to remain as a depoſit, till an opportunity ſhall offer of remitting it to Europe, and we direct that you pay ſuch attention to Major Darell's Letter as it may appear to deſerve.

Extract

Extract Military Letter from Bengal, dated the 5th November 1790.

Letter to 19th March 1790.

Par. 6 and 8, relative to the Claims of Capt. Edwards, and the late Major John Darell, to Arrears stated to be due from the Nabob Vizier.

9. We entertain no doubt from the tenor of Captain Edwards's Memorial, that his claim upon the Vizier is as well founded as several others of nearly a similar nature; but as it consists of a bond for the amount of arrears of the pay which had been promised to him by the Nabob, whilst he was permitted by this Government to remain in his Excellency's immediate service, we can consider it in no other light than that of a private debt due by the Vizier to Captain Edwards, concerning the liquidation of which it would be indecent and unjustifiable in this Government to use the least interference.

10. The Commander in Chief has, however, indulged Captain Edwards with a temporary leave of absence, to go, if he thinks proper, to Lucknow, in order to solicit the payment of the debt in person; but he has been explicitly informed that it must be left entirely to the Vizier's own pleasure, and that we should highly disapprove of any sort of countenance being given to his application by the Resident of this Government.

11. The bonds which his Excellency had granted for arrears of pay to the late Major Darell, and which were left by Major Metcalfe, still remain in the Treasury of this Government; but although the Sub-treasurer would not be forbidden by us to receive the amount as a deposit, no intimation has ever been given, that has come to our knowledge, of the Vizier's intention to pay it; and the claim of Major Darell's heirs upon his Excellency, being in every respect under the description of a private debt, it would be no less improper, with regard to the Vizier, than it would be derogatory to the dignity of this Government, to take any concern in soliciting the payment of it.

Extract of Military Letter to Bengal, dated 4th August 1791.

Par. 9 and* 11, Claims of Major Darrell and Captain Edwards on the Vizier.

* Letter from 5 Nov. 1790.

3. We acquiesce in the propriety of the reasons you have offered for declining any interference with the Nabob Vizier, upon the subject of the debts due from his Highness to Captain Edwards, and to the late Major Darell. You will bear in mind, however, the directions contained in the 8th para. of our Letter in the Military Department of the 28th April 1790, to receive the amount of the bonds deposited in your Treasury, which were given by the Vizier in liquidation of the arrears of pay due to the deceased, whenever his Highness shall think proper to discharge them.

Extract Military Letter from Bengal, dated 27th April 1792.

Letter to 4th August 1791.

Par. 3. Acquiesce in the propriety of our reasons for declining any interference with the Nabob Vizier upon the subject of the debts owing by his Highness to Captain Edwards and the late Major Darell, and refer to your directions concerning the deceased in the 8th para. of your Letter, dated the 28th April 1790.

No reply necessary.

15.

PAPERS

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

RAJAH of BHURTPORE.

Ordered to be printed 23d May 1806.

Cx f. 3c

LIST OF PAPERS

Presented to the Honourable the House of Commons, in compliance with their Orders of 11th March 1806.

No. 1. *Copy of a Treaty concluded by Gerard (now Lord) Lake, Commander in Chief of the Forces, and afterwards ratified by Marquis Wellesley, late Governor General of India, and a Prince of Hindostan, called the Rajah of Bhurtpore, dated 29 September* 1803.

Lord Lake to Lord Wellesley, Camp Agra, - - - -	9 October 1803.
Treaty with the Rajah of Bhurtpore, - - - - - -	29 September 1803.
Governor General in Council to Lord Lake, - - - -	22 October 1803.
Sunnud, bearing the Seal and Signature of General Lake,	25 October 1803.

No. 2. *Copies of all Applications from the Bengal Government, or those acting under its Authority, to the Rajah of Bhurtpore, demanding Explanation and Satisfaction, previous to the Commencement of Hostilities, and the Answers to such Applications.*

1. Lord Lake to Rajah of Bhurtpore - - - - -	10 August 1804.
2. - D° - D° - - - - -	14 August -
3. - D° - D° - - - - -	3 September -
4. Rajah of Bhurtpore to Lord Lake - - - -	5 September -
5. - D° - D° - - - - -	10 September -
6. Lord Lake to Rajah of Bhurtpore - - - -	11 September -
7. Rajah of Bhurtpore to Lord Lake - - - -	(not dated)
8. Lord Lake to Rajah of Bhurtpore - - - -	30 September 1804.
9. Rajah of Bhurtpore to Lord Lake, rec[d] - - -	2 October -
10. Lord Lake to Rajah of Bhurtpore - - - -	(not dated)
11. Rajah of Bhurtpore to Lord Lake, rec[d] - - -	4 October 1804.
12. Lord Lake to Rajah of Bhurtpore - - - -	4 October —
13. Rajah of Bhurtpore to Lord Lake—rec[d] - - -	11 October —

No. 3. *Return to the third Order of the House, dated 11th March* 1806, *requiring Copy of the Declaration of War against the Rajah of Bhurtpore.*

No. 4. *Copies of all Letters from Lord Lake, or those acting under his Authority, to Lord Wellesley, or the Bengal Government; and from Lord Wellesley or the Government to the British Commander in Chief, relating to the Rajah of Bhurtpore, since the signing of the Treaty of* 1803, *and from that period to the commencement of the War against that Chieftain; so far as the same can be collected from the Records of the Bengal Government, hitherto received by the East India Company in Europe,* viz.

	Date.
Extract, Letter from Lord Lake to Lord Wellesley,	Camp, Nehmeda, 12 Dec. 1803.
Letter from D° to D° - - - - - -	Cawnpore, 13 August 1804.

Extract, Letter from Mr. T. Mercer, in Charge of the Police at Muttra, to the Agent to the Governor General - - 1ſt Auguſt 1804.

Declaration of Nurunjer Loll.

Tranſlations of Letters, &c. intercepted by Lieut. Col. Monſon at Rampoor, on 1ſt Auguſt 1804, viz.

1. Koer Rundere Sing, eldeſt ſon of the Rajah of Bhurtpore, to Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.
2. Jewan Khan and Mahomed Elah Bukts Khan to J. R. Holkar, Brother of Jewan Khan.
3. - - D° - - D° - to Moonſhee Behadur Sing and Letchmain Sing.
4. - - D° - - D° - to Leo. Loll.
5. Lalla Nuringen Lall; addreſſed on the cover to Jewan Khan.
6. Chun duld Loll, to J. R. Holkar.
7. - - D° - - to his Son Lutchman Sing.
8. Nerungeen Loll, to J. R. Holkar.
9. - - D° - - to - D°.
10. - - D° - - to his Nephew Lutchmun Sing.
11. - - D° - - to - - D°.
12. Paper of Intelligence, ſuppoſed to be written by Nuringin Loll.

Lord Welleſley to Lord Lake - - - - - No date.

Lord Lake to Lord Welleſley - - dated, Camp Delhi, 21 October 1804.

- - D° - to - D° - - - - Camp Bewar, 21 November 1804.

Mr. Secretary Edmonſtone, to Lt Col^l Lake - - 13 October - 1804.
Tranſmitting;

Notes of the propoſed Reply to Lord Lake's Letter of - 21 October - 1804.

Col^l Monſon to Lord Lake - - dated Camp Deeg, 18 November 1804.

Lt Col^l Lake to Mr. Secretary Edmonſtone, Camp Jowar, 27 November 1804.

Lord Welleſley to Lord Lake - - - - - 20 December 1804.

Lord Lake to Lord Welleſley - - Camp Sittua, 29 November 1804.

Extract D° to - - D° - - - Camp Deig, 26 December 1804.

Lord Lake to - - D° - - - Camp Bhurtpore, 3 January - 1805.

- - D° - - to - - D° - - - - D° - - 5 January - 1805.

- - D° - - to - - D° - - - - D° - - 7 January - 1805.

Mr. Mercer to Mr. Edmonſtone - - Cawnpore, 21 Auguſt - 1804.

J. R. Holkar to Lalla Nuringin Loll - - - - 20 July - - 1804.

- - D° - - to Rajah of Bhurtpore - - - - 24 July - - 1804.

Mr. Mercer to Mr. Edmonſtone - - - Deeg, 30 December 1804.

Extracts of Letters from Captain Sturrock to Mr. Mercer 5 & 8 December 1804.

Mr. Mercer to Captain Sturrock - - - Deeg, 27 December 1804.

- - D° - - to Mr. Edmonſtone - - Bhurtpore, 20 January - 1805.

Extracts of Letters from Captain Sturrock to Mr. Mercer 1 & 8 January - 1805.

Extract, Lord Lake to Lord Welleſley, No. 3. para. 1, a' 40. } Muttra 1 July - - 1805.

Extract, - - D° - to - - D° - - - No. 4. Para. 1, a' 48. } - - D° - - - - - D° - -

No. 5. *Return to the Fifth Order of the Houſe, dated 11th March 1806, requiring Copies of any Terms or Conditions offered by the Britiſh Government to prevent the War, and as Indemnification for any imputed Injury ſuſtained by the Britiſh Intereſts in India from the Bhurtpore Rajah.*

No. 6. *Return to the Sixth Order of the Houſe, dated 11th March 1806, requiring Copies of all Overtures made from time to time by the Bhurtpore Rajah, to the Britiſh Commander in Chief, for terminating the War, and the Anſwers to ſuch Overtures.*

No. 7. *Copies of the Returns of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, in the various Aſſaults made to ſtorm the Fortreſs of Bhurtpore, together with the Caſualties of the Army, during the Siege, and the Communications made by Lord Lake on thoſe Occaſions to the Bengal Government*; viz.

Lord Lake to Lord Wellesley - - - - - dated 10 January - 1805.

Tranſmitting;

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing in the Aſſault of Bhurtpore, on the Night of the 9th of January 1805.

Lord Lake to Lord Wellesley - - - - dated 21 January - 1805.
- - D° - to - D° - - - - - - 20 February - —
- - D° - to - D° - - - - - - 21 February - —

Appendix to the Third Part of the Governor General's printed Notes, relative to the late Tranſactions in the Marhatta Empire, &c. &c. &c.

Viz.

J. Gerrard, Adjutant General, to Captain L. Hook, Military Secretary to Government, dated 24 January 1805.—Forwarding,

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing in the Aſſault of Bhurtpore, on 21 January 1805.

D° - - - to - - - - D° - - - 25 January 1805.

Tranſmitting, Return of Caſualties, which had not come to hand Yeſterday, Viz.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing of the Flank Companies of the European Regiment in the Storm of Town of Bhurtpore, 21 January 1805.

Lord Lake to Lord Wellesley - - - - - - 21 February 1805.
- - D° - - D° - - - - - - - - 22 February —

Tranſmiting,

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing in the Aſſault of Bhurtpore, on the 20th February 1805.

No. 8. *Copy of the Treaty of Peace between the Bengal Government, and the Prince of Bhurtpore, with the Communications made of that Event to the Court of Directors, or Secret Committee on that Occaſion.*

Viz.

Treaty with the Rajah of Bhurtpore - - - - dated 17 April 1805.
Extract, Letter from the Governor General in Council, to
the Secret Committee - - - - - dated the 13 May 1805.

No. 1.

Copy of a Treaty concluded by GERARD (now Lord) LAKE, Commander in Chief of the Forces, and afterwards ratified by Marquis WELLESLEY, late Governor General of India, and a Prince of Hindoſtan, called The Rajah of Bhurtpore; dated 29th September 1803.

Extract, Bengal Secret Conſultations, 2d March 1804.

To His Excellency the Moſt Noble Marquis WELLESLEY, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to tranſmit for your Lordſhip's information the accompanying Copy of a Treaty I have entered into with Runjeet Sing the Rajah of Bhurtpore.

I truſt the general terms of this Treaty will be ſatisfactory to your Lordſhip, and ſhould your Excellency be inclined to make any addition or amendment to theſe terms, from the amicable diſpoſition of the Rajah, I am diſpoſed to believe it may be effected with very little difficulty.

In conſequence of this Treaty the Rajah has already ſent to my camp a detachment of twelve hundred cavalry.

It is neceſſary for me to add the importance of being on friendly terms with their chief, whoſe character throughout the country and weight among the tribe of the Junts cannot fail of producing the moſt beneficial effects.

Head Quarters, Camp before Agra, 9th October 1803.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.
(Signed) *G. Lake.*

No. 28.

Treaty of 1803 with the Rajah of Burrutpore.

Vide Papers ordered to be printed the 5th and 22d June 1804. p. 209.

Treaty concluded between His Excellency Lieutenant General GERARD LAKE, Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's and the Honourable Company's Forces in the Eaſt Indies; on the part of the Honble. Company and Maha Rajah BISHOINDER SEWAEE RUNJEET SING BEHAUDER, (Rajah of Bhurrutpore.)

Article 1ſt.—PERPETUAL friendſhip ſhall be maintained between Maha Rajah Biſhounder Sewaee Runjeet Sing Behauder, Behauder Jung, and the Honourable Company.

Article 2d.—The friends and enemies of either State ſhall be the friends and enemies of both.

Article 3d.—The Britiſh Government ſhall never interfere in the concerns of the Maha Rajah's country, nor exact any tribute from him.

Article 4th.—If our enemy ſhould invade the territories of the Honourable Company the Maha Rajah hereby engages to furniſh to the Engliſh the aid of his troops in the expulſion of ſuch an enemy, and in like manner the Honble. Company engages to aſſiſt the Maharajah with its forces in defending his dominions againſt external attacks.

The ſincerity of this engagement is atteſted on the Holy Bible.

Dated twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, correſponding with the eleventh day of the month of Jemma-deeooſſaunee, in the year twelve hundred and eighteen Hijree.

(A true Copy.)

To His Excellency Lieut. General LAKE, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

YOUR Excellency's Diſpatch to the Governor General under date the 9th October, containing the Copy of a Treaty concluded by your Excellency with Rajah Runjeet Sing, the Rajah of Bhurrutpoor, has been ſubmitted to the Governor General in Council.

We have the honour to communicate to your Excellency the Governor General in Council's entire approbation of the terms of that Treaty, and to tranſmit to your Excellency an Engagement framed in conformity to the documents encloſed in your Excellency's Diſpatch and ratified this day by the Governor General in Council, and ſealed with the Honble. Company's ſeal, and with the Perſian ſeal of the Governor General, for the expreſs purpoſe of being delivered to the Rajah of Bhurrutpoor.

The Governor General in Council has been induced to tranſmit this ratified inſtrument by the conſideration that the poſſeſſion of ſo formal an acknowledgment on the part of the Britiſh Government of the engagement concluded by your Excellency, may confirm the Rajah of Bhurrutpoor in his attachment to the Company, and may induce other Chieftains in the N. W. quarter of Hindooſtan to connect their intereſts with thoſe of the Britiſh Government on ſimilar terms.

With this view your Excellency will judge it to be expedient that the encloſed ratified inſtrument be delivered to the Rajah of Bhurrutpoor in the moſt formal and public manner.

We have the honour to be, &c.

22d October 1803. (Signed) By the Governor General in Council.

Extract, Bengal Secret Conſultations.

(Duplicate.)

7th March 1805.

Tranſlation of a Sunnud, bearing the Signature and Seal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief dated 25th October 1803; anſwering to the 8th Rujub 1218.

To all Mutſuddies, Aumils, Chondrees, Comongoes, Zemindars, farmers, and Racuts of the Purgunnahs of Sihar South, Gordhun, Whitſomer, Sonte South and Sonſee in the diviſion of Mutra in the province of Ukburabad and of the Mehals of Rewaree, Poonahanur, Pichour, Nugeenu, Sangrus, Boora, Sohun, Jaurooroo, Jigera, Bawal, Jupukroo, Huteen, Hishungerk, with its dependencies, and Feerozpoorjihr, in the province of Shahjuhanabad, Be it known, whereas Friendſhip has been eſtabliſhed between the Honble. Company and Maharajah Biſounder. Suwenee, Rugeet Sing, Buhadoor, Buhador Sung, with a view that the friendſhip of the two parties may be generally and clearly known, His Excellency General Gerard Lake makes over for the uſe of the above-mentioned Maharajah, the aforeſaid places, ſubject to the approbation of his Excellency the Moſt noble Marquis Wellefley, Governor General; whenever an order ſhall be received from the Governor General aforeſaid, a freſh Sunnud ſhall be given to the aforeſaid Maharajah, and the preſent Sunnud ſhall be returned; until the arrival of the order, this Sunnud ſhall remain with the Maharajah.

Liſt of 20 Purgunnahs.

In the Diſtrict of Ukbarabader Agra.

Sihur - - - - - - - - -	6
Sonk - - - - - - - -	
Goodhun - - - - - - - -	
Khutſomur - - - - - - -	
Souk Souk, hu - - - - - - -	
Sonſu - - - - - - - -	
Carried forward - -	6

Brought forward

District of Shahjuhanabador

In Mewat	Dehlee Rewaree	
	Poorahanu	
	Pichuor	
	Nugeenur	
	Sangrus	
	Bhoora	
	Sehene	
	Tawooroo	
	Tigana	
	Bawal	
	Tupookrm	
	Huteem	
	Kichungurk and its dependencies	
	Tunozprojirk	
		14
		20

A true Tranſlation

(Signed) *F. Metcalfe.*

No. 2.

Copies of all Applications from the Bengal Government or thoſe acting under its Authority to the Rajah of Bhurtpore, demanding Explanation and Satisfaction, previous to the commencement of Hoſtilities and the Anſwers to ſuch Applications.

Extract, Bengal Secret Conſultations, 7th March 1805.

(Duplicate.)—No. 1.

Tranſlation of a Letter from his Excellency the Commander in Chief to Rajah RUNJEET SING, Rajah of Bhurtpore, dated 10th Auguſt 1804.

I LEARN from Mr. Munro, who went at your deſire to Bhurtpore for the purpoſe of collecting camels, that from the want of your aſſiſtance he has not been able to procure any. My aſtoniſhment at this is very great. As this is the time for ſhewing your attachment, and giving aſſiſtance, and as you have received great kindneſs from the Honble. Company, I expect from your friendſhip that you will exert yourſelf with diligence in collecting camels without delay. Any reluctance or want of activity in this affair will render your attachment doubtful.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) *F. Metcalfe.*

(Duplicate.)—No. 2.

Tranſlation of a Letter from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, to RUNJEET SING, Rajah of Bhurtpore.

Dated 14th Auguſt 1804.

I UNDERSTAND from the Letter of confidential perſons, that the troops of this Government, which were proceeding from Agra and other places for the purpoſe of puniſhing the enemy, and affording aid to the Hon. Brigadier Gen. Monſon, when they were encamped in your territories, experienced great difficulty in procuring Grain; and that moreover your officers were inattentive. This is highly unbecoming and improper; as you ſay, that you are the ſincere friend of this Government, you ought to prove yourſelf ſo. The truth will appear, not by word, but by deed. I now trouble you, in order that you may exerciſe induſtry in this buſineſs, and give poſitive and repeated orders to your officers to ſupply Brigadier General Monſon with Grain. Attention to the comfort of the troops at this time, will afford ſatisfaction to the Honble. Company, and be productive of great advantage to yourſelf.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) *C. F. Metcalfe,*

Agt to Govr General.

(Duplicate.)—No. 3.

Tranſlation of a Letter from his Excellency the Commander in Chief to RUNJEET SING, Rajah of Bhurtpore, dated 3d Sept. 1804.

FROM the contents of your Letters to Mecar Imam Buckſhee Khan, I learn that you have exerted yourſelf with diligence in forwarding ſupplies to the army of General Monſon, and that you accompliſhed the wiſhes of Mr. Munro, and diſmiſſed that gentleman, ſatisfied that you had alſo collected your people for the aſſiſtance of the army, and had acted according to my deſire. Your attentions alſo to Colonel Ball have been communicated to me by him and Mr. Munro, and have ſerved to ſtrengthen the foundations of friendſhip; I now therefore inform you, that I have taken the field for the purpoſe of puniſhing the enemy, who ſeeks to do evil to all good men, and that I ſhall very ſoon arrive in your vicinity. Under Providence, ſuch a puniſhment ſhall be inflicted on him as ſhall be a warning to all our enemies, and ſhall give joy and confidence to all our friends. Keep your mind at eaſe, and collect and equip your force and maintain it in readineſs to co-operate with the army, that when it is called for there may be no delay. Exert yourſelf alſo to your utmoſt to prevent any difficulty in the ſupply of grain, and give ſtrict injunctions to your managing officers and other people, that every man may exert himſelf to the extent of his power. This will give pleaſure to the Honourable Company, and will be a proof of your attachment.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) *C. F. Metcalfe,*
Ag^t Govr General.

(Duplicate.)—No. 4.

Tranſlation of a Letter from RUNJEET SING, Rajah of Bhurtpore, to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, received September 5th, 1804.

I HAVE received your Excellency's Letter, the friendly contents of which have afforded me great pleaſure. You write that in the progreſs of your troops through my territories, they experienced great difficulty in procuring ſupplies. My friend, the perſon who has written ſuch a ſtatement to your Excellency, has not given a true account. When the troops were marching through my territories, I enjoined my people at the different ſtages to ſupply the troops with grain, &c. ſo that my ſervants made every preparation, and no difficulty was experienced in my country. I am cordially attentive to the preſervation of our friendſhip, for our concerns are ſtrictly united, and I look to the kindneſs of your Excellency, whom I conſider to be my greateſt friend. When Mr. Munro came to Bhurtpore and viſited me, I aſſiſted him in collecting camels and bullocks, and forwarding ſupplies of grain to the troops. How is it poſſible that I could be negligent in fulfilling your deſire? At preſent that gentleman's Gomaſtee reſides at Bhurtpore. In collecting camels, and diſpatching convoys to the army, nothing that he ſtates to me, is neglected. Indeed how could it be? For I conſider my intereſts to be dependent upon the Honble. Company, and I look upon your deſire as my particular wiſh. Gratify me by a conſtant correſpondence.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) *C. F. Metcalfe,*
Ag^t Govr Genl.

(Duplicate.)—No. 5.

Tranſlation of a Letter from Rajah RUNJEET SING, Rajah of Bhurtpore, to his Excellency General LAKE, &c. received 10th September 1804.

COLONEL BLAIR will have informed you of the unfortunate ſtate of this country. I now write a few circumſtances. I had gone for the performance of religious ceremonies to Bunundgaon. Accounts reached me there, that the enemy (Holkar) had arrived at Khoſhalguſh, and ſurrounded the battalions under the command of Brigadier Monſon. On learning this, I marched to Deig, and ſent Shed Sing and Chitubhoory to Bhurtpore, in order that they might march with the army to the aſſiſtance

aſſiſtance of the battalions, and engage the enemy. Holkar having advanced, haraſſed the battalions. As he had a large army, the battalions were thrown in confuſion. Many were plundered, and the remainder reached Agra. The enemy is now encamped in the neighbourhood of Tutchpoor Sahree, and intends poſitively to attack me. My concerns, good or bad, depend upon the Honble. Company. It is neceſſary that you ſhould come quickly to my aſſiſtance. In the event of any delay the enemy will become greater, and the puniſhment of him will be difficult. Although you are not negligent of affairs, yet I have troubled you, in conſideration of the connection between us, than which I have none other. Some other points will be communicated to you by Mohumud Imaun Bukhſh Khan. Make me happy by frequent Letters.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) *C. F. Metcalfe,*
Ag^{t} Govr Genl.

(Duplicate.)—No. 6.

Tranſlation of a Letter from his Excellency the Commander in Chief to Rajah Runjeet Sing, Rajah of Bhurtpore, dated 11th September 1804.

Your friendly Letter, giving an account of Holkar, and of the Honble. Brigadier Monſon's arrival at Agra, and of the enemy's intention, from the wickedneſs of his diſpoſition, to attack you, and deſiring my ſpeedy approach, has reached me, and ſtrengthened the bond of amity. Since Holkar, from his headſtrong pride, is ruſhing on to his own end, be aſſured that he will ſhortly be finiſhed. Under Providence a warning ſhall be given to all other weak-minded perſons. I arrived to-day at Secunderpoor. I ſhall purſue the enemy, and inflict upon him the puniſhment due to his folly. Keep your mind at eaſe. Guard your territory and forts for eight or ten days, until the arrival of my army in your country. Other particulars will be communicated to you by Imaun Buſktſh Khan, and you will act accordingly. It is neceſſary to give ſtrict orders to the people concerned in the management of the buſineſs, that ſupplies may not be ſent to the enemy's army.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) *C. F. Metcalfe,*
Ag^{t} Govr Genl.

(Duplicate.)—No. 7.

Tranſlation of a Letter from Rajah Runjeet Sing, Rajah of Bhurtpore, to His Excellency General Lake, Commander in Chief.

Your Excellency's kind Letter has afforded me great joy. I underſtand from it that your victorious army has taken the field, and will ſhortly be here, and that the puniſhment of the enemy is near at hand. You deſire me to prepare and equip my army that there may be no delay, and refer me for particulars to Imaun Buktſh Khan. Praiſe be to God that your Excellency's near approach with your victorious army will give confidence to your friends and confuſion to your foes. Happy will be the day which by the bleſſing of your footſteps ſhall turn this country into a garden, and inflict upon the enemies of the ſtate the puniſhment of their crimes. By the grace of God, having prepared and equipped my army, and ſtrengthened my forts, I will wait your orders. Conſidering our alliance I wrote to Mutra for aſſiſtance, and ſaid, if the troops would march to Bhurtpore, there ſhould be no difficulty about grain and other neceſſaries, and we might co-operate in puniſhing the enemy. No aid arrived from that quarter, and on the 3d of the preſent month (Jumadee ool Sanee) they marched to Agra. The enemy is encamped in large numbers five or ſix miles from my forts, and is plundering and devaſtating the country in a manner beyond deſcription. I muſt repeat what you will underſtand from my former Letter, as you are advancing in purſuit of the enemy, that you ought quickly to turn your attention to this quarter, for my army is ready to co-operate, and I conſider myſelf dependent on the Honourable Company. The affairs of one and the other are the ſame; and God is witneſs, that the proſperity of the affairs of your Government is my particular wiſh, for my affairs depend upon it. Conſider me devoted to you at all times.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) *C. F. Metcalfe,*
Ag^{t} Govr Genl.

(Duplicate)—No. 8.

Tranſlation of a Letter from His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to Rajah RUNJEET SING, Rajah of Bhurtpoor, dated 30th September, 1804.

As I am about to march with my army from Secundra in purſuit of the enemy, I now inform you that if you regard the alliance of the Honourable Company, and the Treaty which has been eſtabliſhed between you and that Government, it is neceſſary that you ſhould, with your troops, aſſiſt my army in driving off the enemies of the Britiſh Government, who, by the articles of the aforeſaid Treaty are the enemies of both contracting parties. This is the way to fulfil the Treaty. Let there be not the leaſt delay. I gave you previous notice.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) *C. F. Metcalfe.*
Ag^t Govr General.

(Duplicate)—No. 9.

Tranſlation of a Letter from Rajah RUNJEET SING, Rajah of Bhurtpore, to his Excellency General LAKE, Commander in Chief, received 2d October, 1804.

THE receipt of your Excellency's Letter has given me great joy.—What you write concerning your march in purſuit of the enemy, and your deſire that my troops ſhould co-operate, was agreeable to the intention which I had before the arrival of your deſire, and I am attentive to the performance of my engagements. But I have written a few points to Imaun Bukſh Khan, who will explain them to you. On the arrival of your anſwer I will immediately act according to your wiſhes. Be ſatisfied; and conſidering me your ſincere friend, make me happy by frequent Letters.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) *C. F. Metcalfe.*
Ag^t Govr General.

(Duplicate)—No. 10.

Tranſlation of a Letter from his Excellency the Commander in Chief to RUNJEET SING, Rajah of Bhurtpoor.

I HAVE received your Letter ſaying that you are ready to co-operate, but that Imaun Bukſh Khan is intruſted with ſome communications, to which, when I return an anſwer, you will act according to the conditions of the Treaty. My Friend, the Treaty which has been for ſome time eſtabliſhed and confirmed cannot depend upon the converſation of Imaun Bukſh Khan. If you regard the conditions of the Treaty of Alliance, act accordingly; if not, give a direct anſwer, for there is not time to wait any longer.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) *C. F. Metcalfe,*
Ag^t Govr Genl.

(Duplicate)—No. 11.

Tranſlation of a Letter from RUNJEET SING, Rajah of Bhurtpore, to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, received 4th October 1804.

THE delay in the arrival of Letters from your Excellency renders me very anxious.—It is not kind in you to neglect me.—I have conſtantly written to you. The news of your arrival at Agra gave me great pleaſure.—God willing, affairs will ſpeedily proſper. I now ſend Moonſhee Gunga Purſhaud, to whom I have explained ſome points which he will communicate to you; having given him a verbal anſwer, diſmiſs him, and, not forgetting me your friend, favour me with frequent Letters.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) *C. F. Metcalfe,*
Ag^t Govr Genl.

(Duplicate)—No. 12.

Tranſlation of a Letter from his Excellency the Commander in Chief to RUNJEET SING, Rajah of Bhurtpore, dated October 4th 1804.

YOUR Letter arrived with Gunga Purſhaud, and he communicated his meſſage. —My friend, as between the Britiſh Government and you there exiſts a Treaty which has been eſtabliſhed and ſtrengthened by ſacred and religious oaths, and talking cannot now affect the conditions of that Treaty, if you intend to perform your engagements according to the conditions of the Treaty, come with your army equipped for ſervice, and co-operate with mine, if not, give a decided anſwer, for I have not time to wait or talk.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) *C. F. Metcalfe*,
Ag^t Govr Genl.

(Duplicate)—No. 13.

Tranſlation of a Letter from RUNJEET SING, Rajah of Bhurtpore, to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, received October 11th 1804.

I HAVE had the pleaſure of receiving your Excellency's friendly Letter.—As to what you write reſpecting the co-operation of my troops, my friend, all the troops which I now have are ready, and I have ordered Sheo Singh to take the field. But as I have ſent ſome communications to Imaum Bukhſh Khan, he will explain them to you. After the arrival of a favourable anſwer, and a Letter from Imaum Bukhſh Khan, I will act according to your Excellency's deſire. Conſider me always your friend, and make me happy by frequent Correſpondence.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) *C. F. Metcalfe*,
Ag^t Govr Genl.

N° 3.

Return to the Third Order of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, dated the 11th March 1806, requiring a Copy of the Declaration of War againſt the Rajah of Bhurtpore.

IT does not appear from the Records of the Bengal Government hitherto received by the Eaſt India Company in Europe, that any formal Declaration of War was iſſued againſt the Rajah of Bhurtpore. The Inſtructions to the Right Honourable Lord Lake to commence hoſtilities againſt that Prince will be found in N° 4.

N° 4.

Copies of all Letters from Lord LAKE, or thoſe acting under his Authority, to Lord WELLESLEY or the Bengal Government; and from Lord WELLESLEY, or the Government, to the Britiſh Commander in Chief, relating to the Rajah of Bhurtpore, ſince the ſigning of the Treaty of 1803, and from that period to the Commencement of the War againſt that Chieftain; ſo far as the ſame can be collected from the Records of the Bengal Government hitherto received by the Eaſt India Company in Europe.

Extract Bengal Secret Conſultations, 2d March 1804.

Extract Letter from Lord LAKE to the Governor General, dated Camp, Nehmeda, 12th December 1803.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordſhip that I halted at Kancoah yeſterday, for the purpoſe of receiving a viſit from Rajah Runjeet Sing. The Rajah accordingly came to my camp from Bhurtpore yeſterday.

Extract Bengal Secret Conſultations, the 6th September 1804.

Commander in Chief to His Excellency the Moſt noble Marquis WELLESLEY, K.P. Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

(Offic[l] and Secret N° 161.)

My Lord,

HAVING for ſome time paſt had reaſon to believe that a correſpondence very inimical to the Britiſh intereſts exiſted between Rajah Runjeet Sing, the Rajah of Bhurtpore, and Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, I directed your Excellency's Agent to inform Mr. Tho[s] Mercer, who is in charge of the Police of the City of Muttra, of my ſuſpicions, and to deſire that he would uſe the means which his vicinity to Bhurtpore, and the ſuperintendence of the Police of Muttra might afford him to diſcover the channel of this correſpondence.

2. Mr. Mercer accordingly having been informed by the people whom he had employed ſecretly for this purpoſe, that the accredited Vakeel from Jeſwunt Row Holkar to Rajah Runjeet Sing was then in the City, cauſed him to be apprehended and his papers to be taken charge of, and ſealed, until he ſhould receive my further orders.

3. The depoſition of this perſon, by name Nurunjeen Lall, taken before Mr. Mercer on the 1ſt Inſtant, ſtates that he had been long employed as the channel of communication between Jeſwunt Rao Holkar and the Rajah of Bhurtpore, and ſeveral Zeminders in the Doab, and that the object of the correſpondence carried on was the entire ſubverſion of the Britiſh power and influence in Hindoſtan.

4. I yeſterday received from Lieut[t] Col[l] Monſon at Rampoorah, with a Letter dated the 1ſt inſtant, ſeveral original Letters which he had on that day intercepted, addreſſed by Koer Rundhere Sing, the eldeſt ſon of Rajah Runjeet Sing, by others of his confidential ſervants, and by the above-mentioned Nurunjeen Lall to Jeſwunt Rao Holkar and to his confidential ſervants.

5. The contents of theſe Letters very fully corroborate the depoſition of Nurunjeen Lall, not only in regard to the object of the correſpondence, but in reſpect to the mode in which it has been conducted, and from the impoſſibility of colluſion afford concluſive proof of the treacherous conduct of the parties concerned.

6. Tranſlations of the ſeveral Papers relative to this ſubject are now encloſed for your Excellency's information, and copies of the original Perſian papers will be tranſmitted to the Secretary to Government in the Perſian Department.

7. I have directed Mr. Tho[s] Mercer to ſend Lall Nurunjeen Lall under a proper guard to the Fort of Agra, and to take the firſt ſafe opportunity of tranſmitting the papers taken in his poſſeſſion to your Excellency's Agent.

8. Although theſe Papers will probably, from the confidential terms in which Nurunjeen Lall appears to have been with the parties concerned, furniſh many particulars in regard to the extent of this combination, yet as I deem the fact itſelf ſufficiently eſtabliſhed by the documents now laid before your Excellency, I loſe no time in forwarding them, that I may be ſpeedily favoured with your Lordſhip's ſentiments and inſtructions in regard to the line of conduct to be hereafter obſerved towards Rajah Runjeet Sing.

9. From the meeting I had with Rajah Runjeet Sing in camp, and from common report I am inclined to believe that his character is by no means of that daring ſtamp as to induce him readily to purſue meaſures ſo fraught with danger as his preſent conduct would appear to indicate. His ſon Koer Rundere Sing, who is alſo in my camp, is of a character equally indolent and devoid of ability. The people who poſſeſs their confidence, however, are characters of a deſcription likely from the deſperate ſtate of their fortunes to adviſe the moſt violent meaſures. It has been a conſtant practice with the Bhurtpore Rajah to afford refuge and countenance to perſons of whatever character who may have been expelled by the chief of the neighbouring countries. Jewen Khan, a principal perſon in the accompanying correſpondence, was formerly a confidential ſervant of the Row Rajah, and was diſmiſſed by that chief for repeated acts of treachery and villany.

10. It may be proper here to remark that this treacherous correſpondence appears to have been commenced ſoon after Rajah Runjeet Sing had entered into a treaty with the Britiſh Government, by which he was permanently releaſed from the tribute formerly paid by him to the Mahrattas, and was carried on at a time when he was receiving the moſt undoubted proofs of the friendſhip and favour of

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the Britiſh Government by my having granted to him Sunnuds, ſubject to your Excellency's confirmation, for countries of the annual revenue of about four Lacks of Rupees, which were contiguous to his former poſſeſſions, and not included in the line propoſed by your Lordſhip as the boundary of the Britiſh poſſeſſions.

11. Although the reſources or power of Rajah Runjeet Sing cannot reaſonably give any cauſe of alarm for the reſult, ſhould it be deemed expedient to puniſh his treacherous conduct, yet under preſent circumſtances it would not appear adviſable that the army ſhould advance to any conſiderable diſtance from the frontiers of the Dooab, without leaving a ſtrong force which might both counteract any deſign of Runjeet Sing's againſt the Company's territories, and prevent his interrupting the ſupplies for the army in advance which muſt paſs through his country.

12. I am at the ſame time aware of your Excellency's anxiety for a ſpeedy termination of hoſtilities with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and ſhall uſe every exertion in my power to effect that object by the employment of as large a force as can be furniſhed for that purpoſe from this quarter, conſiſtently with a due attention to the more immediate and important object of the ſafety and quiet of the Britiſh Territories in Hindoſtan.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Cawnpore, (Signed) *G. Lake.*
Auguſt 13th 1804.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. T. MERCER, in charge of the Police at Muttra, to the Agent to the Governor General.

IMMEDIATELY on receipt of your Letter of the 27th ultimo I ſet to work to endeavour to aſcertain the truth of the ſuſpicions entertained by his Excellency the Commander in Chief reſpecting the conduct of our Allies, and have been uncommonly ſucceſsful in the attempt; I was laſt night informed by the people I employed, that the accredited Vakeel of Holkar, at the Bhurtpore Durbar was actually in the City of Muttra, I conſequently ſeized him and all his papers, and now tranſmit you his declaration. The original Letters, alluded to in the encloſed, he ſays will be found amongſt the Papers in my poſſeſſion; I have not thought it proper for me to examine theſe Papers until I hear from you, as the buſineſs is of ſo much importance as may induce his Excellency to ſend you or ſome other Perſon up for this purpoſe. I never in my own mind had a doubt of the exiſtence of this treachery, which I hope may be ſufficiently proved by the documents in my poſſeſſion to warrant any meaſures Government may think proper to purſue: I ſhall keep the whole of this buſineſs as ſecret as poſſible, and ſhall of courſe keep Nurungen Loll in confinement until further orders. I ſend this by two horſemen to Colonel Blair, with a requeſt that he will forward it expreſs.

Muttra, (Signed) *T. Mercer.*
1ſt Auguſt 1804.
4 P. M.

Declaration of NURUNJEN LALL, taken at Muttra on the 1ſt Auguſt 1804.

IT is eight months ago ſince a Letter arrived from the Rajah of Jodepore to my elder brother Chunden Lall at Muttra, deſiring him to proceed to wait upon Holkar on his part. I was then at Bhurtpore, and unemployed. Chunden Loll went from Muttra to go to Holkar's camp, and when he arrived at Bhurtpore I met him, and he informed me of thoſe circumſtances, and that he was going to Holkar's camp. Chunden Loll afterwards was preſented to Rajah Runjeet Sing, and told him that he was going to Holkar on the part of the Jodepore Rajah, Runjeet Sing deſired Chunden Loll to carry Letters from him alſo to Holkar; after he received the Rajah's letters for Holkar, he carried me to the Rajah, and ſaid that as he was going to the army he would leave me, Nurunjen Lall, his younger brother, with the Rajah, to be the channel of the correſpondence, and that he, Chunden Loll, would ſettle all the Rajah's buſineſs with Holkar properly. Chunden Loll then took his leave of the Rajah, and proceeded to Holkar's army, and I remained at Bhurtpore; ſome time after Chunden Loll arrived in Holkar's army at Shapoora, and paid his reſpects to Holkar. He delivered Rajah Runjeet Sing's letter to Holkar and received an anſwer, which he ſent to me. I delivered this Letter to the Rajah, and received another for Holkar, which I forwarded. Chunden Loll wrote me that he had ſecured me one Rupee a day from Holkar, and that money would be ſent me for my expences; accordingly

every ten days a Letter uſed to arrive from Holkar to Runjeet Sing, and another to be ſent from Runjeet Sing to Holkar, which were always ſent through me. The ſubject of Rajah Runjeet Sing's Letters from the firſt to Holkar, was deſiring him to come to this quarter, and take poſſeſſion of the Country, when he (Runjeet Sing) would join him, but that he (Runjeet Sing) expected to receive ſome Pergunnahs in Jagheer before he joined him, and that he (Holkar) ſhould ſend him a Treaty to this purport, Runjeet Sing accordingly ſent a liſt of all the places he wanted. Chunden Lall got Holkar's Seal affixed to this Liſt, and a Treaty made out under his Seal, both of which he ſent to me. There were ſeparate Letters to Rajah Runjeet Sing, in which it was mentioned that the Treaty would be delivered to him by me; I delivered the Letter to the Rajah, and kept the Treaty myſelf; at this time the intelligence arrived that Holkar had retreated; on this account the Treaty remained with me, and Chunden Loll went away from Holkar to Joudpore. Rajah Runjeet Sing, on hearing of this intelligence, immediately dropped the correſpondence which had been carried on through us, and kept it up through another Vakeel, the ſon of a prophet of the Doora Caſt, who remained here on the part of Sooltan Sing. Sooltan Sing went to Holkar's army before Chunden Loll did, but this they kept ſecret from us.

When Holkar was encamped at Shahpoora, and after ſending the Treaty to Runjeet Sing, he ſent a Sunnud for the Mahals in the Doab, in my name, and wrote Letters to Rajah Runjeet Sing, to Thakoor Dyaram of Katraſs and to Bugwunt Sing of Sarſnee, to this purport, that he had ſent the Sunnud for the Mahals in my name, and that they ſhould conſider me as the oſtenſible perſon from his Circar, and prepare their armies, and make a ſettlement of the Doab, and that I ſhould remain with their armies as the oſtenſible perſon from him. I have ſtill this Sunnud by me. I gave the Sunnud and the Letters into the hand of Rajah Runjeet Sing. When he opened the Letter and read it, he ſaid, that if the Sunnud had been in the name of any Sirdar the Country might certainly have been properly ſettled, but that Holkar had ſent the Sunnud in the name of a Mootſuddy. On ſaying this he broke out into laughter, and delivered back the Sunnud to me. I ſent the Letter for Diaram enclоſed in one from myſelf, by a hired Hircarrah. Diaram, in reply to my Letter, wrote me that he had ſent the anſwer to Holkar's Letter by a pair of Hircarrahs of his own: Hircarrahs uſed conſtantly to go from Diaram to Holkar. I alſo ſent the Letter for Bugwunt Sing, of Sarſnee, encloſed in a Letter from myſelf; in anſwer to my Letter he wrote that he had ſent the reply to Holkar's Letter, which he deſired me to forward. The latter to me from Bugwunt Sing, under his Seal, I now have. The Letter for Jeſwunt Row Holkar I diſpatched by a pair of Hircarrahs of Bugwunt Sing's.—This is a fact.

Mahomed Eyar Khan came from Holkar, as Vakeel to Rajah Runjeet Sing, at Bhurtpore, with letters, and remained there for ſome time. Matters were alſo conducted through him. Two months ago the Rajah gave him his leave. Chunden Lall, my brother, ſent me a Hoondee, which he had got from Holkar, for a hundred Rupees. I did not receive the money for this Hoondee, but Mahomed Eyar Khan realized it, and took it with him. Koer Rundhere Sing, the ſon of Rajah Runjeet Sing, keeps up, unknown to his father, a correſpondence with Holkar. This I am perfectly well acquainted with.

Jewan Khan, who was formerly the Vakeel of the Row Rajah, and now lives in Bhurtpore, keeps up a correſpondence with Holkar, and has a Vakeel at Muwatty with Holkar. He made me write a recommendatory letter from him to Holkar. I have a copy of this Letter; I have written a great many other letters to Holkar, but I have copies of no others of them, but of this. I uſed to go frequently to viſit Jewan Khan. He one day told me, that Holkar had ſent him a Sunnud for the Mahals of Mewat; I know nothing more on this ſubject. A month and a half ago I took my leave of Rajah Runjeet Sing, and arrived at Muttra. When I took my leave, the Rajah gave me a pair of Shawls, but gave me not a Pice as wages. I am very much in debt, and diſtreſſed for money. Four or five days ago I received a letter from Gokul Ban, Rajah Runjeet Sing's Moonſhee, by a Hircarrah of the Rajah's, deſiring me to come there, and that I ſhould be either ſent to Holkar or retained there, and employed in keeping up the correſpondence. I wrote in anſwer that I came away after having been eight months contracting debts, and had received nothing from the Circar, and that if money were ſent for my expences that I ſhould attend.

*His Nephew. One month ago I ſent an Hircarrah to Moonſhee Letchmain *Sing in Holkar's Camp, for money for my expences, but I have as yet received no anſwer. Five or Six

days

days ago I heard that Sooltain Sing, the Vakeel of Raja Runjeet Sing, who had been formerly with Holkar, had now returned, and had arrived at Bhurtpore.

Queſtion.—Do you know whether there is any Vakeel on the part of Holkar at Bhurtpore, Delhi, Agra, or Cawnpore?

Anſwer.—I have declared every thing I know of the ſubject. But to the beſt of my knowledge there is no Vakeel from Holkar at any of thoſe places.

Queſtion.—Where is your Brother Chunden Loll now?

Anſwer.—My Brother Chunden Loll has gone to Wilait (Cabul) where he has been ſent by the Joadpore Rajah. He is not with Holkar.

(Signed) by me *Nuringen Lall.*

What is above written is my declaration, and is correct.

Written 1ſt Auguſt (Wedneſday) 1804.
Examined before me,
(Signed) *T. Mercer,*
Superintending Police of Muttra.

1ſt Auguſt 1804.
True Tranſlation,
(Signed) *G. Mercer,*
Ag^t Govr Genl.

Tranſlations of Letters, &c. intercepted by Lieutenant Colonel MONSON at Rampoor, on the 1ſt Auguſt 1804—no date.

No. 1.

Letter from KOER RUNDERE SING, eldeſt Son of Rajah RUNJEET SING to JESWUNT RAO HOLKER.

After Compliments—I have been much delighted and comforted by the receipt of your Letter in anſwer to mine, in which you inform me of your welfare, evincing the ſteady and heartfelt friendſhip which you have long had for this family, and particularly for myſelf, your ſincere friend, although at a diſtance, and not perſonally acquainted, and mention that the bands of the wicked ſhall ſpeedily meet their due puniſhment, as your conquering Army will ſoon arrive in this quarter. Other proofs of your dignified friendſhip toward me I have alſo learned from Lalla Nuringen Lall. God preſerve and proſper you for theſe inſtances of your friendſhip and remembrance.

I am prepared to act as your ſervant, and neither am now nor ſhall hereafter be in any way divided from you. I am moſt ſincerely deſirous of a meeting with you; and God grant that this wiſh of my heart may be effected. The delay in anſwering your letter has ariſen entirely from the circumſtance of the riſk of the road on which letters are loſt, otherwiſe how is it poſſible that I could allow ſuch a delay in informing you of my affairs, you will have been informed of all theſe circumſtances without my writing by the letters of Lalla Nuirengen Lall. That I conſidered my own intereſt and welfare, as entirely depending on the increaſe of your dignity and proſperity, your friendly heart will bear witneſs. Other circumſtances, tending to increaſe our friendſhip and union, will be tranſmitted to you by the above mentioned Lalla, whom I have ſent for to my preſence, and perſonally informed of them; until a meeting can be effected, you will continue to favour me with an account of your welfare, &c.

P. S. I have anſwered Lalla Nuringen Lall in the fulleſt and moſt ſatisfactory manner on the ſubject which he mentioned to me. He will certainly repreſent the circumſtance accordingly to you. You will certainly conſider the report of the Lalla as faithful.

True Tranſlation
(Signed) *G. M.*
Ag^t G. G.

No. 2.

Letter from JEWAN KHAN and MOHOMMED ELAH BUKTS * KHAN to JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR. No date.

* Brother of Jewan Khan.

WE offer to the Preſence of the Maharajah our ſervices and reſpects, and we formerly ſent through Lalla Nuringer Lall two Urzees † explaining the ſtate of our matters

† Vide declaration of Nurungen Lall.

matters here. We truſt that from theſe Urzees, and the Urzees of Nuringen Lall every circumſtance will have been particularly known to you; we have not, however been honoured with an anſwer to any one Letter. We know not from whence this neglect of us ariſes; I (Jewan Khan) am now perfectly reſtored to health, and therefore repreſent to your Preſence that you ſhould ſpeedily honour me with your Commands, in regard to waiting upon you, and ſend me a Sunnud for the Purgunnahs that I may, agreeably to your commands, wait upon you, and employ myſelf in ſerving you. I only wait for your commands, and no delay ſhall take place; other circumſtances regarding me your willl earn from the Arzee of Nuringen Lall. You will conſider me as an old ſervant, and favour me accordingly.

True Tranſlation.

(Signed) *G. M.*
Ag^t G. G.

No. 3.

Letter from JEWAN KHAN and MAHOMMED ELAHEE BUKTS KHAN, to MOONSHEE BAHADUR SING and LETCHMAIN SING. No date.

After Compliments:

WE formerly wrote you two or three Letters through Nureinjen Lall, containing the particulars of our affairs here. You will from theſe and the Letter of Nureinjen Lall have learned all particulars. We have received no anſwer, which we are ſurpriſed at; you will inform us particularly of the cauſe of this delay, that the doubt of our minds may be expelled. I am now perfectly reſtored to health, and therefore write you that you ſhould diſpatch the Commands of the Preſence, and an anſwer to this, with the Sunnuds of the places, by theſe Hircarrahs, that I may ſpeedily wait upon the Maharajah and employ myſelf in ſerving him; I wait for the Rajah's commands. No delay ſhall take place here. We have had no intelligence from that quarter for a month and a half, and have in conſequence been obliged to remain here. Immediately on receipt of the orders, and the Sunnuds for the places, I ſhall proceed to the Preſence. You will alſo write me the other Circumſtances of that quarter, and the Maharajah's intentions. You will have learned the particulars of this quarter from Nurinjen Lall. Write me conſtantly the news of your quarter, &c.

(In a ſeparate Paper)

A perſon has arrived here from Alwa and Rajghen, who reports that the Row Rajah, in conſequence of the Engliſh having croſſed the Jumma, being much frightened, has formed an intention of ſending Ramoa Khurals, and Atahbad Khan the elephant driver, to Holkar. I inform you of this that if theſe people ſhould arrive in Camp before me, you will recollect that the whole of this diſturbance has been occaſioned by him (the Row Rajah), without his being concerned no ſuch diſturbance would have taken place. He is the ſole origin of the troubles. You are well acquainted with what has formerly happened to me. Now that the time for retaliation approaches, your aſſiſtance will forward my objects. If theſe people ſhould come, you will firſt demand from them an account of the property plundered from the Purgunnah of Cotoombur, nearly ten Lacks of Rupees, and the Collections made from the Purgunnahs of Moordain, Baltai, Iſhonaelpore, Dadree, &c. and attack on this account what property they may have with them. From this a dread will come upon all theſe raſcals, and the buſineſs of the Circar will be effected without trouble. What has happened to me has ariſen entirely from my being a well wiſher of the Maharajah.

True tranſlation,
(Signed) *G. M.*
Ag^t G. G.

No. 4.

Letter from JEWAN KHAN and ELAH BUCHSK KHAN to LEO LALL.

Compliments.

WE have before wrote you three or four Letters, but have received no anſwer, Your Letter from near Malpourah, we received, ſince which we have received none; this

this neglect is wrong. Lalla Nuringer Lall's five or ſix Hircarrahs have been ſent off, of which not one have returned; you wrote that permiſſion for the Sunnuds had been given, and that a Letter was ready, and that you would ſend them; they are not come. This diſtreſſes me much; my health is now reſtored, and whatever ſervice the Maharajah orders I am ready to perform. I have ſent an Arzee to Maharajah, and a Letter to the Moonſhee; get the anſwer and the buſineſs firmly ſettled, then ſend me the anſwer. There is no delay on my part; as you write me, ſo I will do.

It is reported here that Maharajah encamped at Newah, and Meer Khan has croſſed the Jumna at Culpee, and is raiſing diſturbances on the oppoſite ſide of the River. Write me fully the news from your quarter, and what is meant to be done. You have I ſuppoſe, heard of the Feringees, viz. that they have not the power to do any thing (literally, that which is called life they have no longer in them), they have here and there made every thing their own. If you do not ſeize this opportunity, when will you do it? Write me all the news from your part of what you and Maharajah ſettle.

The French have beat the Engliſh, and are arrived at Calcutta; write me the accounts of this: write me what are the negotiations between Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Fringees. The Sirdars in the Dooab have wrote to me (Bugwunt Sing and Diaram Sing) ſo I ſent you their Letters without delay; great and ſmall are all ready, and only watching your ſteps; write me if you mean to arrange the affairs of the Dooab according to theſe Letters, or not. On my part make my Arzee to Maharaje, that he may loſe no time now the Fringees have croſſed the Jumna. If Maharaje comes and fixes his camp at Muttra I will be able to ſettle all the country according to Maharaje's orders. Maharaje need not have the ſmalleſt uneaſineſs on any account. I will bring great and ſmall to fall at his feet, and take the Mahmulah according to his pleaſure.—Make an Arzee of this in private. Send me daily accounts of your marching and halting. We are alone in the hopes of Maharaje's arrival, and now when the Sunnuds of the Pergunnahs arrive, and the number of men I am to recruit, they ſhall be got altogether; whatever buſineſs or orders the Circar ſhall give I ſhall perform. Settle all theſe things firmly, and be ſure to ſend them—loſe no time. I wrote to you before about the Sunnuds; you wrote that the Sunnuds and Letter had been ordered, and you would ſend them, ſo that I am waiting for them. I now write to you to be ſure to ſend the Sunnud and the Letter as ſoon as they arrive. I ſhall march, and will certainly arrive in Maharaje's Preſence ſo be ſure to ſend them—loſe no time. Write fully all news.

Dated Jeyt Seed 2d, 1861 (18 June).

The latter part and date in his own hand writing.

Continuance of the ſame.

Read another piece of news from Rage Ghur. We have news that Ramoo Kawaſs and Baloo Sing's Roſſallah have been ordered to Holkar's camp; when they were ſeen getting ready the news was brought to me, but they are not firm, and they are the people who have made this diſturbance; on which account, perhaps, they a1 ot go; if they ſhould go, do you be beforehand in ſpeaking to Maharajee, and telling him they are raſcals; that they have raiſed theſe diſturbances, and are now come as true men; that they are maſters of five Lacks, which he will take from them, and keep a watchful eye over them. This will produce great good. I have wrote this to the Moonſhee, and now write it to you not to miſs this. As ſoon as they come entangle them in this net, and then they will learn wiſdom; in the beginning ſettle this buſineſs. They firſt cauſed Maharajes in Hindoſtan to revolt; to equal them there are no traitors in Maharajee's country; when you get them turned out of the camp I ſhall be happy; and be ſure you ſend the Sunnuds. I am waiting for the Sunnuds; there is no delay on my part; explain this to the Preſence, and ſend them ſoon.

Dated Jeyt Seed 2d, 1861 (18 June).

Latter part in his own hand writing.

A true Copy.

(Signed) *G. M.*
Agt. G. G.

No. 5.

From LALLA NURINGEN LALL, addreſſed on the Cover to JEWAN KHAN, in a different hand writing, but from the Contents intended for ſome Perſon in HOLKAR'S Camp.

Two months have paſſed ſince I have heard from you, or have had any accounts of your health, or that of my ſon. I am in much anxiety on this account, and the conflicts which have happened with the army. Six Hircarrahs have deen diſpatched from hence, but not one of them has as yet returned. This, God grant, may ariſe from a good reaſon. At this time an Hircarrah of my brother, Chundun Lall, at Kygaula has arrived here. I ſend the original Papers which I have received, and from which you will underſtand the circumſtances. If you are at Kotah, and my ſon is with the army, you will diſpatch an Hircarrah to the army, and write to me at Muttra.

(The remainder illegible.)

True Tranſlation.

(Signed) *G. M.*
Ag[t] G. G.

No. 6.

Letter from CHUN DUL LOLL to JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR.

AFTER taking leave I arrived in eight days at Joudpore, and having written Letters myſelf diſpatched them with the Khareilah to Biſhaneer. I wrote all the occurrences of the road, and expences, to my ſon Letchmeen Sing, and they will have been peruſed by you. Obedience and trouble is my province, and it is yours to reward.

Madeen ul Mulk Mooaz ud Dowlah Shah Newaz Khan before my arrival had ſent an Abbaſſe from Bhauripore to Rajepore for the purpoſe of going to the Preſence. I ſhall ſoon be with him and accompany him to the Preſence. Shejah ul Mulk is in Peiſhawar, and Shah Kyſer in Candahar. The diſſentions which prevailed in that Country having ceaſed under your auſpices I ſhall proceed to that Court.

The tents of the Bhais (Holkar's wives) are at Sutpore, two Coſs from Joudpore. Tanteea Oligar and Rajah Ram had been at Court, and fixed upon a place for their encampment at Bhuluddeen; but there is no water there, nor is there any water on the road. On this account the reſidence of the Bhaes was fixed at Tewary, eight Coſs from Joudpore; and they told the miniſters of Joudpore they would not pay for wood or graſs. Twenty thouſand Rupees per month was ſettled for the expences of the Bhaes. Tantea demanded one Lack of Rupees. Kulliam Mull told him in reply that they ſhould not have an handful in advance, but receive it monthly, ſo nothing was done. Maharaje Maun Sing ſent the Treaty by Chitter Bang to Lake the Fringy, with five thouſand Rupees, to be divided among his people. Lake told the Rajah's Vakeel that it was improper in the Maharajah to harbour the family of Holkar, and inconſiſtent with friendſhip.

The Maharajah wrote in reply, that friendſhip had for a long time exiſted between him and Holkar, who has encamped on the borders of the Marwar (Joudepore) country, while you remained at a great diſtance. On this account I received his family. Their honour and my own are the ſame. It is not proper your talking on the ſubject. To evince my friendſhip to the Engliſh I would not permit my troops to join Holkar.

No infraction of the Treaty between us ſhall be made. Such is the purport of the letter to General Lake.

True Tranſlation.

(Signed) *G. Mercer,*
Ag[t] Gov[r] Gen[l].

No. 7.

Letter from CHUNDUL LALL to his Son LUTCHMUN SING.

ALL here is well, and I pray to God for your welfare. In eight days after I took leave of the Maharajah I arrived at Judpore and paid my reſpects to the Rajah, from

from whom I received Letters and Orders to the ſeveral places where they were required. I underſtood that for a hundred Coſs beyond Bukaneer there is neither an inhabitant nor water. The travellers provide themſelves with water at Bukaneer, ſufficient to ſerve them to Bhawulpore. The people with me were much alarmed, and you know how I am provided. I repreſented this to the Rajah, from whom I got a ſmall tent and two more camels, and an order for fifty Rupees, but this I did not immediately receive, but deſired it to be given to my creditors here, and then departed for Bukaneer. There is a great ſcarcity of water; the three Seces ran away upon the road. The three horſes, which have been accuſtomed to tender treatment, are not able to go on. The Rupees which I received from the Preſence were Boondee Rupees, which paſſed on the road to Joudpore at fourteen Annas, on this ſide at thirteen Annas.

There is a great ſcarcity of grain here, ten Seers for a Rupee; four hundred Rupees were given me for three months expence of the elephant. The daily expenditure for the elephant is as follows—The remainder of this Letter relates merely to his expences.

True Tranſlation.

(Signed) *G. M.*
Ag^{t} Governor General.

No. 8.

Letter from NERUNJEEN LOLL to JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR.

BEFORE this ſix Hircarrahs, carrying intelligence from this quarter, were ſent off, but hitherto I have received no anſwer. What is the cauſe of this want of attention? I on a former occaſion repreſented the diſpoſition of the inhabitants of this country, and of Koer Rundhere Singh, ſon of Rajah Runjeet Singh, Rundhere Singh is now prepared to join you;* he this day ſent for me privately, and ſaid, with a ſincere heart, I will join Holkar. I conſider my own intereſts interwoven with the exaltation of Holkar; I am ready to join his victorious army. By the bleſſing of God when his triumphant troops arrive in this country, and we ſhall have a meeting, I can join him with near one hundred thouſand horſe and foot, and I will procure all the inhabitants, great and ſmall in Hindoſtan to join. Having ſworn, he added, I henceforth am a companion of Holkar's in all his toils and pleaſures. He has alſo written to you—Safety to my Lord; Sing Koeer Rundhere is enterprizing and high minded, and deteſting the continuance of the Engliſh in this quarter, and their killing cows, and ſcorns to yield obedience to them; he has therefore taken an oath to join you heart and hand, has bound his loins in his determination to extirpate them, and now expects your anſwer. But he fears your army is ſtill diſtant; that the veil of concealment will be torn, and the ſecret revealed. The idea is horrid, and the buſineſs would become difficult.

* Vide Letter from Koer Rundhere Sing, No. 1.

My Prince, when the enemy went towards Kota to encounter your victorious army, the diſpoſition of the country greatly changed; but now when you deſign to come this way, and the enemy, overwhelmed by fear, are again creating diſturbances in their own country, ſo weak are their meaſures, that they put to death the guards belonging to the Zemindars.

You, who are a boundleſs river, adopt this arrangement, which will make the reprobates fly—ſend ſome chief by the way of Dhoolpore or Kerowly and Subblegur into this country, which will be of great advantage. Rajah Runjeet Singh alſo ſays "Neceſſity compelled me to temporize with the Engliſh, but from my "heart I wiſh to ſee you victorious, and by the bleſſing of God I ſhall be prepared "to join you on your arrival here; all the great and the low praiſe the wiſdom with "which God has endowed you, who have formed ſuch a plan as will put all the "Caffers (Engliſh) to flight."

I formerly wrote reſpecting the arrangements in the Doab, and Bungwunt Sing‡ and others, but no anſwer has been returned. Now is the time. Naher Sing Seikh, who quitted you and came here, is entertained by Runjeet Sing; he deſires to be remembered.

‡ Vide Declaration in Mattrah.

Mahomed Yar Khann, the Affgar, has been alſo entertained, and is ſent to the Rewarry.

I formerly ſtated the ſituation of Jewen Khan, he is ready to go to you, if ordered, or to be employed in arranging matters here; he waits an anſwer; but five thouſand horſe will be wanted for this country.

* Enquiries have been directed to be made in regard to this perſon.

*Miſſer Byjoon, a ſon of Miſſer Eroomany Ram, ſon of Miſſer Lah Behary, who was aſtrologer to Maharajah Soorij Mull and Juaker Singh, and is unequalled in a knowledge of the ſtars, what he formely foretold to you having happened, juſt now ſays you ought to advance immediately into Hindoſtan, and enter Delhi in the month of Cattic. But it is neceſſary you make ſome offering; if you order it, it ſhall be done at the feſtival, or he will join you and accompany the army.

I have ſufficient influence to engage him in your intereſt, but your leave is neceſſary that his Letters may arrive. I hope for a ſpeedy anſwer.

The Engliſh have eſtabliſhed guards, and made proviſion for the Brahmins at the Dhujunter Ghaut, but the Miſſa and the Maharajahs Goſſain ſay, if you command it, they will work on the Brahmins to go away; but an order is neceſſary.

True Tranſlation.

(Signed) *G. M.*
Agt to Govr Genl.

No. 9.

Letter from Nerunjeen Lall to Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

Previous to this I wrote to you reſpecting the affairs of this quarter, and of the requeſts and further demands of Rajah Runjeet Singh, and ſent a Letter from the Rajah to your addreſs; I am hopeful they have paſſed under your ſun-like eye. Formerly, when a pair of Hircarrahs carrying intelligence from this quarter, and a Letter from Chundun Lall, which had arrived from Joudpore, and a letter from Koer Rundhere Singh Behadur were diſpatched to the Preſence, after a lapſe of a month it was diſcovered they were ſtopped at No Sheker; one of them, from the effects of hunger, died in priſon; and the other, by the exertions of Rajah Runjeet Singh, eſcaped and arrived with the Letters, but all buſineſs was ruined. The Letters of Chundun Loll and of the Kover Rundhere Singh ſhall again be ſent.

Juſt now Rajah Runjeet Singh is ready to join you, and has told me that he was from neceſſity compelled to join the reprobate (Engliſh) for the enemy ſurrounded his country, and the Rajah of Jaypore had alſo joined them, and your victorious army was at a great diſtance. But now, conformable to his oath, and by the worſhip of the cow, he has girt his loins with firmneſs. If juſt now your victorious army will approach, he is ready to ſacrifice his life. But do not act as formerly, for the enemy tremble like reeds at your power and greatneſs. Your victorious army without fighting retreated, evading an action. If again the ſame ſhould happen, what place will remain to us. If you have ſuſpicions of us, bury them, for in this country, which is a moſt ſanctified place of worſhip, and the reſidence of our God, how can we ſupport the ſlaughter of cows but this neceſſity.

Safety to you. There is juſt now a miſunderſtanding between Runjeet Singh, and the enemy, and their troops will certainly beſiege Bhurtpore and the other forts.

* This intelligence is ſupported by accounts from every Quarter.

*At the different forts horſe and foot are entertaining, and ſtores of proviſions are collecting for the garriſons. The Engliſh openly ſay, How long is Bhurtpore to ſtand? It is a place of refuge, and a reſidence to the Marhattas; and they ſay, Has not the dominion of the Marhattas been removed from this country? It is not therefore good that Bhurtpore ſhould remain. Now the Rajah clearly underſtands that the eſtabliſhment of the Engliſh Power is deadly poiſon to him, and that the Engliſh will not leave to him his forts, he is therefore making preparations, and is deſirous, if Holkar will come on juſt now, and be ſtedfaſt in his deſign, he will join him.

There are no troops of the enemy in this country juſt now, and the whole is bare of ſoldiers. If you put Lucan to death, and advance, you will conquer the whole country without a battle. I am united and confederate with the whole. But if as before, you are not firm in this deſign, we are helpleſs, and will temporize in the beſt way we can.

I am hopeful anſwers will be immediately ſent to both Letters, and alſo to thoſe of Rajah Runjeet Singh, and Koer Rundhere Singh.

True Tranſlation. (Signed) *G. M.*
Agt Govr Genl.

No. 10.

Letter from NURENJUN LALL to his Nephew LUTCHMEEN SING.

(The commencement relates entirely to his diſtreſs from want of money.)

THE ſon of Seat Runſah* is ready to join Seatjee, and has taken his oath that he is ready to hazard his life in this junction, and that he will collect all the Zemindars in Hindoſtan, and whatever army may be required. My ſon, this is a truſt-worthy and brave man. His letter is alſo ſent; you will by every means encourage Seatjee; but until this matter is ripe let it be kept ſecret; after you have read the letter and explained it to Seatjee, tear it. He has made me ſwear that beſides Moonſheejee and Seatjee, no other perſon ſhould be acquainted with this, otherwiſe much harm will enſue. A letter from my brother and an Arzee has arrived, which are ſent to you, from them you will underſtand the particulars. Seat Rumſah alſo ſays he is ready to join, and wiſhes from his heart victory to that ſide, but as the enemy is maſter he is helpleſs. The letter of the ſons of the Sah is upon plain paper, and without a bag †. Do not conſider this of conſequence. It is not ſent (the bag) on account of the dangers of the road. You will pay attention to my wants, for I am in much diſtreſs, I formerly wrote regarding the Perwunnas from Seureh, &c. but have heard nothing further on the ſubject. I learn from this Hurkara that my brother, after having left Dhomun with the Rajah of that place, and having a horſe for his riding, has departed for Cabul. God protect him and ſend him ſafe back. Change the addreſs you have uſed to the Shas ſon, agreeably to the accompanying Rookah, ‡ which I have juſt received. He is a good man, and is by the bleſſing of God, in no way eſtranged from you; you will diſpatch the man who brings this immediately, and not detain him. If you are deſirous of news, he can bring it you conſtantly from Cawnpore or any other place where he may reſide, otherwiſe give him 20 Rupees and turn him off. Pay ſpeedy attention to my wants.

* Inquiries have been directed to be made in regard to this perſon.

† This letter is in a language which no perſon has, as yet, been found able to tranſlate.

‡ The Rookah not amongſt the papers.

True Tranſlation. (Signed) *G. M.*
Ag^t Govr Gen.

No. 11.

Letter from NERENJUN LOLL to his Nephew LUTCHMUN SING.

BEFORE this, Hirkarrahs intruſted with intelligence from this, and a Letter from Rajah Runjeet Sing, were diſpatched; it is probable they have arrived before that Munga and another Hirkarrah with an addreſs from my brother Chundun Lall were ſent to Holkar, and I looked for their return.

After a month it appeared that the Hirkarrahs were confined in the Engliſh Dawk Houſe at the Ghaut, one of them died in priſon, and Munga, by the good offices of Rajah Runjeet Singh, was brought here; all the papers were re-altered, ſuch as remained are ſent to you.

Juſt now Rajah Runjeet Singh has ſent a confidential perſon to me at Muttra, ſaying, if Holkar will come on juſt now it is better. I have written fully on all matters to the preſence, which you will preſent. If Holkar will not advance now, when will he come? Rajah Ram and Nyn Sing, with Letters and Bills for 115 Bendraben Rupees, have juſt arrived.

The knowledge of your welfare gave me infinite pleaſure. I was relieved by receiving the bill from the Hirkarrah, without which I ſhould have been greatly diſtreſſed; your exertions and toils I learned from Rajah Ram; may you be ſafe. I ſwear by the head of Holkar and by the Power of my God, that although I left my houſe in diſtreſs and have contracted debts, yet my hope is ſtrong; if Holkar comes to this quarter in a moment the labour of years will be wiped off.

I have not as yet received the amount of the bill, it is in the hands of Shroffs to be paid in 14 days, on condition of my obtaining a receipt from Jeypore; my own ſituation is a follows:

§ Want of money forced me to come from Bhurtpore to Muttra. Day and night my ear is open to receive news of Holkar. It is neceſſary you ſtudy every word, and ſtate to Holkar that ſuch another opportunity will not again occur. After the rains the Engliſh will become ſteel; if Holkar advances now it will be better, and it is neceſſary, very neceſſary, that anſwers to the letters of Rajah Runjeet Singh and

§ Vide Declaration at Mattra.

Koer Rundhere Singh be ſent, and that you inform me if any Hirkarrahs have arrived from your brother; an anſwer to the Letter of Meſſer Byjonat* is alſo required.

* This letter no perſon has yet been able to tranſlate.

Lalla Gerdary Lal ſends his prayers for you.

Gerdary Lal of Muhabun, who was with Holkar, expects you will aſſiſt him. The Letters from my brother came from Kotah Lalla Teejrai is well in his own ho [illegible] Khooſhaly Buggeſt, who went towards the camp with Munga, has come back conſequence of the latter being confined.

True Tranſlate. (Signed) *G. M.*
Acts Govr Genl.

No. 12.

Paper of intelligence ſuppoſed to be written by NURIENGIN LALL, from the hand-writing being the ſame as his Letters.

THE ſituation of affairs here is as follows:—General Lake has cantoned at Cawnpore. On the 27th of Jumenad oob, awab, Lord Welleſley arrived by Dawk from Calcutta, and brought the traitor perſon with him. On the ſecond day he ſent for Meah Emarn Bukhs, the Vakeel of Rajah Runjeet Sing, and ſaid that he was willing to give up the new Pergunnahs which General Lake had granted to the Rajah, but that it was neceſſary that Engliſh Adulut ſhould be introduced into all his countries and forts, and that the Rajah ſhould give up one Mud Fort to the Company for the purpoſe of depoſiting the Company's property, and that he ſhould give up the Salt Mahal of Comphere, for which, God willing, ſomething elſe would be given in lieu. The above Vakeel anſwered that he would write to the Maharajah on the ſubject, and report his anſwer when received. Lord Welleſley then diſpatched Letters to the Rajahs of Jypore, Joudpore Kotah, Boondee, and the Row Rajah, and others, telling them to be firm in their attachment to the Company, and that he would arrive by the month of Cantick.

At this time there is great diſpleaſure between Mr. Mercer, who is ſtationed at Muttra in charge of the Salt buſineſs, and Rajah Runjeet Sing, and the former has ſaid that in the month of Cantick the Salt Mahal of Combhere would be taken poſſeſſion of accordingly; the Rajah has turned out under ſome pretence that Gentleman's Gomaſtas from the different ſalt ſtations, and will not allow them to return. Mr. Mercer was much diſpleaſed at this, and ſent for his people at the other ſtations, and demanded from them the money which they had received for the purchaſe of ſalt. The Rajah ſent Roopram to Mr. Mercer to ſettle this buſineſs, who abuſed him, and ſaid that it was the order of Government that in the month Katik his forts ſhould be taken from him, and that he told him this before hand that he might ſee whether he ſpoke truth. During this time Meah Eman Bukhs Kahn's Arzee arrived, on the ſubject of Lord Welleſley's arrival, and the order to introduce the Engliſh Adawlut. On theſe accounts the Rajah has been much incenſed, and is now entertaining horſe and foot, and repairing the baſtions and walls of the fort, and collecting ſtores of grain. The Engliſh will certainly quarrel with Rajah Runjeet Sing. Gomaſhtas have been diſpatched to Jypore to take poſſeſſion of Sambhur, which it is reported the Rajah of Jypore has given to the Engliſh for five Lacs of Rupees. The Engliſh have given up the Jaidads of Bala Bhye, Hubeeb Shah and Moonſhee Kavel Nyn; and it is reported that the army of Bapoojee Sindia has arrived at Malaree Khooſeelgur.

The army of the enemy ſtationed in Hindoſtan is as follows: Hareet, with a battalion of Sepoys and ſix ſmall guns, and a regiment of cavalry, and all the baggage of the army, is cantoned in Sindia Pateet's Cantonments. The Cantonment is more than a Kos in length, and a large Bungalow has been erected, that it might appear from a diſtance to be a large army.

Mr. Mercer has made a factory in Muttra on the part of the Company. Col. Achterlony is at Delhi, attending on the King with half a battalion, and Hafiz Ibrahim has been made Soobah of Delhi at Dehli Muttra, and other places; the practice of killing cattle is continued.

Particulars of the army ſtationed in Hindooſtan.

At Muttra	1 battalion and one regiment of cavalry, and 6 guns.
Agra	1 battalion.
Delhi	500 Sepoys and five hundred recruits.

In

In Hindoſtan there is no other army than the above. If the conquering army comes to this quarter there is no body but Lucan who has the power of oppoſing it; Rajah Runjeet Sing is alſo ready to join. Bamboo Khan Afghan, with two thouſand horſe and foot is near Moghulpoora Delhi. He repreſents to the King that the perſon who committed the crime had been puniſhed for it; that he himſelf had committed no crime, and hoped for a Khibat and favour. This the King will not agree to. His Majeſty is angry with Hafiz, who is at preſent maſter, on account of the ſlaying of cattle.

Rajah Runjeet Sing was beſieging the fort of the Ahees in Rewarree. Now that he is diſpleaſed with the Engliſh, he has raiſed the ſiege.

Beegum Sumroo with her battalions is as uſual.

Bowna, Saharunpore, and others, are to be given to Semboo Ram Surbſookroy.

Patnee Mul, the Deewan of Mr. Mercer, came from that enemy, and began to read the Payog by an hundred Brahmins, and ſet down with them 3 Padrees; Goſhaynjee aſked Patnee Nul, as he was of the Hindoo religion, how he could do ſuch a thing, which the Devil himſelf would not do? he anſwered that he was helpleſs—otherwiſe how could he wiſh ſuch a thing?

Rajah Runjeet Sing is employed night and day in entertaining horſe and foot. If the conquering army arrive now, it will be well.

To the Commander in Chief.

To His Excellency the Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &.

Secret.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter noted in the margin, together with its encloſures. Official, No. 161. Dated 13 Auguſt 1804.

2. I entirely approve your Excellency's proceedings as communicated to me in that letter, reſpecting the traitorous correſpondence intercepted by Lt Col. Monſon, and the examination and apprehenſion o the Agent of Jeſwunt Row Holkar in the city of Muttra.

The documents tranſmitted with your Excellency's diſpatch, afford ample proof of the exiſtence of a traitorous deſign to engage the power of Jeſwunt Row Holkar in the proſecution of purpoſes inimical to the Britiſh intereſts in Hindoſtan.

4. I am however diſpoſed to believe that Rajah Runjeet Sing, Rajah of Bhurtpore, and his ſon Koer Bundhere Sing, although deeply implicated in the exiſting deſign by their intercepted letters and communications, are rather to be conſidered as the inſtruments of their reſpective ſervants and adherents, than as principal contrivers of this nefareous project.

The project has probably originated among the deſperate characters juſtly deſcribed in the 9th paragraph of your Excellency's letter, and it appears reaſonable to preſume, that the intrigues and machinations of thoſe abandoned adventurers have involved the Rajah of Bhurtpore and his ſon in a deſign evidently contrary to their intereſts, and of which the ſucceſs could not prove advantageous to any other claſs of perſons than the mean, profligate, and indigent contrivers of the original plot.

6. The juſt principles of policy as well as the characteriſtic lenity and mercy of the Britiſh Government, require that a due indulgence ſhould be manifeſted towards the imbecility, ignorance, and indolence of the Native Chiefs who have been drawn into theſe acts of treachery and hoſtility by the depravity and artifices of their ſervants and adherents; on the other hand every principle of juſtice, as well as of public ſecurity demands that an example ſhould be made of the real authors of this deſign, and that due puniſhment of thoſe guilty ſhould operate as a reſtraint upon ſimilar diſpoſitions to commit acts of wickedneſs and audacity.

I therefore hereby authorize and direct your Excellency to aſſure the Rajah of Bhurtpore, in the moſt diſtinct terms, of the determination of the Britiſh Government to diſcharge all the obligations of the exiſting Treaty with him in the moſt ſtrict and punctual manner to apprize the Rajah of the falſehood and wickedneſs of the imputations alleged againſt the Britiſh Government reſpecting a ſuppoſed deſign of violating that Treaty, by any interference in the Rajah's internal government, or by any attempt to ſubject his territories, forts, or garriſons to the civil or criminal juriſdiction of the Company's Court, or to interpoſe the authority of the Company

in any manner whatever in his civil or military government, or in any manner whatever to depart from the terms of the ſubſiſting Treaty.

Your Excellency will be pleaſed to make this communication to the Rajah of Bhurtpore, either by letter or by the direct miſſion of an accredited Agent, or by both modes of communication, according to your judgment and diſcretion.

9. You will accompany this communication, by tranſmitting to the Rajah copies of any Letters which may have fallen into your Excellency's hands from himſelf or from his ſon addreſſed to Jeſwunt Row Holkar; you will alſo ſignify to the Rajah your Excellency's knowledge of the conduct of his ſervants and adherents, and of the perſons who have maintained an intercourſe in his name with Jeſwunt Row Holkar; and you will admoniſh the Rajah reſpecting the inevitable ruin in which the practices of ſuch perſons muſt involve him if ſuffered to proceed with impunity. You will alſo require the Rajah and his family to relinquiſh all communication with Jeſwunt Row Holkar, and with every other enemy of the Britiſh Government; and you will ſignify to the Rajah that if he ſhould continue ſuch intercourſe or correſpondence, he will compel your Excellency to treat him as a public enemy.

10. Your Excellency will further inform the Rajah of Bhurtpore of your determination to ſeize and bring to ſpeedy juſtice all the Agents concerned in any traitorous correſpondence between the allies and dependants of the Company and its enemies wherever ſuch Agents may be found, and you will apprize the Rajah that the indulgence manifeſted towards himſelf and his ſon, will not extend to the inferior Agents of the conſpiracy, whom your Excellency will puniſh in the moſt ſignal and exemplary manner.

11. Your Excellency will be pleaſed to employ every degree of alacrity and exertion in apprehending all the Agents and Inſtruments of the exiſting conſpiracy; and you will not ſcruple to ſeize any ſuch perſon although they ſhould have taken refuge in the territories of our allies and dependants, eſpecially you will uſe every endeavour to ſeize any ſuch perſons who may remain within the territories of the Rajah of Bhurtpore, apprizing the Rajah in the moſt diſtinct terms of your determination not to ſanction any aſylum for criminals of ſuch a deſcription.

12. In purſuance of the ſpirit of this communication, I hereby authorize and direct your Excellency to bring to trial before a Court Martial all ſuch perſons concerned in the preſent conſpiracy, as ſhall have been apprehended within the territories of our dependants and allies, or within the territories of the Company, not yet ſubject to the code of regulations, and your Excellency will inflict upon ſuch perſons the puniſhment awarded by the ſentence of ſuch Court Martial.

13. Under this inſtruction your Excellency will bring to trial, and, upon conviction, to puniſhment, Murunjeen Lall, apprehended in the city of Muttra, together with the other perſons whoſe correſpondence appears in your diſpatch, if they ſhall have been apprehended within the limits deſcribed in the preceding paragraph.

14. With regard to ſuch perſons charged with the ſame crime, as ſhall be apprehended within the Company's provinces, ſubject to the regulations, your Excellency will be pleaſed to bring this deſcription of criminals to trial before the Company's Court of Circuit and Appeal.

15. The effectual and early reduction of the power of Jeſwunt Row Holkar will afford the only certain and permanent ſecurity againſt the conſequences of this conſpiracy, as well as againſt every ſimilar deſign, I flatter myſelf that your Excellency will be enabled, by forming a detachment between Agra and Delhi to provide a ſufficient reſtraint upon any internal diſaffection, or upon the conduct of the Rajah of Bhurtpore, while the main body of your army ſhall move with celerity againſt Jeſwunt Row Holkar.

I rely with implicit confidence upon the ſeaſonable application of your Excellency's tranſcendant talents, and activity to this moſt urgent purpoſe, being firmly convinced, that an early preſſure upon the power of Jeſwunt Row Holkar from Hindoſtan, will provide immediate ſafety for all our poſſeſſions, as well as for the general tranquillity of India. Any delay on the movement of the force deſtined to act immediately againſt Holkar, muſt tend to encourage that freebooter, and his adherents, as well as every diſaffected perſon within our dominions. I entertain no doubt that the firſt appearance of your Excellency's army in the field, will diſpel all theſe vain hopes and wicked artifices. Until an impreſſion ſhall have been made upon Holkar's forces by the Britiſh arms, it is evident that however contemptible in fact, his power will obtain conſiderable reputation among the native ſtates, and the exiſtence of ſuch a reputation muſt tend to diſturb the Britiſh territories, and

to

to weaken the Britiſh influence and power in the northern provinces of Hindoſtan.

I have the honour to be, with the greateſt reſpect,

Sir,

Your Excellency's, &c.

(Signed) *Welleſley*,

By his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General,

N. B. Without dated. (Signed) *J. Armſtrong*,

Mily Secy

Extract, Bengal Secret Conſultations, 7th March 1805.

To His Excellency the Moſt Noble Marquis WELLESLEY, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

1. I HAVE the honor to encloſe for your Excellency's information, tranſlation of the correſpondence which has paſſed between me and Rajah Runjeet Sing of Bhurtpore, ſince the period of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's arrival in Hindoſtan.

2. Your Excellency will obſerve that the poſitive demand made by me on my arrival at Agra, for the junction of Runjeet Sing's troops in conformity to the ſtipulations of the Treaty, which demand had been delayed until the preſence of my army might enable him to have complied with it with ſafety to himſelf, has only been anſwered by an evaſive reference to his Vakeel, who had remained behind at Agra when I marched from that place to Muttra.

3. Moonſhy Gunga Paſhaud, the perſon mentioned in Rajah Runjeet Sing's Letter, received the fourth of October, arrived in my camp at Muttra, but confined himſelf to vague aſſurances of the Rajah's ſincerity, and wiſhes to preſerve the friendſhip of the Britiſh Government. He was diſpatched with a verbal anſwer to the ſame purport as my letter to the Rajah of that date, and under pretence of apprehenſion for the cavalry of Holkar between Muttra and Bhurtpore, croſſed the Jumna at Muttra with the avowed intention of going to Agra, and from thence to Bhurtpore, but in reality proceeded to Hatraſs and Murſaun, as it afterwards appeared from intercepted Letters, he had been inſtructed, for the purpoſe of inciting the Jaut Chiefs Rajah Dyaram, of Hatraſs, and Rajah Bugwunt Sing, of Moorſaun, to uſe the utmoſt diligence in intercepting the ſupplies for the Britiſh army.

4. During this period Holkar had been regularly ſupplied with proviſions, and, it is confidently reported, with money from Bhurtpore, and from the great additional advantage which the friendſhip of Runjeet Sing afforded him, of throwing the whole of his Bazars and baggage under the protection of Bhurtpore, he was enabled to evade any deciſive attack upon his cavalry, whilſt my anxiety to proceed to the relief of Delhi prevented my following him to any conſiderable diſtance from my route.

5. The proofs of the hoſtile and treacherous conduct of Rajah Runjeet Sing, contained in the intercepted correſpondence which I had formerly the honour to lay before your Excellency between his family and ſervants and Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, appear to be fully ſubſtantiated by ſubſequent events, which evince ſo decided a diſregard of the ſtipulations of the advantageous Treaty he had contracted with the Britiſh Government, and ſuch marked ingratitude for the additional favour conferred upon him, by giving him poſſeſſion of countries to which he had no claim, that your Excellency will no doubt conſider it equally neceſſary ſtrongly to mark the diſpleaſure of the Government for his paſt conduct, and to provide an adequate ſecurity for its intereſts againſt any farther acts of treachery on his part.

6. The opinion of the country is unanimous that Rajah Sing's promiſes of ſupport have been a principal inducement with Holkar to advance into this country, that the ſupplies he has been furniſhed with from Bhurtpore have alone enabled him to maintain a footing in it till my arrival, and that the diſturbances which exiſted in the Dooab were principally excited and augmented by the evident countenance and ſupport given by Runjeet Sing to the views and operations of the enemy.

7. As the advantages which Runjeet Sing has obtained by the Treaty, and the favours ſubſequently beſtowed on him have hitherto proved equally inſufficient to ſecure even a neutrality on his part, in a conteſt wherein his intereſts would naturally appear to enſure a cordial ſupport to the Britiſh Government, it appears to me that no confident reliance can be hereafter placed upon his profeſſions of friendſhip, nor any adequate ſecurity obtained for the ſafety of this frontier, nor the quiet of the upper part of the Dooab, whilſt his poſſeſſion of the forts of Bhurtpore, Deig, Weir, and others, may enable him to give effectual aſſiſtance to an external enemy

and promote diſaffection among the ſeveral Jaut Chiefs in the Dooab, who are in a great meaſure guided by his influence, and who will conſider an inattention on the part of the Government to his late conduct, as proceeding more from an apprehenſion of the ſtrength of his forts than from lenity.

8. The flight of Holkar's brigades with his artillery, will be a convincing proof to Rajah Runjeet Sing, of the fallacy of the hopes he may have entertained of Holkar's retaining any permanent footing in Hindoſtan, and I may conſequently expect his ſpeedy return to profeſſions of entire ſubmiſſion to the wiſhes of the Britiſh Government.

9. To ſuch profeſſions I ſhall anſwer, that as the Treaty he had entered into with me had been ratified by your Excellency in council, it would reſt with your Excellency to determine how far his ſubſequent conduct had entitled him to the benefits of that Treaty, or to be conſidered in the honourable light of an ally of the Britiſh Government, but that in the mean time I ſhould conſider it my duty to reſume the grant which had been made to him, independent of the Treaty, by the conditional Sunnud (tranſlation of which is now encloſed) until I ſhould be furniſhed with your Excellency's ſentiments on the ſubject.

10. As it will be of importance that I ſhould be ſpeedily informed of your Excellency's final determination in regard to the conduct to be obſerved to Rajah Runjeet Sing, I hope the ſubject will meet your Excellency's early attention.

Head Quarters, Camp Delhi, 21ſt Oct. 1804.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) *G. Lake.*

To His Excellency the Moſt noble Marquis WELLESLEY K. P. Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to tranſmit for your Lordſhip's information the accompanying Copy of a Letter from the Honble. Lieutenant Colonel Monſon.

The decided part the Bhurtpore Rajah has taken againſt the Britiſh Government in defiance of the Treaty he entered into, leaves it no longer poſſible to attempt to preſerve a pacific line of conduct towards that Chief. I ſhall therefore commence operations againſt Deig, at the earlieſt practicable period.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Head Quarters, Camp Bewar, Novr 21ſt 1804.

(Signed) *G. Lake.*

To Lieutenant Colonel LAKE, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I AM directed by His Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General to requeſt that you will inform His Excellency the Commander in Chief that the Governor General has taken into his deliberate conſideration the ſubject of His Excellency's diſpatch, No. 184, dated 21ſt October, on the ſubject of the Rajah of Bhurtpore, and that it is His Excellency the Governor General's intention to tranſmit a detailed reply to that diſpatch in the courſe of a few days. With a view, however, to apprize the Commander in Chief of the Governor General's ſentiments on the queſtion ſubmitted to his Excellency's conſideration in the diſpatch abovementioned, with the utmoſt practicable expedition, I am inſtructed to tranſmit to you, for the purpoſe of being ſubmitted to the Commander in Chief, the encloſed paper of Notes, containing the ſubſtance of the Governor General's propoſed reply to that diſpatch, and to requeſt that you will communicate to the Commander in Chief the Governor General's deſire, that His Excellency will be pleaſed to regulate his proceedings, with reſpect to the Rajah of Bhurtpore, by the ſentiments ſtated in the encloſed Documents.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Fort William, 13th October 1804.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,* Secy. to Govt.

Notes of the propoſed Reply to His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Diſpatch of the 21ſt of October on the ſubject of the Conduct of the Rajah of Bhurtpore.

1 Whether the acts deſcribed by the Commander in Chief be the acts of the Rajah of Bhurtpore, or of his adviſers againſt the Rajah's inclination, they muſt be conſidered as the acts of his government, and that queſtion need not affect the proceedings of the Britiſh power with regard to that principality.

2. The

2. The facts ſtated by the Commander in Chief, afford the ſtrongeſt preſumptive evidence of the hoſtility of the ſtate of Bhurtpore, and are unqueſtionably of a nature to abſolve us from the obligation of our engagements to the Rajah.

3. The local ſituation of the Commander in Chief places within his reach means of judging of the views and intentions of the ſtate of Bhurtpore with more certainty and confidence than the Governor General can poſſibly poſſeſs. His Excellency accordingly deems it proper to rely entirely upon the judgment of the Commander in Chief for the deciſion of that queſtion.

4. If the Commander in Chief ſhould be ſatisfied that the ſtate of Bhurtpore is connected with Holkar, his proceedings with reſpect to Bhurtpore muſt be regulated principally by conſiderations of a military nature applied to actual occurrences.

5. If the Commander in Chief ſhould ſucceed in deſtroying the power of Holkar without being under the neceſſity of purſuing Holkar in ſuch a direction and to ſuch a diſtance as would place Bhurtpore between the Commander in Chief's Army, and the Britiſh Territories, and if His Excellency ſhould thus be left at liberty to employ a ſufficient force for the reduction of Bhurtpore, the proſecution of that enterprize will then become a queſtion of a political as well as of a Military nature.

6. If, however, in the event ſtated in paragraph 5, the Commander in Chief ſhould conſider the reduction of the Rajah of Bhurtpore's fortreſſes to be abſolutely neceſſary for the permanent ſecurity of our poſſeſſions, that conſideration being paramount to all others, ought to influence the deciſion of the queſtion.

7. If conſiderations of ſecurity ſhould not require the puniſhment of Bhurtpore, thoſe of policy ſuggeſt the expediency of forbearance, notwithſtanding the provocation which would render ſuch puniſhment an act of retributive juſtice.

8. If the Commander in Chief ſhould be under the neceſſity of purſuing Holkar in ſuch a direction and to ſuch a diſtance as would place Bhurtpore between his army and the Britiſh Poſſeſſions, it will remain for the Commander in Chief to decide,

Firſt, Whether it would be ſafe to leave the ſtate of Bhurtpore in the command of all its ſtrength and reſources in the rear of our army;

Secondly, If it be conſidered dangerous to leave the ſtate of Bhurtpore unmoleſted while our army ſhould be in purſuit of Holkar in the manner above ſtated, whether it is practicable to proſecute the double operation of reducing the Rajah of Bhurtpore's forts, and of purſuing Holkar with a ſuperior force at the ſame time, or, if this be impracticable, whether a Britiſh force ſufficiently ſtrong to keep the Rajah of Bhurtpore in check, although not of ſufficient extent to undertake the reduction of the forts, could be left in a poſition proper for that purpoſe, without retarding or impairing the efficiency of our operations againſt Holkar;

Thirdly, If both thoſe places be deemed impracticable, whether the Britiſh intereſts would be expoſed to the greater hazard, by ſuſpending the purſuit of Holkar until the reduction of the power of Bhurtpore, or by leaving that ſtate in all its actual ſtrength in the rear of our army.

9. Theſe are queſtions which the Commander in Chief is moſt competent to decide, and it is the wiſh of the Governor General that the Commander in Chief ſhould act according to the dictates of his judgment upon the various caſes thus ſubmitted to his conſideration.

10. The queſtion of the reſumption of the grant of lands which the Rajah of Bhurtpore received from the Commander in Chief muſt be decided with reference to the following conſiderations:

Firſt, Whether its reſumption would involve or precipitate hoſtilities with the State of Bhurtpore; in which event that queſtion is involved in the conſideration of the ſeveral queſtions above ſtated.

Secondly, If it ſhould not involve or precipitate hoſtilities, whether the poſſeſſion of the lands ſpecified in the grant, affords to the ſtate of Bhurtpore any advantage in the proſecution of plans of treachery, by their poſition, by the places of ſtrength which they contain, or by their revenue. If they do afford ſuch advantage, the expediency of their reſumption muſt be conſidered in a degree with reference to the means which we poſſeſs of excluding the authority of the Rajah of Bhurtpore from thoſe lands, and depriving him of thoſe advantages, and of maintaining our own authority in thoſe lands.

11. The Governor General repoſes entire confidence in the judgment, ability, and military ſkill of the Commander in Chief; and is therefore deſirous of leaving in perfect freedom the application of thoſe diſtinguiſhed qualities to the actual

ſituation of affairs, and to this queſtion among others for the promotion of the public ſervice.

Fort William, 13th November 1804. (Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,* Sec^{y} to Gov^{t}.

To his Excellency General LAKE, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I OMITTED in my public diſpatch of the 14th inſtant to inform your Excellency that in the action of the 13th inſtant, with the army of Jeſwunt Row Holkar, the fort of Deeg during the engagement opened a heavy and deſtructive fire on our columns as they advanced upon the enemy, and that the Rajah of Bhurtpore had alſo in the action of that day one thouſand horſe and three battalions of infantry with their guns. —The Commander of this force "Seu Sing" was wounded in the leg with a cannon ſhot.—They continue to fire from the fort on our advanced poſts and camp, but I have the ſatisfaction to add with little or no effect.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Camp, before Deeg, 18th November 1804. (Signed) Your Excellency's, &c. *W. Monſon.* Brigadier.

N. B. EDMONSTONE, Eſq. Secretary to Government, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, by direction of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, to acknowledge the receipt of your diſpatch of the 15th inſtant by expreſs laſt night, covering a paper of notes containing the ſubſtance of the Governor General's propoſed reply to the Commander in Chief's diſpatch, No. 184, dated the 21ſt October, on the ſubject of the conduct of the Rajah of Bhurtpore.

I am inſtructed by his Excellency the Commander in Chief to requeſt you will aſſure his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General that his proceedings with reſpect to the Rajah of Bhurtpore will be regulated by the ſentiments ſtated in the documents above alluded to.

It is the intention of his Excellency the Commander in Chief at an early period again to addreſs his Lordſhip on this ſubject.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Head Quarters, Camp, Jowar, 27th November 1804. (Signed) *G. A. F. Lake,* Mil^{y} Secry.

To the Commander in Chief.

To his Excellency the Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

(Secret and Official.)

Sir,

Para. 1 HAVING received the whole of your Excellency's correſpondence reſpecting the recent conduct of the Rajah of Bhurtpore, and adverting to the aid afforded by that Chieftain to the troops of Jeſwunt Row Holkar at the battle of Deig on the 13th November, and on various occaſions ſince that period of time, I am decidedly of opinion that the Rajah of Bhurtpore has not only violated the Treaty concluded with him by your Excellency on the 9th October 1803, but has committed the moſt unprovoked and violent acts of hoſtility againſt the Britiſh Government.

2. I entirely approve the meaſures which your Excellency has already purſued for the purpoſe of fruſtrating the effects of the Rajah's treachery and hoſtility, and for the reduction of the fortreſs of Deig. The entire reduction of the power and reſources of the Rajah of Bhurtpore, however, has now become indiſpenſably neceſſary, and I accordingly authorize and direct your Excellency to adopt immediate arrangements for the attainment of that deſirable object, and for the annexation to the Britiſh power, in ſuch manner as your Excellency may deem moſt conſiſtent with the public intereſts, of all the forts, territories, and poſſeſſions belonging to the Rajah of Bhurtpore.

3. In carrying theſe inſtructions into execution, your Excellency will be pleaſed to advert to the train of my notes of the 13th November 1804, tranſmitted in a Letter under date 13th November from the Secretary to Government in the Secret Political Department, the meaſures to be purſued againſt the Rajah of Bhurtpore muſt be conſidered to be ſubordinate to the main object of deſtroying the reſources and power of Jeſwunt Row Holkar. That Chieftain however now derives his principal if not his ſole means of miſchief from the aid of the Rajah of Bhurtpore, and the

ſubjugation

ſubjugation of the power and territory of the Rajah of Bhurtpore therefore is eſſential to the reduction of Holkar's hoſtile force.

4. Your Excellency will ſtill be pleaſed to conſider the purſuit of Holkar's perſonal army to be the principal object of the war; and adverting to the general tenor of my former inſtructions, you will conſtantly bear in mind my opinion that the entire deſtruction of whatever force may be attached to the perſon of this freebooter is indiſpenſably required for the tranquillity of India, and that even the arreſt of his perſon is highly deſirable.

5. You will therefore proſecute hoſtilities againſt the Rajah of Bhurtpore; with reference to the object ſtated in the preceding paragraphs, whatever portion of the territory of Bhurtpore may be conquered, I requeſt your Excellency to eſtabliſh a civil authority in it without delay for the temporary adminiſtration of the revenues, and of civil and criminal juſtice.

6. As your Excellency's proceedings againſt the Rajah of Bhurtpore are calculated to ſerve as an example to other petty States, I deſire that your Excellency will be pleaſed to forward circular Letters to our Selties on the N. W. frontier, and to the ſeveral Rajpoot States, including Trata, &c. and alſo to Begum, Samroo, and the Sikh Chieftains, explaining the principles of your Excellency's conduct towards the Rajah of Bhurtpore, and aſſuring the Allies and neighbouring States of the continuance of our friendſhip for them, and of our wiſh to preſerve the peace, and to reſpect the independence of all the contiguous States of India. It might alſo be uſeful to circulate a declaration of a ſimilar tendency, warning all perſons againſt the conſequences of affording aid to our enemies, and aſſuring the Inhabitants and Chiefs of the ſurrounding countries of our amicable diſpoſition towards all who ſhall not favour the cauſe of the enemy.

7. I ſhall forward to your Excellency Letters, and a declaration in my name to the effect, but in the mean while I requeſt your Excellency to loſe no time in addreſſing the ſeveral States in your own name.

8. Bappoojee Sendhia with his troops has openly joined Jeſwunt Row Holkar; your Excellency is apprized that this perſon is not only an officer of Dowlut Row Sindia's Government, (who was ſent to co-operate with your Excellency in the attack of Jeſwunt Row Holkar, under the ſtipulations of the defenſive alliance concluded with Dowlut Row Scindia,) but is actually one of thoſe Chieftains included in the liſt of perſons who receive penſions and Jagheers from the Britiſh Government under the 7th article of the Treaty of Surjcanjengaum. Under theſe circumſtances, Bapojee Scindia cannot be conſidered to be entitled to any of the rights of war, and it is my intention to proceed againſt him accordingly.

9. Your Excellency will therefore be pleaſed to iſſue a Proclamation ordering Bapojee Scindia and his followers to proceed to your Excellency's camp on a certain day to be named by your Excellency, under the penalty, in caſe of failure, of being conſidered and treated as rebels and traitors to the cauſe of the Allies, and to the Britiſh Government, from which he receives a penſion. If Bapojee Scindia ſhould not join your Excellency's camp on the preſcribed day, and ſhould afterwards become a priſoner to the Britiſh army, your Excellency will be pleaſed to try him by a Court Martial, and to carry into immediate execution the puniſhment which may be awarded to him for his flagrant treachery and rebellion. Your Excellency will purſue ſimilar meaſures againſt any of the followers of Bapojee Scindia who may fall into your hands, notifying your Excellency's intention in the Proclamation to be publiſhed under the inſtructions contained in this diſpatch.

10. Your Excellency will alſo be pleaſed to take ſimilar ſteps with regard to Suddaſhea Bhow and his followers, who, being ordered by Scindia to join Lieut. Colonel Monſon, have alſo joined the enemy.

Fort William, 20th December 1804. I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) *Welleſley.*

To His Excellency the Moſt noble Marquis WELLESLEY, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

THE enemy is ſtill at Deig, and ſhows no diſpoſition to any active operation.

I have not yet clearly aſcertained whether the few guns which ſtill remain in the enemy's poſſeſſion have been thrown into the Fort of Deig, or are on the outſide.

Jeſwunt Rao Holkar is certainly there, and is receiving every poſſible aſſiſtance from the Bhurtpore Rajah. His force in infantry and cavalry is exceedingly reduced, and cannot cauſe us much trouble.

I have ordered my battering train from Agra, and ſhall commence my operations againſt Deig as ſoon as poſſible.

Head Quarters, Camp Sittua, 29th November 1804.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) *G. Lake.*

Extract of Letter from General Lord LAKE, dated Camp Deig, 26th December 1804.

THE fugitives compoſed of the Rajah of Bhurtpore's battalions and his garriſon, with the remainder of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's infantry, appear generally to have taken the direction of Bhurtpore. By every information great numbers have deſerted, and I do not imagine they will again attempt to oppoſe us. I ſhall move towards Bhurtpore as ſoon as poſſible.

To His Excellency the Moſt noble Marquis WELLESLEY, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

YOUR Lordſhip will have been informed of my having moved from Deig on the 28th ultimo towards this place.

I inclined towards Muttra for the purpoſe of allowing Major General Dowdeſwell and His Majeſty's 75th regiment, with a large convoy of proviſions and military ſtores, to join my army, they reached me at Peinta, where I halted the 30th and 31ſt ultimo, and arrived at my preſent ground yeſterday.

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that I have reconnoitered this place, and have determined on the point of attack, and ſhall loſe no time in commencing my operations, the ſucceſs of which I hope to have the honour to report in a very few days.

By every account the conſternation within the walls is extreme, and great numbers of the inhabitants of the town have already quitted it.

Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, with the remains of his cavalry, is ſtill in this neighbourhood; he is, I imagine, encouraged to remain by the aſſiſtance he receives from the Rajah of Bhurtpore, with whom he appears to be on the moſt cordial terms.

Head Quarters, Camp near Bhurtpore, 3d January 1805.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) *G. Lake.*

To His Excellency the Moſt noble Marquis WELLESLEY, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that having come to a deciſion with reſpect to the point of attack on this place, I laſt night puſhed forward a detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Maitland, conſiſting of two hundred men of His Majeſty's 75th Regt, and one battalion 15th native infantry, to take poſſeſſion of a tope, which they did without any oppoſition, and in the courſe of the night completely ſecured themſelves.

I have ſanguine hopes, that in the courſe of this night, a battery will be erected and commence it's fire againſt the wall of the town to-morrow morning.

Head Quarters, Camp before Bhurtpore, January 5th, 1805.

I have the honour to be, My Lord, &c.
(Signed) *G. Lake.*

To His Excellency the Moſt noble Marquis WELLESLEY, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordſhip that a battery of ſix eighteen pounders opened againſt the wall of the town this morning, and the effect during the day has been very great, and I have hopes that the breach will be practicable this evening, and at all events at a very early hour to-morrow.

Head Quarters, Camp before Bhurtpore, 7th January 1805.

I have the honour to be, My Lord, yours, &c.
(Signed) *G. Lake.*

To N. B. EDMONSTONE, Esq. Secretary to Government, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Most noble the Governor General, Copies and Translations of two Letters from Jeswunt Row Holkar to Lalla Nurunjun Lal, his agent at Bhurtpore, and to the Bhurtpore Rajah, which were intercepted by Mr. T. Mercer in charge of the Public at Muttra.

2. The letter to the Rajah of Bhurtpore was forwarded to me unopened, and covered with its Khareeta under the large and small seal of Holkar. The Purwannah to Nurujun Lall, under Holkar's large seal, had been opened by Mr. Mercer for the purpose of ascertaining whether it contained any information on which it might be necessary for him to act without waiting for the orders of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

I have the honour to be,
Sir, &c.
(Signed) *Græme Mercer*,
Agent to Govr Genl.

Cawnpore,
21st August 1804.

Translation.

From JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR to LALLA NERINJUN LALL, dated 12th of Rubbee ool Akher, 20th July 1804.

YOUR Arzee with the letter from Bishoo Judan Behauder (Rajah Runjeet Sing) has been received and their contents understood. I send an answer to the Rajah's letter, which you will deliver to him secretly, and inform him personally of all the particulars of the battle and defeat of the Enemy, the taking of Lucan, the European, and the Nawaub Fyze Tullub Khan of Bharistch, prisoners, and the son of Rajah Heerà Singh of Bullumghur and others being killed on the field of battle (all which circumstances you will learn from the writing of Moonshy Lutchmun Sing) and getting the Rajah to be prepared to act in my service, you will represent to me what his intentions and inclinations are; you will also give these orders to the Rajah from me, that if any battalion or regiment of cavalry, or any individual European who may have fled from the battle should come to that quarter, he will make every inquiry after them by his Hircarrahs and others, and take them prisoners alive, and not allow them to go off. If by chance any brigade should come to that quarter from any other, and Rajah Bishoo Juder should not have the power to oppose it, he will stop its supplies according to the custom of Zemindars, and confine their means of livelihood. Let him be steady to the agreement that the children of the Wearers of Turbans should be faithful to the Wearers of Turbans, and the sons of the Europeans to the Europeans.

You will consider me as attentive to your welfare, and continue to send me your Arzees. I have given 12 Rupees to Penraje Cossid.

Be satisfied.

True Translation,
(Signed) *G. Mercer*,
Agent to Govr Genl.

Translation.

Letter from JESWUNT ROW HOLKAR to RAJAH RUNJEET SINGH, BISHOO JUDER BEHAUDER, dated on the cover the 16th of Rubbee ool Akher, or 24th July 1804.

I HAVE received your Letter, and have been gratified by it, and have understood all particulars from the Arzee of Nerinjun Lall; as I sent this person to you on account of our ancient friendship, I have now written to him that he should always remain with you, and give me the accounts of your health and conduct, our mutual consultations at this time, when the wicked Caffurs have been punished by my victorious troops who are obedient to my commands, and have gained a great victory; although you may have heard these circumstances from report, still I have written the particulars and other matters to Lalla Nerinjun Lall, who will inform you of them privately. My dignified standards will be speedily directed to that quarter, to punish the rebellious reprobates, and to settle Hindostan. It is the duty of friendship that you should, agreeably to ancient usage, exert yourself heartily in the

ſervice of the Sircar, and pay every attention to the above-mentioned Vakeel. Conſidering me in every ſituation your friend, continue to write me conſtantly.

True Tranſlation.

(Signed) *G. Mercer.*
Agent to Govr Genl.

To N. B. EDMONSTONE, Eſq. Secretary to Government, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward for the information of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General Extracts and Copies of Letters received from Captain W. Sturrock, of various dates, and a copy of a Letter addreſſed by me in conformity to his Excellency's directions, to Captain Sturrock, under date 27th inſtant.

I have the honour,
Sir, &c.

Camp near Deig,
December 30th 1804.

(Signed *Græme Mercer,*
Agt G. Gl.

Extracts from Letters from Captain W. STURROCK to G. MERCER, Eſq.

December 5. THE defeat and diſperſion of Holkar's cavalry ſtruck this Durbar with aſtoniſhment. It is ſuppoſed that Holkar, after the next defeat he ſuffers, will retreat to Jaudpore; the Bhurtpore Rajah, I underſtand, has written himſelf to the Rajah to aſſiſt him.

December 8. The aſſaſſin Waris Ulee, who has a houſe adjoining to Hukeem Shover's, left this for Bhurtpore yeſterday; he is ſaid to have been ſent by the Hukeem to Runjeib Sing, to adviſe him to break off his connection with Holkar and endeavour to make his peace with Government. Hukeem Shover, if it be true, as I believe that Waris Ulee is ſent by him, has not ventured on this ſtep without the Rajah's approbation, and it is not impoſſible that he may have ſome other object in view, not yet aſcertained.

To Captain W. STURROCK, &c. &c. Jypoor.

Sir,

A REPORT having prevailed, that it is the intention of the Bhurtpore Rajah to diſpatch his family and treaſure to Jypoor, I am directed by his Excellency the Commander in Chief to inform you of this report, and to deſire that, ſhould the information you may receive tend to corroborate it, you will immediately repreſent to the Jypoor Durbar, in the ſtrongeſt terms, the unfavourable light in which his Excellency muſt conſider any aſſiſtance or protection given by the Jypoor Rajah to Rajah Runjeet Sing, of whoſe treachery and decided enmity to the Britiſh Government and intereſts, the Durbar muſt have been well informed.

2. You will at the ſame time inform the Rajah, that his Excellency has been long in poſſeſſion of undoubted proofs of a treacherous correſpondence between the family ſervant of Runjeet Sing and Jeſwunt Row Holkar, directly inviting the latter to invade the Britiſh poſſeſſions; that his Excellency, however, abſtained from any hoſtile acts againſt Runjeet Sing, until the open and avowed ſupport given by him to Holkar, by the protection afforded to the remains of his army under the walls of Deig, and by the ſubſequent junction of the whole of Runjeet's forces with thoſe of Jeſwunt Row, rendered it impoſſible for his Excellency longer to delay conſidering him as the decided enemy of the Britiſh Government, whoſe friendſhip no favours could ſecure, and in whoſe profeſſions no future confidence could be placed.

3. You will further obſerve to the Rajah that on a conſideration of the above circumſtances, it muſt appear evident to him that any aſſiſtance or protection granted to Rajah Runjeet Sing by the Jypore State, will be contrary to the obligations of the Treaty of Amity he has entered into with the Britiſh Government, and cannot fail to impreſs upon his Excellency's mind a very unfavorable ſentiment of the Rajah's views and intentions.

I have the honour,
&c. &c. &c.

Camp Deig,
27th Decr 1804.

(Signed) *G. Mercer,*
Agt Gr Gl.

True Copy.
(Signed) *C. T. Metcalfe,*
Agt Govr Genl.

To N. B. Edmonstone, Esqr, Secretary to Government &c. &c. &c.

Sir, Fort William.

I have the honour to transmit, for the information of His Excellency the Most noble the Governor General, the enclosed Copies of Letters from Captain Sturrock at Jypoor of the 1st and 8th instant.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your, &c.
Græme Mercer,
Agent to Govr Genl

(Signed)

Camp before Bhurtpore,
20th January 1805.

Extracts, Letter from Captain Sturrock.

Dated 1st January 1805.

I informed the Rajah that an extreme degree of consternation prevailed in Bhurtpore, and that Rajah Runjeet Singh's Sirdars had proposed to him to send his and their families and property to Sandhpoor, and agreeable to the tenor of the treaty, requested he would not permit them to pass through his country, in that direction or any other, and if they attempted it, to give orders for intercepting them and the property with them,

4. The Rajah and his ministers did not think that Runjeet Singh would remove his family and property from Bhurtpore to any other place through the Jyepoor territory, for they were not on good terms with him; but the Rajah promised, if he did, to intercept them, and cause information to be given of it to his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

7. My having informed the Rajah yesterday of the probability there existed, from the information I had received, of Rajah Runjeet Singh sending his family and treasure to Joudpoor or some other quarter, has had the effect of putting him on his guard against receiving any of his adherents here, for Hukeem Shovere called upon me this morning to acquaint me that a Banker named Balchund wished for permission to come and reside at Jyepoor from Bhurtpore, and asked me if there were any objections to it; I informed Hukeem Shovere in reply, that I had received very particular directions to remonstrate in the strongest manner against the Rajah's affording any assistance or protection to Runjeet Singh, his family or adherents, and permitting either him or them to convey property to Jyepoor or to pass through his country, and that his doing so would be in direct opposition to the Treaty of Amity he had entered into with the British Government, and impress His Excellency the Commander in Chief with very unfavorable sentiments of the Rajah's designs and intentions.

8. I explained yesterday to the Rajah and to day to Hukeem Shovere, for his information, the ingratitude, deliberate treachery, and determined enmity of Rajah Runjeet Singh, that notwithstanding His Excellency the Commander in Chief had been long in possession of undoubted proofs of Runjeet Singh's treacherous correspondence, directly inviting Holkar to invade the British possessions, his Excellency had abstained from any act of hostility until he gave refuge to the remains of Holkar's army under the walls of Deig, and subsequently sent the whole of his forces to join him, and it became impossible for His Excellency to avoid longer considering him as the determined enemy of the British Government.

9. Hukeem Shovere assured me that the Rajah would carefully avoid every thing which might tend to give his Excellency the Commander in Chief an unfavorable impression of his designs and intentions, and that no protection would be afforded by him to Rajah Runjeet Singh, his family or adherents, and that no person whatever should be allowed to come from Bhurtpore to Jyepoor during the continuance of hostilities,

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Extract, Letter from Captain Sturrock.

Dated 8th Jany 1805.

In my Letter of the 1st instant I acquainted you that Hukeem Shovere called upon me to inquire if there were any objection to Balchund Leth, Banker and Agent to Holkar coming here from Bhurtpore, and that I had taken that oppor-

tunity to explain to him the unfavorable impreſſion which the Rajah affording any aſſiſtance or protection to Rajah Runjeet Singh in conveying his treaſure and property from Bhurtpore to Jyepoor, or any other place, would make upon the mind of his Excellency the Commander in Chief of his future deſigns and intentions.

2. Balchund Seth arrived here on the 2nd inſtant, with a detachment of about a hundred and twenty of Holkar's cavalry, and a few Peadahs. I next day ſent a repreſentation to the Durbar againſt his being allowed to remain here, and urging the Rajah to exert himſelf in deſtroying Holkar's remaining infantry in their retreat through his country, and received an anſwer that the Rajah's troops would probably march on the 6th inſtant, and ſtating that Balchund Seth was not the confidential Agent of Holkar, had a houſe for tranſacting buſineſs at Jyepoor, and was not accompanied by any of Holkar's troops, all which aſſertions are unfounded. Sic. in Orig.

3. Hubeel Ollah, who was privately ſent as Vakeel from the Rajah to Holkar, after Lieutenant Colonel Monſon's retreat to Agra, arrived here on the 5th inſtant accompanied by about ſixty of Holkar's horſe, one hundred and fifty matchlock men, and thirty camels laden with property, moſt of it probably entruſted to his care by Runjeet Singh or ſome of his dependants. A conſiderable number of Bankers and other perſons of different deſcriptions have come here to Nyar Shuhur and other places in the Rajah's country, with their property from Bhurtpore. The property of thoſe who came here was paſſed at the gates of the town without being ſtopped for examination to aſcertain the cuſtomary duties.

4. From the information I have received, I have reaſon to believe that property to a conſiderable amount has been brought to Jyepoor lately from Bhurtpore, and although I have not been able to aſcertain that any portion of it belongs to Rajah Runjeet Singh, it is probable, and if ſo it has been conveyed here through the agency of Balchund or Hubeel Ollah. The aſſurances given me by Hukeen Shovere that neither Balchund Leth or any other perſon ſhould be permitted to come here during the continuance of hoſtilities from Bhurtpore, prove to have been intended to deceive me, and were made with a diſregard to truth frequently manifeſted by the Rajah and his miniſters in their communications to me.

Extract of Letter No. 3, from the Commander in Chief the Right Honble. Lord LAKE, to the Governor General Marquis WELLESLEY; Dated Muttra, 1ſt July 1805.

Para. 1. YOUR Lordſhip will recollect that at an early period of the laſt war, when the ſucceſs of our operations had extended our dominion beyond the river Jumna, the Rajah of Bhurtpore was the firſt of the neighbouring chiefs who manifeſted a deſire to connect his intereſts with thoſe of the Britiſh Government, and that in conſequence of the overtures which he made to me, and in compliance with the inſtructions with which I had been furniſhed by your Lordſhip in Council, I concluded a Treaty of Alliance with the Bhurtpore State highly advantageous to its importance, to its intereſts, and to its ſecurity.

2. In conſequence of this Treaty, the Rajah of Bhurtpore was exonerated from the heavy tribute he had annually been compelled to pay to the Marhatta States, and his future ſecurity and independence made to reſt on the ſolid foundation of Britiſh power. An enlargement of territory and an increaſe of wealth, likewiſe ſprung out of this alliance, and conſtituted the rewards of the early attachment he had manifeſted to the cauſe of the Britiſh Government.

3. Large tracts of country adjoining to the territories of Bhurtpore were in the courſe of the war conquered from Dowlut Rao Scindia.—The ceſſion of theſe to the Rajah, of an extent and value equal to one-third part of his ancient poſſeſſions, was the gratuitous act of the Britiſh Government. The obligations of gratitude were therefore added to thoſe of intereſt and of faith, to give permanence to the alliance into which the Rajah of Bhurtpore had entered.

4. A conſideration of the important benefits and advantages which thus accrued to the Rajah of Bhurtpore, rendered the detection of a correſpondence between that chief and our enemies, at an early period of the preſent war, a ſubject of no ſmall aſtoniſhment. The ſurprize excited on this occaſion was not diminiſhed when it was found that this correſpondence had no leſs an object than the ſubverſion of the Britiſh power by uniting their own ſtrength and reſources, and by engaging in their cauſe all the neighbouring chiefs and States over whom they exerciſed any influence or authority.

5. Copies

5. Copies of the Letters intercepted between the Rajah of Bhurtpore and Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, were forwarded for the conſideration of your Lordſhip in Council, in the month of July 1804; and, in conſequence of theſe, I was furniſhed with ſuch inſtructions as appeared to your Lordſhip at that time proper to guide my conduct in regard to the Bhurtpore State.

6. Theſe inſtructions evinced a ſpirit of the utmoſt moderation, and a ſincere deſire to preſerve the alliance which had been eſtabliſhed with the Rajah of Bhurtpore. I was directed to make known to the Rajah the diſcoveries which had been made, to apprize him of the inevitable conſequences of his perſeverance in ſuch meaſures, and to effect a removal from his preſence and councils of thoſe adviſers who had led to a conduct ſo inconſiſtent with his engagements, and ſo fraught with evils that muſt eventually involve his ruin.

7. The invaſion of our territories, ſoon after this period, by Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's army, induced me to delay diſcuſſions of ſuch delicacy, until he had oppoſed effectual reſiſtance to the progreſs of that chief.—On my arrival at Agra, in September 1804, I accordingly continued to obſerve the moſt pacific diſpoſitions towards the Rajah of Bhurtpore, notwithſtanding its being notorious that he afforded every poſſible aid and aſſiſtance to our enemies, and that he was active in his endeavours to excite to inſurrection and rebellion ſeveral Chiefs in our own provinces who were connected with his family.

8. I judged it expedient at this time to require that the military force the Rajah was bound by his treaty of alliance to furniſh to the Britiſh Government during the exiſtence of hoſtilities, ſhould be ſent to join my army. A compliance with this was at firſt evaded on the moſt unſatisfactory pretences, and he afterwards made no reply to my communications containing a repetition of the demand.

9. Affairs were in this ſituation in regard to the Rajah of Bhurtpore, when I left Delhi, to proceed in purſuit of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's cavalry in the Doab, in the end of October; I therefore found it neceſſary to leave inſtructions with Major General Frazer, whom I placed in command of the army deſtined to act to the weſtward of the Jumna, for the guidance of his conduct under ſuch circumſtances, I accordingly directed that officer to refrain if poſſible from engaging in hoſtilities with the Bhurtpore State. I ordered him, however, to repel aggreſſion on the part of that State with the utmoſt vigour and deciſion.

10. Though the Rajah of Bhurtpore afforded ſecret aſſiſtance and ſupport to the enemy, it ſtill remained uncertain whether he intended to engage openly in the war: all uncertainty however vaniſhed at the battle of Dieg, on the 13th of November, and he commenced hoſtilities with circumſtances of treachery perhaps not ſurpaſſed in the hiſtory of nations.

11. It has formerly been mentioned that the Britiſh army had advanced on the glacis of the fort of Deig, in purſuit of the enemy whom it had driven under its walls; when in this ſituation, a deſtructive fire of cannon and muſketry was opened on it by the garriſon, which conſiſted entirely of the troops of Bhurtpore. This had the effect not only of preventing the total deſtruction of the enemy, but enabled them to convey off the field many pieces of their artillery which muſt otherwiſe have fallen into our poſſeſſion.

12. From this period Jeſwunt Rao Holkar and the Rajah of Bhurtpore were openly and avowedly confederates in the war, and your Lordſhip in Council directed me to proſecute ſuch a plan of operations as would accompliſh the reduction of the power of both theſe chieftains.

13. The army at Ougein, under the command of Colonel Murray, was ordered to advance from the ſouthward in the direction of Kotah, and to cut off the flight of Holkar to Malwah, ſhould he attempt to proceed in that direction. The army under my immediate command advanced from Muttra towards the fort of Deig, where the whole force of the confederated chieftains was collected

14. A conſiderable part of the enemy's force had thrown themſelves into the tower and fort of Deig, the remainder had taken up a poſition and intrenched themſelves under its walls. Thus ſituated, the only effectual operation that could be undertaken againſt them appeared to me to be the reduction of that place, and I accordingly made ſuch arrangements as were neceſſary for beſieging it.

15. An eſcort, which I had ſent to Agra, for the purpoſe of bringing up my battering train and neceſſary ſtores, joined me on the 10th of December; on the 12th of that month I took up my poſition before the fort, and my engineer officers having ſpeedily determined the proper ſituations for erecting batteries, I opened ground on the day following.

16. The point of attack was a ſmall fortification, ſituated on an eminence at the ſouthern extremity of the town; in front of this the enemy had ſtrongly intrenched themſelves, and erected batteries in the moſt commanding ſituations. The nature of the adjoining grounds was likewiſe favourable to the beſieged, but as the place completely commanded the town, and in ſome degree the fortreſs itſelf, its poſſeſſion appeared neceſſary for the ſucceſs of our operations.

17. The breach made by our batteries in the wall of the place, appearing very practicable, on the 23d of December I determined to aſſault it during that night, and at the ſame time to ſtorm the batteries and entrenchments occupied by the enemy. This ſervice was performed at midnight with the moſt complete ſucceſs, and in a manner as honourable to Britiſh valour and diſcipline as any achievement of the war.

18. My diſpatches to your Lordſhip in Council on this occaſion detail ſo fully the nature of my arrangements, the plan of attack, and the meritorious conduct of the officers and troops employed, that it is unneceſſary again to dwell on theſe ſubjects. By means of the darkneſs of the night, the enemy were taken by ſurprize, and prevented from availing themſelves of the advantages they poſſeſſed, or of making a very formidable reſiſtance. Our loſs in men and officers was conſiderable, but much leſs than the nature of the attack appeared likely to occaſion.

19. In conſequence of this ſucceſs almoſt the whole remaining artillery of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar fell into our poſſeſſion, and great numbers of his infantry were cut to pieces in the trenches which they occupied. The Bhurtpore troops defended the town where great numbers of them were deſtroyed, and the reſt were compelled to ſeek refuge within the walls of the fortreſs. From this they made their eſcape during the following night, and on the morning of the 25th of December my troops were in poſſeſſion both of the town and fort of Deig.

20. By ſo important a blow the hopes of the confederates ſeemed almoſt entirely cruſhed. Beſides the deſtruction of a great many of their adherents, they ſuffered the loſs of a numerous artillery. The reduction of the fort of Deig likewiſe deprived them of the poſſeſſion of the ſurrounding country, which immediately ſubmitted to the authority of the Britiſh Government.

21. Having placed a garriſon in the town and fort, and made the neceſſary arrangements for their future defence, I eſtabliſhed ſuch regulations as were calculated to ſecure tranquillity in their neighbourhood. Officers of Government were placed in the different towns and villages with the neceſſary degree of power and authority, and ſuch inhabitants as had fled from their habitations were invited to return by a proclamation, which promiſed protection and ſecurity to their perſons and property. Theſe meaſures had eventually the effect of introducing order and confidence amongſt our new ſubjects.

22. I moved from Deig on the 29th of December, and proceeded in the direction of Bhurtpore, the capital of the Bhurtpore State. The Marhatta force had fled in this direction, and the Jaut forces, who had eſcaped from Deig, had already been received within the walls of Bhurtpore.

23. It would have been more conformable to your Lordſhip's wiſhes could I have ſtationed a ſufficient force in the Bhurtpore territories, and purſued Holkar to extremity with the remainder of my army. Colonel Murray's force had advanced towards Kotah, and could I have driven the Marhatta chief in that direction, it is probable that his total deſtruction might have been effected.

24. The intimate connection, however, which ſubſiſted between the Rajah of Bhurtpore and Holkar was not to be diſſolved. The latter was ſupported by the reſources of the former, and though purſued from place to place, could not be expelled from his dominions. The Mahratta infantry found an aſylum at Bhurtpore; and the cavalry, by extreme vigilance and an early flight, could on every occaſion in a great degree elude our attacks, whilſt they derived whatever ſupplies they found neceſſary from the town of Bhurtpore.

25. Theſe conſiderations evinced the neceſſity of adopting a plan of operations, which had for its object the reduction of both powers at the ſame period. Bhurtpore was the great depot of the ſupplies and reſources, both of the Rajah and of Holkar; and the fall of that fortreſs, by depriving them of the means of reſiſtance, promiſed to involve them in common ruin. I therefore reſolved to undertake the ſiege of Bhurtpore, as a meaſure likely to lead to deciſive ſucceſs.

26. On my route to Bhurtpore I inclined towards Muttra, to permit Major General Dowdeſwell and His Majeſty's ſeventy-fifth regiment to join me. Theſe had received my directions to march from Cawnpore, immediately after the battle

of

of Deig, and they were now a very neceſſary reinforcement to my army. I arrived before Bhurtpore on the 3d of January 1805, and took up the poſition, which, from all the information I received, appeared moſt proper to be occupied during the ſiege.

27. Bhurtpore is a town of great extent, every where ſtrongly fortified. A mud wall of great height and thickneſs, and a very wide and deep ditch every where ſurrounded it. The fort is ſituated at its eaſtern extremity, and is of a ſquare figure. One ſide of that ſquare overlooks the country. The remaining three ſides are within the town. It occupies a ſituation that appears more elevated than the town; and its walls are ſaid to be higher, and its ditch of greater width and deepneſs. The circumference of both town and fort is upwards of eight miles, and their walls in all that extent, are flanked with baſtions at ſhort diſtances, on which are mounted a very numerous artillery.

28. This place derives a conſiderable degree of its ſtrength from the great quantity of water which its ſituation enables it to command. Its ditch being filled with this, preſents an obſtacle very difficult to be overcome. A large expanſe of water on the north-weſt ſide of Bhurtpore, diſappeared ſuddenly on the arrival of my army, and I afterwards diſcovered that the whole of this had been admitted into the ditch by which the fort and town are ſurrounded.

29. The whole force of the Rajah of Bhurtpore was collected within the town and fort. The infantry of Jeſwunt Row Holkar had taken up a poſition and entrenched themſelves under the walls, and all the inhabitants of the ſurrounding country were thrown into the place, who were capable in any way of aſſiſting in its defence. Eighty thouſand men are ſtated by the natives to have been aſſembled on this occaſion, and though there may be exaggeration in this ſtatement, yet the numbers preſent were certainly very great.

30. The indefatigable exertions of ſuch a multitude, created the moſt ſerious obſtacles to my operations. Meaſures were ſpeedily executed to retard my progreſs, and the effects of my cannon were almoſt immediately repaired. This perhaps conſtituted the principal ſource of that reſiſtance, which in the progreſs of the ſiege was found ſo formidable.

31. The town and fort were very amply ſupplied with all kinds of proviſions and military ſtores. Bhurtpore had long been the great mart of theſe for the different countries of Hindoſtan, and they had been accumulated by the Rajah for the preſent exigency. The great extent of the place too and ſmallneſs of my force having compelled me to confine my operations to a particular point, the beſieged had at all times a power of deriving ſupplies from the ſurrounding country, of which they would have been deprived, could the place have been completely inveſted.

32. To ſurmount ſo many and ſuch important difficulties required the utmoſt energy in conducting my operations, and profound profeſſional ſkill on the part of my engineer officers. The well-known courage and activity of my troops enabled me to command the former, but the latter was not ſo completely in my power. However zealous my engineer officers were, neither their abilities, knowledge, nor experience, were adequate to the occaſion, and this cauſe had doubtleſs conſiderable influence in preventing that ſucceſs which had hitherto attended every operation of my army.

33. My army took up a poſition about ſouth weſt of the town, and the batteries were conſtructed and opened with conſiderable effect on the 7th January. On the 9th it was reported to me that the breach was practicable, and an attempt was made that night to ſtorm the place, which proved unſucceſsful. Our operations were immediately renewed, and a ſecond breach deemed practicable, induced me again to attempt an aſſault on the 21ſt of January, in which we had likewiſe the misfortune to fail.

34. The want of military ſtores and proviſions obliged me to delay my operations for ſome time ſubſequent to this period. Supplies, however, having been obtained from Agra and Muttra, they were again commenced early in February. on a part of the wall at ſome diſtance from that formerly breached, oppoſite to which I had, at the requeſt of my engineers, moved the poſition of my army. On the 20th of February there was a breach in the wall as complete as could be effected, and an aſſault was reſolved on. This unfortunately failed, and a repetition of the attempt which was deemed adviſable was not more ſucceſsful on the day following.

35. The immediate cauſes of failure have already been detailed to your Lordſhip in my ſeveral diſpatches which announced our want of ſucceſs. The more general

ones will be found in the circumſtances I have above-mentioned reſpecting the extent and ſtrength of Bhurtpore, the number of its garriſon and other particulars. It is unneceſſary to enter further upon this ſubject; but I feel it my duty to prevent even the ſlighteſt ſtain from attaching itſelf to the character of our troops, from a want of that ſucceſs, which their conduct had every tendency to ſecure.

36. The ſame determined valour was apparent in every attack that had formerly marked their conduct in the periods of their moſt brilliant ſucceſs. Their diſcipline and perſeverance were never more conſpicuouſly manifeſt. The inſuperable nature of the obſtacles oppoſed to them could alone have withſtood their exertions, and though I lament their failure I muſt ever feel that their gallantry and good conduct are entitled to my applauſe and admiration.

37. The heavy loſs the army has ſuſtained of brave men and officers is a ſevere misfortune, and one that I deplore with the moſt ſincere ſorrow.—I am convinced however that its ardour has not been damped, nor can it be deprived of its conſcious ſuperiority. Whenever an opportunity offers it will again evince thoſe qualities which have laid the foundation and conſtituted the ſupport of its glory.

38. In our different attempts to take Bhurtpore conſiderable advantage was ſecured by the total diſperſion of Jeſwunt Row Holkar's broken battalions. Theſe, as was formerly mentioned, had entrenched themſelves and erected batteries under the walls of the town, from whence they were driven with great loſs. All the artillery which they had been enabled to carry from Deig fell in conſequence into our poſſeſſion.

39. It has been mentioned in a former part of this diſpatch that a diviſion of the troops of Bombay had been directed to advance from Cugein for the purpoſe of intercepting the flight of Holkar, Colonel Murray, who formerly commanded theſe, had been relieved by Major General Jones of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, and Holkar not having moved in the direction that was expected, I deemed it expedient to order Major General Jones to advance and join my army at Bhurtpore. This he effected on the 12th of February.

40. My ſeveral diſpatches have informed your Lordſhip of the ſhare the Bombay diviſion had in our operations againſt Bhurtpore, and of the high degree of approbation their conduct merited.—They diſplayed the ſame ſteadineſs and gallantry that diſtinguiſhed the Bengal army, and had equal claims to my praiſe.—Major General Jones was likewiſe entitled to my beſt thanks for his prompt obedience to my orders, and for the celerity with which he conducted his troops into Hindoſtan.

Extract of Letter, No. 4, from the Commander in Chief, the Right Honble Lord LAKE, to the Governor General, Marquis WELLESLEY, dated Muttra, 1ſt July 1805.

Para. 1. FROM the ſtate of my battering train, and the want of neceſſary ſtores, it became impoſſible to proſecute the ſiege of Bhurtpore immediately after the affair of the 21ſt February. The guns had in conſequence of long and unremitted firing, become for the moſt part unſerviceable, the whole of the artillery ſtores in camp had been expended; and a deficiency in the ſupply department rendered it neceſſary to obtain proviſions, previous to a recommencement of our operations.

2. Beſides theſe circumſtances, the number of ſick and wounded of my army had accumulated to a conſiderable degree, and it became neceſſary, as well for their accommodation as to free the army from a ſerious incumbrance, to ſend my hoſpital to Agra, as ſoon as poſſible.

3. Theſe conſiderations induced me to quit the poſition I had occupied, and move with my army to the north eaſt face of the fort of Bhurtpore on the 25th of February. In this ſituation, I commanded the roads leading to Agra, to Muttra, and to Deig, and was in conſequence enabled to obtain from theſe places ſuch ſupplies as were required without danger or moleſtation.

4. Meaſures were immediately ſet on foot to repair the injury ſuſtained by my battering guns, and convoys were at the ſame time detached to Deig, Agra, and to Muttra, for the purpoſe of obtaining ſuch ſupplies of proviſions and military ſtores as theſe places could afford. My engineer officers were employed in the conſtruction of faſcines and gabions, and the moſt vigorous exertions were made in every department to enable me to reſume the ſiege.

5. Theſe preparations were conſiderably retarded by the great diſtance of ſome of

thoſe ſtations, from whence it was neceſſary to derive my military ſtores. Agra and Muttra could not furniſh theſe to the extent that was deemed neceſſary to enſure ſucceſs to our future operations; I was obliged therefore to wait the arrival of ſupplies from the remote depots of Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Futtyghur, from whence I had directed them to be conveyed with the utmoſt diſpatch.

6. During the period of time that thus neceſſarily elapſed, my cavalry under Major General Smith had rejoined me, after having effected the expulſion of Ameer Khan from the Company's territories, and it appeared to me, that this force would be now moſt advantageouſly employed in attacking the remaining power of J. R. Holkar, and if poſſible, diſlodging him from the neighbourhood of Bhurtpore, and finally expelling him from Hindoſtan.

7. With this view I aſcertained, as accurately as poſſible, the ſituation of the enemy's camp, and moved about two o'clock on the morning of the 29th March with the whole of my cavalry, and the reſerve of the army under Lieutenant Colonel Don, with the intention of ſurprizing the enemy about break of day.

8. Colonel Don with the reſerve was ordered to proceed directly to a high village occupied by the enemy's left, whilſt I advanced with the cavalry by a more circuitous rout to the right. My intention, by this movement, was to attack their right flank and to intercept their flight from Colonel Don's party, which, from the nature of the country, it was probable they would attempt in that direction.

9. Colonel Don arrived at his ſituation at the preciſe period that was intended. The enemy however had obtained early information of his approach, and their rapid flight put it out of his power to do very conſiderable execution; but he ſucceeded in deſtroying ſome, and a portion of their baggage fell into his hands.

10. I had arrived at the right of the enemy's poſition nearly at the ſame period, and having formed the cavalry into two lines, I moved rapidly forward to the attack. The enemy had likewiſe in this quarter received the alarm, and were for the moſt part mounted and prepared for flight. My front line however charged ſo rapidly, that a conſiderable number of the enemy were overtaken and deſtroyed, and many of their camels and other cattle fell into my poſſeſſion. The cavalry purſued for ſeveral miles, till judging that a further purſuit would be uſeleſs, I thought proper to halt them and return to camp.

11. A few days after this affair, information was brought me that Holkar's force had again collected and occupied a poſition on the ſide of Bhurtpore, oppoſite to that on which I was encamped, at the diſtance of nearly twenty miles. The proſecution of my endeavours to expel him from Hindoſtan, required that he ſhould be immediately attacked in this ſituation, and as a preparatory meaſure I aſcertained, with the utmoſt accuracy in my power, the nature of the diſpoſition he had made, and of the ground he occupied.

12. Having obtained what appeared to me ſufficient information in regard to theſe circumſtances, I moved from my camp about twelve o'clock on the night of 1ſt April, with the ſame corps that had accompanied me in my attack of the 29th March. My deſign was to come upon the enemy at day-light on the morning of the 2d, and attack them if poſſible before they could be prepared for flight.

13. My ſucceſs this day was equal to any hopes I had reaſon to entertain. I arrived in front of the enemy's poſition exactly at break of day, and having formed my force into two lines, my cavalry, by a rapid charge, was enabled to break through the enemy's main body, of which they deſtroyed very conſiderable numbers.

14. The enemy, taught the neceſſity of extreme vigilance, had been accuſtomed, as a meaſure of precaution, to keep their horſes ſaddled during the night. By this means, in the event of an attack, they were immediately mounted, and had it in their power to eſcape by flight. On the preſent occaſion, however, they did not avail themſelves of this means of ſafety with their uſual activity; they had not mounted before my cavalry was within the diſtance of a few hundred yards; and the ſuperiority of my horſes in point of ſpeed as well as ſtrength, enabled them to come up with the enemy before they found their diſperſion and eſcape practicable.

15. We purſued the enemy for ſeveral miles, and the number of them we deſtroyed was computed to amount to upwards of a thouſand men. When it appeared to me that purſuit could be no longer of advantage, I halted the cavalry, and returned towards camp.

16. Our return was by a different route from that by which we had proceeded to the attack; and in a high village which commanded the road, a few miles from the poſition the enemy had occupied in the morning, a body of about two hundred of the enemy's infantry had taken refuge.

17. From the woody nature of the country, the front of my column had reached the village before they were perceived by the enemy. Though they immediately quitted the village therefore for the purpoſe of making towards a thick wood in its vicinity, they were unable to effect their eſcape. My advanced guard immediately charged them and deſtroyed a conſiderable number. A few eſcaped to the wood above mentioned; and about eighty threw down their arms and were brought priſoners to my camp.

18. It is ſomewhat remarkable that we did not loſe a man either in our attack of the 29th of March, or in that of the 2d of April. The enemy attempted no reſiſtance either individually or in a body. Their ſole object was to eſcape by flight; and in attempting this they were deſtroyed without oppoſition.

19. Theſe circumſtances afford ſufficient demonſtration how completely the ſpirits of the enemy were broken by the repeated defeats they had ſuſtained; and it was no leſs evident that their numbers had decreaſed to a very great degree of inſignificance. This was apparent on the morning of the 2d April; and the accounts I received from all quarters of their frequent deſertions, afforded concurrent teſtimony of its truth.

20. Before this period ſeveral of Jeſwunt Row Holkar's chiefs had made overtures to me for permiſſion to join my army, and had in conſequence been received into my camp. The example of theſe was at this time, and ſoon afterwards, followed by every chief of reſpectability belonging to the enemy, and the number of followers which accompanied them was a principal cauſe of the great reduction of ſtrength and numbers which the enemy ſuſtained.

21. In ſhort, there only now remained to oppoſe us, a miſerable multitude of diſpirited wretches whoſe daily neceſſities were compelling them to deſert the fallen power and ruined fortunes of their ſavage leader; and Jeſwunt Row Holkar, but for the reception he met with from Dowlut Row Scindia, and the aſcendancy he afterwards acquired over the councils of that chief, muſt have become a ſolitary wanderer and an object unworthy the notice of the Britiſh Government.

22. The Rajah of Bhurtpore, ſoon after the ceſſation of our operations againſt his town, began to manifeſt a conſciouſneſs of his inability to oppoſe our power. The rapid reduction of Jeſwunt Row Holkar's ſtrength was every day more apparent, and he experienced the total inability of that chief to afford him any ſupport. The preparations which he ſaw making for the renewal of our operations convinced him that his ruin, though delayed, muſt ſoon unavoidably overtake him.

23. The whole of the country of the Rajah of Bhurtpore was equally a prey to his friends and to his enemies. Jeſwunt Row Holkar, who derived from him the whole of his ſupport, had nearly exhauſted his reſources, and he was himſelf with the whole of his own forces cooped up within the walls of his town and fortreſs. He foreſaw likewiſe that though he had hitherto reſiſted the efforts of my army, he would be unable much longer to ſtruggle againſt exertions which would be directed by ſkill, gallantry, and perſeverance.

24. Runjeet Sing at firſt conveyed to me through different channels his ſenſe of contrition for his paſt conduct, his conſciouſneſs of the ſtate of humiliation to which he was reduced, his deſire to withdraw himſelf from his preſent allies, and his earneſt inclination to renew his connection with the Britiſh Government, provided a proſpect of forgiveneſs and future protection was held out to him.

25. Though from the very ruinous condition of the Rajah of Bhurtpore's affairs, I entertained little doubt of his ſincere deſire again to connect his intereſts with thoſe of the Britiſh Government, I thought it proper to withhold every encouragement to his advances on this ſubject until I ſhould be well aſſured of his compliance with every conceſſion which the intereſts or honour of Government might render it neceſſary to propoſe.

26. My motives for this conduct originated in the ſucceſsful reſiſtance which the Rajah had been enabled to make to the operations againſt his capital. The neighbouring States, unaccuſtomed to witneſs even a temporary failure in any of our military operations, might be diſpoſed under ſuch circumſtances to draw inferences unfavourable to our power, from even the ordinary degree of our moderation and forbearance. A forwardneſs to accommodate differences might alſo involve a ſuſpicion of our inability to enforce that degree of ſubmiſſion neceſſary for the atonement of the Rajah's paſt offences, and for the eſtabliſhment of that degree of dependence in which the Bhurtpore State ought to ſtand in relation to the Britiſh Government.

27. To the Rajah's repeated communications therefore I explained the grounds

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of entire ſubmiſſion on which alone he could entertain hopes of obtaining the pardon and being received under the protection of the Britiſh Government; and I pointed out the limitations in his power and reſources which would be deemed indiſpenſable, as well for our future ſecurity as in puniſhment of his atrocious breach of public faith, and his open violation of every principle of gratitude and of honour.

28. The Rajah having conſidered the conditions neceſſary to conſtitute the foundation of any future arrangement, teſtified his acquieſcence in the general plan of accommodation which I had preſcribed, and requeſted permiſſion to ſend to my camp two perſons in his confidence who might enter into ſuch particular diſcuſſions and explanations as might be found neceſſary. Having aſſented to this propoſal, theſe perſons were received into my camp from Bhurtpore, on the 10th of March.

29. Soon after this period, that arrangement between the Britiſh Government and the Rajah of Bhurtpore, which has been ſubmitted to your Lordſhip in Council, was concluded. One of the Rajah's ſons was at the ſame time ſent to my camp as a ſecurity on the part of the Rajah for the due performance of the engagements into which he had entered, and as a formal token of entire dependence and ſubmiſſion, brought with him and delivered into my hands the key of the fort of Bhurtpore.

30. I have the fulleſt confidence that it will at all times appear, that the inſtructions with which I was honoured by your Lordſhip in Council were ſufficiently attended to in the formation of theſe arrangements; that the dignity, honour, and ſecurity of the Britiſh Government have been ſufficiently conſulted, that the Rajah has been puniſhed, as far as his means would admit, for the errors of his former conduct, and that an example is held out to the neighbouring petty ſtates, which will prevent them from engaging in meaſures inconſiſtent with their reſpective relations and engagements to the Britiſh Power.

31. This arrangement was concluded on the 10th of April, at which time my preparations for a renewal of operations againſt the town and fort of Bhurtpore had been completed, and I had actually taken up that poſition which was judged moſt favourable for a renewal of the attack. Though, however, the means which I now poſſeſſed, left little doubt of the certainty of ultimate ſucceſs, yet I had ſufficient reaſon to be ſatisfied that the differences with the Rajah of Bhurtpore had finally been adjuſted in this amicable manner.

32. The very advanced period of the ſeaſon would have rendered the operations of a ſiege extremely difficult, and Bhurtpore might ſtill have protracted its defence for a conſiderable length of time. My Europeans employed on the duties of the trenches would have been expoſed to the utmoſt ſeverity of the hot winds, which muſt have been fatal to great numbers, and ſo extenſively injurious to the health of others, that my whole force would have been greatly weakened.

33. Other conſiderations at this time rendered an accommodation with the Rajah of Bhurtpore a very deſirable object. The importance of expelling Jeſwunt Rao Holkar from Hindoſtan was ſufficiently obvious, and this, notwithſtanding the great diminution of his numbers, it would have been difficult to effect, whilſt Bhurtpore remained to him as a place of refuge and ſource of ſupport. Deprived of theſe, however, he could only derive his ſafety from a rapid and immediate flight.

34. About this period likewiſe the movements of Dowlut Row's Scindia's army, and the accounts received from the Britiſh Reſident at the Durbar of that chief, had afforded grounds to apprehend that deſigns were meditated againſt the Britiſh Government very inconſiſtent with thoſe engagements which had terminated the former war.

35. Under theſe circumſtances, therefore, it was of importance that my army ſhould be liberated from the neceſſity of proſecuting a ſiege, and prepared to meet whatever might be the exigencies of the occaſion. A knowledge that my whole attention could be directed towards Dowlut Row Scindia appeared likely to compel that chief to relinquiſh any enterprize he might meditate; and if he ſhould be raſh enough again to engage in hoſtility with the Britiſh Government, I ſhould be at liberty to proſecute againſt him whatever plan of operations might be deemed neceſſary.

36. The concluſion of peace, however, with the Rajah of Bhurtpore, and the conſequent ſtate of readineſs for active operations in which my army was placed, did not more than the obligations of his own engagements and the recollection of his former misfortunes, operate in changing the deſigns of Dowlut Row Scindia.

A ſucceſſion of events, the tendency of which was not doubtful, ſerved clearly to develope his intentions. Theſe it is unneceſſary at preſent to explain fully, but a ſhort review of them may be proper to illuſtrate the courſe of my future proceedings.

37. During the war with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, Scindia had never afforded that co-operation which his engagements with the Britiſh Government, and the degree of advantage held out to him from a ſucceſsful proſecution of hoſtilities ſhould have obliged him to furniſh. This could not be palliated on the ground of deficiency of means and the weakneſs of his government, as he found both reſources and power to purſue a conduct in direct violation of his engagements, and finally to menace even an invaſion of the Britiſh territories.

38. Your Lordſhip's attention has been forcibly directed to the atrocious outrage committed on the perſon and ſuite of the Britiſh Reſident at the court of that chief. The nature and circumſtances of this tranſaction, and the backwardneſs to afford reparation, have given ſtrong grounds to ſuppoſe that it took place by the conſent and with the connivance of Dowlut Rao Scindia.

39. Subſequent to this event the repreſentations and remonſtrances of the Britiſh Reſident have never received due attention at the court of that chief, and Serjey Rao Gautka, a perſon whoſe profligate character and whoſe hoſtile diſpoſition to the Britiſh Government are equally notorious, has obtained the full confidence of Dowlut Rao Scindia, and been entruſted with the excluſive directions and management of the affairs of his government.

40. Under theſe circumſtances the advance of Scindia's army from Sagur towards the frontier of the Britiſh poſſeſſions; the military preparations in which that chief has for a long time been aſſiduouſly engaged; his correſpondence with the enemies of the Britiſh Government, which was diveſted of even the cloak of diſſimulation; and finally his junction with the battalions and artillery of Ameer Khan, which, as was above-mentioned, had been left in the vicinity of the Maultan Paſs, ſeemed not only to remove every doubt of his hoſtile intentions, but to conſtitute acts of undiſguiſed and poſitive hoſtility.

41. Theſe conſiderations dictated the neceſſity of forming ſuch arrangements as were calculated to oppoſe the progreſs of Dowlut Rao Scindia, and to defeat whatever hoſtile attempts his raſhneſs might induce him to undertake; the arrival of that chief in the neighbourhood of Narwah, and his ſubſequent advance towards the Britiſh frontier, rendered it obvious that theſe meaſures ſhould be immediate and effectual.

42. I had previouſly inſtructed Colonel Martindell to be extremely vigilant in regard to the movements of Dowlut Rao Scindia, and to move towards whatever point of our frontier that chief appeared to menace. I now directed him to advance with his detachment by the route of Gwalior towards Dolpore, and to occupy a commanding poſition near the ſouthern bank of the Chumbull in that neighbourhood. I at the ſame time diſencumbered my own army of its heavy artillery and ſuch baggage as could be diſpenſed with; and put myſelf in a condition to advance rapidly to the ſame quarter, ſhould ſuch a movement become neceſſary.

43. I had the ſatisfaction to learn from your Lordſhip's communications at this period, that you were fully appriſed of the neceſſity of the arrangements I was forming, and approved of the immediate adoption of ſuch meaſures as I had in contemplation to purſue.

44. Dowlut Rao Scindia's army halted at Subbulghui, a ſituation about twenty miles diſtant from Jattore, the poſition which Colonel Martindell's detachment had by my orders occupied. From that ſituation Scindia informed me that he intended to advance to Bhurtpore, and that the object of his movements was to effect an accommodation between the Britiſh Government, the Rajah of Bhurtpore, and Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and to arrange certain points in regard to himſelf, which he ſaid had been explained in his communications to your Lordſhip.

45. Scindia at the ſame time diſpatched his miniſter, Serjey Rao Gautka, with a large body of cavalry towards Bhurtpore, in the neighbourhood of which he arrived nearly at the period of the concluſion of peace with the Bhurtpore State; Jeſwunt Rao Holkar immediately joined his remaining forces to thoſe of Serjey Rao Gautka, and theſe two perſons employed their united endeavours to induce the Rajah of Bhurtpore to violate the engagements which he had juſt contracted with the Britiſh Government.

46. Dowlut Rao Scindia's pretext of becoming arbiter in a conteſt, in regard to which he had failed in the performance of all his obligations, was little calculated to

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veil the nature of his real intentions. The menacing position he had occupied, and the large force at the head of which he pretended to dictate, were as little likely to be regarded as compatible with his eſtabliſhed relations; when to theſe were added the junction of the force under his miniſter with that of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and the attempts made to detach the Rajah of Bhurtpore from the connection into which he had entered, it became impoſſible to conſider Dowlut Rao Scindia in any light but that of an enemy.

47. My army was now completely diſincumbered, and at liberty to act according to whatever exigency might occur. I was likewiſe at this time favoured with your Lordſhip's inſtructions in regard to the conduct I was to obſerve towards Dowlut Rao Scindia, and the conditions to be propoſed to that chief, on his compliance with which depended the exiſtence of thoſe relations which had formerly been eſtabliſhed on the commencement of military operations.

48. My communications to Scindia were ſtrictly of the nature preſcribed by your Lordſhip in Council; and in conformity to the inſtructions with which I was honoured, I moved with my army from Bhurtpore on the 20th of April, and proceeded in the direction of Dolpore, from whence I might purſue that ſyſtem of meaſures which the reſult of the communications I had made, or the further commands of your Lordſhip, might point out.

No. 5.

Return to the Fifth Order of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, dated the 11th March 1806, requiring Copies of any Terms or Conditions offered by the Britiſh Government to prevent the War, and as Indemnification for any imputed Injury ſuſtained by the Britiſh intereſts in India from the Bhurtpore Rajah.

No Documents of the deſcription required by this Order appear on the Records hitherto received from Bengal.

No. 6.

Return to the Sixth Order of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, dated the 11th March 1806, requiring Copies of all Overtures made from time to time by the Bhurtpore Rajah to the Britiſh Commander in Chief, for terminating the War, and the Anſwers to ſuch Overtures.

The only information which can at preſent be afforded on the points deſcribed in this Order, is contained in the following Extract of a Letter from the Governor General in Council to the Secret Committee, dated the 24th March 1804.

Para. 711. The Rajah of Bhurtpore, however aware that the exertions of the Britiſh forces muſt ultimately be ſucceſsful, and that the utter deſtruction of his power muſt be the conſequence of our ſucceſs, diſpatched on the 25th February a Letter to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, propoſing an accommodation with the Britiſh Government.

712. In that Letter the Rajah of Bhurtpore indirectly acknowledged the treachery of his conduct, expreſſed an earneſt deſire to be reſtored to the friendſhip of the Britiſh Government, and offered, under proper encouragement, to proceed to the Britiſh camp. In his reply to that Letter, the Commander in Chief apprized the Rajah of Bhurtpore that if the Rajah was ſincerely diſpoſed to maintain in future his fidelity to the Britiſh Government, and would conſent to reimburſe the expences to which the Britiſh Government had been expoſed by the conſequences of his conduct, the Rajah might repair to the Britiſh camp, and would be admitted to perſonal communication with his Excellency the Commander in Chief. In his reply to that Letter, however, the Rajah ſignified that he had directed a perſon in his confidence to attend his Excellency. The Commander in Chief therefore replied by adverting to the Rajah's deviation from the tenor of his own propoſition, and by intimating that the inſincerity of the Rajah would preclude all confidence in the repreſentations of his agent.

713. In his replies to the Rajah of Bhurtpore's Letters, the Commander in Chief purpoſely avoided any explicit declaration of the terms on which the Rajah might be permitted to retain any portion of his former power and reſources, and required as a preliminary condition, his conſent to afford to the Britiſh Government compenſation for the expences which he had occaſioned.

714. The terms of accommodation which his Excellency the Commander in Chief deems it adviſable at a proper ſeaſon to propoſe to the Rajah of Bhurtpore, are,

1ſt.—That he ſhall be confirmed in the poſſeſſion of territory yielding an annual revenue of from ten to twelve lacks of rupees.

2dly.—That he ſhall ſurrender the fortreſs of Deig, and its dependant territory, &c.

3dly.—That he ſhall reimburſe to the extent of his means the expences which his conduct has occaſioned.

715. The Commander in Chief was of opinion that under actual circumſtances theſe terms were proportionably advantageous both to the Rajah of Bhurtpore and the Britiſh Government: to the Rajah by enabling him to avoid the extremity of ruin; and to the Britiſh Government by depriving Holkar at an early period of time of the only remaining bulwark of his power.

716. The Governor General had previouſly tranſmitted to his Excellency the Commander in Chief a communication of his ſentiments with regard to the expediency of detaching the Rajah of Bhurtpore from the intereſts of Holkar, and to the moſt deſirable terms of accommodation with the Rajah.

717. On the receipt of the plan propoſed by the Commander in Chief, the Governor General tranſmitted further inſtructions for the conduct of the negociation in the event of its renewal. It appeared to his Excellency the Governor General to be neceſſary to ſtate the conditions which his Excellency conſiders to be indiſpenſable, under any engagement which might be concluded with that chieftain.

718. Thoſe conditions have been ſtated by the Governor General to be,

1ſt.—That the Rajah of Bhurtpore ſhould furniſh ſuch ſecurity as the Commander in Chief ſhould deem ſatisfactory for the exact fulfilment of the engagement which he might conclude with the Britiſh power.

2dly.—That the Rajah of Bhurtpore ſhould completely abandon the cauſe of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar; that he ſhould withhold from Jeſwunt Rao Holkar every ſpecies of reſource within his power to controul, and that he ſhould unite with the Britiſh Government in endeavouring to expel Jeſwunt Rao Holkar and his troops from the limits of his poſſeſſions.

3dly.—That the Rajah of Bhurtpore ſhould indemnify the Britiſh Government to a certain extent for the expences to which we have been expoſed in the proſecution of hoſtilities againſt the Rajah of Bhurtpore and Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.

719. His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been requeſted to exerciſe his judgment in determining the extent of the compenſation to be demanded. With a view however to afford to the Rajah of Bhurtpore an additional inducement to adhere to the faith of the engagements, the Governor General ſuggeſted to his Excellency the expediency of intimating to the Rajah that the Britiſh Government would be diſpoſed to conſent that the payments ſhould be gradual, and ſhould admit of a future reduction in the ſtipulated amount of compenſation in proportion to the zeal and fidelity which the Rajah ſhould manifeſt in fulfilling the conditions of his engagements.

4thly.—That the fortreſs of Deig, and the territory dependant upon it, ſhould continue in the poſſeſſion of the Britiſh Government until peace ſhould have been completely eſtabliſhed in India.

720. The permanent poſſeſſion of that fortreſs and territory did not appear to the Governor General to be an object of ſufficient importance to hazard for the ſake of its attainment the advantage of detaching the Rajah of Bhurtpore from the intereſts of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.

721. On theſe conditions the Governor General ſignified to the Commander in Chief his diſpoſition to confirm the Rajah of Bhurtpore in the poſſeſſion of all the territory which he occupied at the commencement of the preſent war, with the exception of the diſtricts granted to him by his Excellency the Commander in Chief after the late war (as ſtated in the 120th paragraph of this Diſpatch) and lately reſumed by the Britiſh Government.

722. The Governor General further ſignified to the Commander in Chief that, in the opinion of the Governor General, it was extremely important to ſtipulate with

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the Rajah of Bhurtpore for the payment of an annual tribute, but that the exigency of that ſtipulation was not ſuch as to require that it ſhould be rendered an indiſpenſable condition of the propoſed arrangement.

723. The Governor General in Council is diſpoſed to credit the actual diſpoſition of the Rajah of Bhurtpore to effect an accommodation with the Britiſh power, and deems it highly probable that when the Britiſh army ſhall have received freſh ſupplies for the renewal of the ſiege of Bhurtpore, the Rajah will ſubmit to the propoſed conditions.

No. 7.

Copies of the Returns of the Killed and Wounded and Miſſing in the various Aſſaults made to ſtorm the Fortreſs of Bhurtpore; together with the Caſualties of the Army during the Siege, and the communications made by Lord Lake on thoſe occaſions to the Bengal Government.

To his Excellency the Moſt Noble Marquis WELLESLEY, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that in conſequence of the breach in the wall of the town being reported practicable, I determined on ſtorming the place yeſterday evening. I choſe this time in order to prevent the enemy from ſtockading the breach during the night, which had hitherto been the caſe.

I am ſorry to add that obſtacles of an inſurmountable nature were oppoſed to the ſtorming party on their arrival at the breach; the water in the ditch was exceedingly deep: this difficulty however was ſpeedily ſurmounted, and the party gained the foot of the breach; but though every exertion was made by both officers and men, the breach was ſo imperfect that every effort to gain the top proved fruitleſs, and the column, after making ſeveral attempts with heavy loſs, was obliged to retire, which they did in excellent order, to our battery.

Among the many brave men who have fallen on this occaſion, it is with ſincere grief I report the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland of the 75th regiment, who commanded the ſtorming party. His exertions are deſcribed by all to have been of a nature the moſt heroic; and his example animated the men to perſevere in their attempts, which nothing but difficulties of a nature the moſt unexpected could have rendered unſucceſsful. This gallant officer, though he had received ſeveral ſevere wounds, continued to exert himſelf until he received a ſhot in the head, which proved inſtantaneouſly mortal.

Although we unfortunately failed in gaining poſſeſſion of the place, we were not wholly unſucceſsful; a flanking column on the right, under the orders of Major Hawkes, gained poſſeſſion of the enemy's battery, and ſucceeded in ſpiking and diſabling their guns, and in deſtroying the greateſt part of the enemy who were oppoſed to them.

I beg to aſſure your Lordſhip that the conduct of our officers and men employed laſt night has been as exemplary as on every former occaſion; but circumſtances of an unexpected and unfortunate nature occurred which their utmoſt efforts could not ſurmount. But I hope in a very few days their excellent conduct will be rewarded by the poſſeſſion of the place.

I have the honour, &c. &c

Head-Quarters, (Signed) *G. Lake.*
Camp before Bhurtpore,
January 10, 1805.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, in the Aſſault of Bhurtpore, on the Night of the 9th January 1805.

	Commiſſioned.					Staff.			Europeans.				Natives.								
	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Enſigns.	Adjutants.	Quarter Maſters.	Surgeons.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Soubadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drumm^rs & Fifers.	Sepoys.	Bheaſties.	Laſcars.	Bhiſtdars.
Artillery:																					
Killed	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Wounded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Flankers of H. M. 22d:																					
Killed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5									
Wounded	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	49									
Miſſing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3									
H. M. 75th Regt:																					
Killed	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	13									
Wounded	-	1	2	3	-	1	-	-	12	8	2	53									
Miſſing	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
H. M. 76th Regt:																					
Killed	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4									
Wounded	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	18									
Miſſing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
H. C. European Regt:																					
Killed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3									
Wounded	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	27									
Miſſing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3									
1ſt Batt. 2d Regt:																					
Killed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1								
Wounded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	3	-	23			
Miſſing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1		
1ſt Batt. 8th Regt:																					
Killed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Wounded	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	16			
Miſſing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2			
2d Batt. 12th Regt:																					
Killed	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	9			
Wounded	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	6	1	38			
2d Batt. 22d Regt:																					
Killed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3			
Wounded	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	31	-	-	1
Miſſing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2			
Killed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3			
Wounded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20			
TOTAL	1	2	5	18	2	1	-	-	26	13	3	179	4	4	13	15	1	149	2	1	18

Among the number returned wounded there are not more than thirty ſerious caſes; the remainder are ſo ſlight that the men will be fit for duty in the courſe of a very few days.

(Signed) *J. Gerard*, Adjutant Genl.

Names of OFFICERS killed, wounded, and miſſing:

KILLED ——*H. M. 75th Reg.:* Lieut. Colonel Maitland.—*H. M. 76th Reg.:* Lieutenant Glubb—*2d Batt. 12th Reg.:* Enſign Waterhouſe.—*Artillery:* Lieutenant Percival, in the Battery during the day. Captain John Wallace, Major of Brigade, miſſing, and ſuppoſed to have been killed.

WOUNDED.——*H. M. 22d Reg.:* Lieutenants Saitman and Creſwell.—*H. M. 75th Reg:* Major Campbell; Captains Hiſſman and Brutton; Lieutenants Byne, Tally, Mc Lacklane, and Mathewſon.—*H. M. 76th Reg.:* Captain Webmer; Lieut. Craſſgrave.—*H. C. European Reg.:* Lieutenants Wood, Hamilton, and Browne.—*1ſt Batt. 8th European Reg.:* Lieutenants Lotter, Kerr, and Turnbull.—*2d Batt 12th European Reg.:* Major Gregory; Captains O'Donnell and Fletcher; Lieutenants Sharpe and Barker.—*2d Batt. 22d European Reg.:* Lieut. Fitcher.

MISSING.——*H. M. 75th Reg.:* Enſign Hatfield. (Signed) *J. Gerard*, Adjutant Genl.

To

To His Excellency the Moſt noble Marquis WELLESLEY, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordſhip that the breach appearing in a ſufficient ſtate of forwardneſs, I determined to attempt the place again this afternoon.

The ſtorming party, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Macrae, moved out of the trenches where they had been lodged for the purpoſe, a little before 3 o'clock.

I am ſorry to add, that the ditch was found ſo broad and deep that every attempt to paſs it proved unſucceſsful, and the party was obliged to return to the trenches without effecting their object.

The troops behaved with their uſual ſteadineſs, but I fear, from the heavy fire they were unavoidably expoſed to for a conſiderable time, that our loſs has been ſevere.

I ſhall have the honour to forward returns of the killed and wounded as ſoon as poſſible.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your &c.
(Signed) *G. Lake.*

Head Quarters,
Camp before Bhurtpore,
21ſt January 1805.

To His Excellency the Moſt noble Marquis WELLESLEY, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I AM much concerned to inform your Lordſhip that the troops have been unſucceſsful in an attempt which was made to carry the town of Bhurtpore by aſſault this afternoon.

I ſhall have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, as ſoon as poſſible, of the particulars of this affair, and the loſs which has been ſuſtained.

Several guns belonging to the enemy, on the outſide of the walls, have been taken, and I have ſanguine hopes that in a very ſhort time I ſhall be able to renew our attempts, with every probability of ſucceſs.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your &c.
Signed) *G. Lake.*

Head Quarters,
Camp before Bhurtpore,
20th February 1805.

To His Excellency the Moſt noble Marquis WELLESLEY, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE ſincere grief in reporting to your Lordſhip that a fourth attempt was made to carry the town of Bhurtpore by aſſault this day, which has proved unſucceſsful. Notwithſtanding every poſſible exertion was made by all deſcriptions of troops engaged, their efforts proved uſeleſs, and they were obliged at length to retire.

Detailed accounts will be forwarded to your Lordſhip to-morrow.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your &c.
(Signed) *G. Lake.*

Head Quarters,
Camp before Bhurtpore,
21ſt February 1805.

APPENDIX to the Third Part of the Governor General's printed Notes relative to the late Tranſactions in the Marhatta Empire, &c. &c.

To Captain L. HOOK, Secretary to the Government Military Department.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Commander in Chief to forward for the information of his Excellency the Moſt Noble the Governor General in Council, a Return of Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, at the Aſſault of Bhurtpore, on the 21ſt inſtant.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) *J. Gerard*, Adj^t Genl.

Head Quarters,
Camp before Bhurtpore,
January 24, 1805.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, in the Aſſault of Bhurtpore, on the 21ſt January 1805.

	Commiſſioned				Europeans.				Natives.										
	Captains.	Capt. Lieutenant.	Lieutenants.	Enſigns.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drums & Fifers.	Sepoys.	Bheeſtees.	Tindals.	Laſcars.	Bildars.	
Flankers H. M. 22d Regt:																			
Killed	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7											
Wounded	1	-	-	-	3	4	2	32											
H. M. 75th Regt:																			
Killed	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	11											
Wounded	1	-	2	-	8	10	-	80											
H. M. 76th Regt:																			
Killed	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	14											
Wounded	-	-	3	-	8	2	-	51											
Artillery:																			
Killed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
Wounded	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	11	4	
2d Batt. 9th Regt:																			
Killed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	2					
Wounded	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	7	-	23	2	1	1		
1ſt Batt. 14th Regt:																			
Killed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5					
Wounded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	3	18	1				
2d Batt. 15th Regt:																			
Killed	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6					
Wounded	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	8	-	47					
2d Batt. 21ſt Regt:																			
Killed	-	-	-	-															
Wounded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1										
2d Batt. 22d Regt:																			
Killed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	4					
Wounded	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	3	62					
Miſſing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2					
Pioneers:																			
Killed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4					
Wounded	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	26					
TOTAL	2	1	13	-	22	19	2	201	6	5	15	30	6	200	3	1	13	6	

J. Gerard, Adjutant General.

Names of OFFICERS killed, wounded, and miſſing:

KILLED.——*H. M. 76th Reg.:* Lieutenant D. Macrae, Lieutenant C. M. Bland.—*2d Batt. 15th Reg.:* Lieutenant Thomas Mac Gregor.

WOUNDED.——*H. M. 75th Reg.:* Captain William Heſſman, Lieutenant Thomas Grant, Lieutenant John Craig Dumas.—*H. M. 76th Reg.:* Lieutenant C. Templeton. Lieutenant James Macrae, Lieutenant W. Bright.—*H. M. 22d Reg.:* Captain Lindſay.—*2d. Batt. 9th Native Infantry:* Lieutenant Trowers.—*2d Batt. 15th Native Infantry:* Captain Lieutenant H. Addiſon.—*2d Batt. 22d Native Infantry:* Lieutenant Watſon, Lieutenant Day, Lieutenant Pollock.—*Pioneers:* Lieutenant Gallaway, (doing duty).

(Signed) *J. Gerard*, Adjutant Genl.

To

To Captain L. Hook, Secretary to the Government Military Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward a Return of Caſualties in the European Regiment on the 21ſt inſtant, which had not come to hand when my Letter of yeſterday was diſpatched. Received 5th February at 1 ½ P. M.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Head Quarters,
Camp before Bhurtpore,
January 25th, 1805.

(Signed) *J. Gerard*, Adj^t Genl.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, of the Flank Companies of the European Regiment, in the Storm of the town of Bhurtpore, January 21, 1805.

Camp before Bhurtpore, January 25, 1805.

	Lieutenants.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Privates.
Killed	0	0	1	1
Wounded	2	2	4	31
Miſſing	0	0	0	1
Total	2	2	5	33

Officers Wounded—Lieutenants Morris and Watſon, the former ſeverely.

J. Gerard, Adjutant Genl.

Fort William, March 9th, 1805.

Diſpatches, of which the following are Copies, have been this day received by his Excellency the Moſt Noble the Governor General, from his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

To his Excellency the Moſt Noble Marquis Wellesley, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

My Diſpatch of the 20th will have informed your Lordſhip of our failure on that day, in an attempt to carry Bhurtpore by aſſault.

I have now the honour to detail for your Lordſhip's information the plans that were formed to enſure, if poſſible, the ſucceſs of the attempt.

The ſtorming party, under the orders of Lieutenant Colonel Don, was formed of the greateſt part of the European force belonging to the Bengal army, and three battalions of Sepoys.

One column, compoſed of two hundred of His Majeſty's 86th regiment, from the Bombay diviſion, and the 1ſt battalion 8th regiment Bengal Native Infantry, under Captain Grant of the former corps, were ordered to attack the enemy's trenches and guns outſide the town, whilſt a third column, compoſed of three hundred men of His Majeſty's 65th regiment, and two battalions of Bombay Sepoys, marched to attack the Beem Narain Gate, which, from every report I had received, was eaſy of acceſs for guns, &c.

The ſignal for the ſtorming party to move out was the commencement of Captain Grant's attack on the enemy's trenches, which took place a little before four o'clock in the afternoon.

Captain Grant's column was completely ſucceſsful, and got immediate poſſeſſion of the enemy's guns, eleven in number, all of which have been brought into camp. The gallant conduct of Captain Grant and his party merits every praiſe.

I am ſorry to ſay that neither of the other columns ſucceeded. Lieutenant Colonel Don's was unfortunately delayed by ſome unexpected circumſtances, and on its arrival at the ditch, it was found to contain ſuch a depth of water as to render it impoſſible to gain the breach. The troops immediately attempted to aſcend by the baſtion, but the obſtacles they met with were of ſo ſerious a nature, that their utmoſt efforts were unſucceſsful, though the colours of the 12th Native Infantry were planted within a ſhort diſtance of the top.

The column from the Bombay diviſion, under Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, notwithſtanding every exertion, could not effect their object. They were conſiderably delayed on their march by a large body of the enemy's horſe; and, by a miſtake on the part of their guide, were very early expoſed to a moſt heavy and deſtructive fire from the town, which, by deſtroying their ladders, rendered the attempt on the gate impracticable, and obliged Lieutenant Colonel Taylor to draw his men under cover until he received orders to return to camp.

I feel it my duty to aſſure your Lordſhip, that though unfortunately not crowned with ſucceſs, the exertions of Colonel Don were meritorious and gallant in the extreme, and I feel under infinite obligations to this officer.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,

Head Quarters,
Camp before Bhurtpore,
February 21ſt, 1805.

Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful humble Servant,
(Signed) *G. Lake.*

To his Excellency the Moſt Noble Marquis WELLESLEY, Governor General &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

MY Diſpatch of yeſterday's date will have conveyed to your Lordſhip intelligence of our want of ſucceſs, in a fourth attempt made to carry this place by Aſſault.

As it appeared that our failure on the 20th was to be accounted for, in a great meaſure, by the occurrence of unexpected accidents and delays, as part of the corps who formed the ſtorming party had ſurmounted the principal difficulty, and had nearly gained the ſummit of the baſtion, where I was informed a few hours more battering would render the aſcent perfectly eaſy, I determined to make another attempt yeſterday.

The party for this ſervice conſiſted of the whole European force, and two battalions of Native Infantry of the Bengal army, and the greater part of His Majeſty's 65th and 86th Regiments, and the grenadier battalion, and flank companies of the 1ſt Battalion 3d regiment, from the Bombay diviſion. The whole moved on to the attack about three o'clock in the afternoon, under the command of the Honourable Brigadier Monſon.

The troops, moſt confident of ſucceſs, commenced the attack, and perſevered in it for a conſiderable length of time with the moſt determined bravery, but their utmoſt exertions were not ſufficient to enable them to gain the top of the breach. The baſtion, which was the point of attack, was extremely ſteep, the reſiſtance oppoſed to them was vigorous, and as our men could only mount by ſmall parties at a time, the advantages were very great on the ſide of the enemy. Diſcharges of grape, logs of wood, and pots filled with combuſtible materials, immediately knocked down thoſe who were aſcending, and the whole party, after being engaged in an obſtinate conteſt for two hours, and ſuffering very ſevere loſs, were obliged to relinquiſh the attempt, and retire to our trenches.

I have to lament the loſs of very many gallant officers and men, as will appear to your Lordſhip by the accompanying return of killed and wounded on this occaſion.

It is with ſincere grief I inform your Lordſhip, that among the killed is my Aid de Camp, Major Menzies, of His Majeſty's 80th regiment, who proceeded with the Storming Party, and fell, whilſt among the foremoſt, he was making the moſt heroic exertions to aſcend the breach. I feel ſincere ſorrow for his loſs, no leſs on account of the great regard I entertained for his private worth, than from the high eſtimation in which I held his merits as an officer.

The Honourable Colonel Monſon, to whom the conduct of the attack was entruſted, made every poſſible exertion, and has received my beſt thanks for his uncommon gallantry and perſeverance on that occaſion.

Though the troops were unable to effect their object, I am happy to aſſure your Lordſhip that they have on no occaſion diſplayed greater ſteadineſs. Thoſe of the Bengal army ſupported their former character, and the Bombay diviſion diſplayed a degree of reſolution and diſcipline which entitles them to my higheſt praiſe and approbation.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,

Head Qarters,
Camp before Bhurtpore,
February 22d, 1805.

Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful humble Servant,
(Signed) *G. Lake.*

Return

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, in the Aſſault of Bhurtpore, on the 20th February 1805.

	Europeans.								Natives.								
	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Adjutants.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers.	Sepoys.	Bheaſtees.	Tindals.	Laſcars.	Bildars.
KILLED.																		
Artillery	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2
D° attached to the Bombay Diviſion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1										
His Majeſty's 22d Regiment	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	11										
D° 65th D°	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	11										
D° 75th D°	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	4										
D° 76th D°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11										
8th Native Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	8				
1ſt Battalion 12th Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9				
2d D° D°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	14				
1ſt D° 15th D°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	12				
2d D° 22d D°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	5				
Pioneer Corps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1							
Bombay Diviſion: 1ſt Grenadier Batt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	1	26				
Bombay Diviſion: 1ſt Batt. 3d Regt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2				
TOTAL	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	39	3	3	3	9	2	77	1	-	2	2
WOUNDED.																		
Artillery	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	14	3	1	9	4
D° attached to the Bombay Diviſion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
His Majeſty's 22d Regiment	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	19										
D° 65th D°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2										
D° 75th D°	-	-	-	-	8	3	1	42										
D° 76th D°	-	1	2	-	4	4	1	39										
European Regiment	-	-	1	-	3	1	1	16										
8th Native Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
1ſt Battalion 12th Regiment	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	7	-	88				
2d D° D°	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	13	4	-	122				
1ſt D° 15th D°	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	12	16	-	129				
2d D° 22d D°	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	6	-	46				
Pioneer Corps	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11				
Bombay Diviſion: 1ſt Grenadier Batt.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	1	20	1			
Bombay Diviſion: 1ſt Batt. 3d Regt	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11				
Bombay Diviſion: 1ſt D° 9th D°	-	1																
TOTAL	1	7	12	1	17	8	3	127	10	6	43	34	1	443	4	1	10	4
MISSING.																		
His Majeſty's 65th Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2										
European Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2										
8th Native Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
1ſt Battalion 15th Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4				
2d D° 22d D°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4				
Bombay Diviſion: 1ſt Grenadier Batt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
Bombay Diviſion: 1ſt Batt. 3d Regt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	11				

(Signed) *J. Gerard*, Adjutant Gen[l].

Names of OFFICERS killed, wounded, and miſſing:

KILLED.—*H. M. 75th Reg.*: Lieutenant Archibald Stewart.

WOUNDED.—*Artillery*: Captain J. Nelly; Lieutenant G. Swiney; and Mr. Conductor Whale.—*H. M. 65th Reg.*: Captain Bates.; Lieutenants Bates and Hutchins.—*H. M. 76th Reg.*: Captain W. Boys; Lieutenants Hamilton and Manſell.—*European Reg*: Lieutenant Moore, ſince dead.—*8th Native Reg.*: Lieutenant Ker, ſince dead.—*1ſt Batt. 12th Native Reg.*: Major J. Radcliffe; Lieutenants C. Ryne; and J. Taylor.—*2d Batt. 12th Native Reg.*: Captain Fletcher; Lieutenants J. Barker, J. Dryſdale, and Honourable J. Aylmer.—*1ſt Batt. 15th Native Reg.*: Lieutenants H. Sibley and W. D. Turner.—*2d Batt. 22d Native Reg.*: Captain Griffiths and Lieutenant Blackney.—*Pioneer Corps*: Lieutenant A. Lockett.—BOMBAY DIVISION.—*1ſt Grenadier Batt.*: Captain Steele.—*1ſt Batt. 3d Reg.*: Captain Kemp. *1ſt Batt. 9th Reg.*: Captain Haddington and Lieutenant Morriſon.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, in the Aſſault of Bhurtpore, on the 21ſt February 1805.

	Europeans.									Natives.								
	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Enſigns.	Quarter Maſters.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers.	Sepoys.	Bliaſtees.	Laſcars.	Bildars.
KILLED.																			
Artillery	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
His Majeſty's 22d Regt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2									
D° 65th D°	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	8	-	-							
D° 75th D°	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	9	-	-							
D° 76th D°	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	8	-	-							
D° 86th D°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6									
European Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2									
1ſt Battalion 2d Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	9			
2d D° 15th D°	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	15			
Bombay Diviſion:																			
1ſt or Grenadier Battalion	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8			
2d Battalion 2d Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4			
Flankers 1ſt Batt. 3d Regt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	6			
TOTAL	-	-	1	3	1	-	7	2	1	36	2	-	4	4	2	43	-	1	
WOUNDED.																			
Artillery	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
His Majeſty's 22d Regt	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	11									
D° 65th D°	-	-	3	5	-	-	9	11	1	78									
D° 75th D°	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	7	5	64	-	-							
D° 76th D°	-	-	2	-	-	1	13	10	1	95	-	-							
D° 86th D°	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	31									
European Regiment	-	-	1	1	1	-	4	5	-	28									
1ſt Battalion 2d Regt	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	14	14	-	111			
2d Battalion 15th Regt	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	2	9	10	-	133			
Pioneers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1			
Bombay Diviſion:																			
1ſt or Grenadier Battalion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	6	7	-	75			
2d Battalion 2d Regiment	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	13	1		
Flankers 1ſt Batt. 3d Regt	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	1	19			
TOTAL	1	1	9	12	1	1	36	33	8	308	12	9	32	37	1	352	1	1	6
MISSING.																			
His Majeſty's 65th Regt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	9									
European Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6									
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	15	-	-							

(Signed) *J. Gerard*, Adjutant Genl.

Names of OFFICERS killed, wounded, and miſſing:

KILLED.——*Artillery:* Lieutenant George Gowing.—*H. M. 76th Reg.:* Captain H. Corfield and Lieutenant C. Templeton.—*2d Batt. 15th Reg.:* Lieutenant Hartley.—*1ſt Grenadier Batt. Bombay Diviſion:* Enſign J. Lang.

WOUNDED.——Lieutenant Durant, Major of Brigade.—*Artillery:* Captain Pennington.—*H. M. 22d Reg.:* Lieutenant Wilſon.—*H. M. 65th Reg.:* Captains Symes, Warren, and Watkins; Lieutenants Hutchins, O'Brien, Hinde, Clutterback, and Harvey.—*H. M. 75th Reg.:* Captain S. Engel; Lieutenant and Adjutant P. Mathewſon.—*H. M. 76th Reg.:* Captain E. Manton; Lieutenant T. M. Sinclair; Quarter Maſter W. B. Hopkins.—*H. M. 86th Reg.:* Captain Morton; Lieutenant Baird.—*European Reg.:* Captain Ramſay, Lieutenant Hamilton, Enſign Chance.—*1ſt Batt. 2d Reg.:* Lieutenant Colonel J. Hammond, Major Hawkes, and Lieutenant Arbuthnot.—BOMBAY DIVISION.—*2d Batt. 2d Reg.:* Lieutenant Thomas.—*1ſt Batt. 3d Reg.:* Lieutenant Tovy.—*1ſt Batt. 9th Reg.:* Lieutenant Colonel Taylor and Lieutenant Garraway.

Publiſhed by Command of His Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council.

J. Lumſden, Chief Sec. to the Gov^t.

No. 8.

Copy of the Treaty of Peace between the Bengal Government and the Prince of Bhurtpore, with the communications made of that event to the Court of Directors or Secret Committee, on that occaſion.

(Copy.)

Treaty of Amity and Alliance between the Honourable the Eaſt India Company and Maharajah SEWAY BESHOINDER RUNJEET SING BEHAUDER, BEHAUDER JUNG, ſettled by His Excellency General Gerard LAKE, Baron Delhi and Laſwaree, and Aſtoni Clinton, Commander in Chief of the Britiſh Forces in India, in virtue of authority veſted in him for that purpoſe by His Excellency the Moſt noble the Marquis WELLESLEY, Knight of the moſt illuſtrious Order of St. Patrick, one of His Britannic Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, Governor General in Council of all the Britiſh Poſſeſſions, and Captain General of all the Britiſh Land Forces in the Eaſt Indies, in behalf of the Honourable the Eaſt India Company, and by Maha Rajah SEWAY BESHOINDUR RUNJEET SING BEHADUR in behalf of himſelf, his heirs, and ſucceſſors.

Article 1ſt.—A FIRM and permanent friendſhip is eſtabliſhed between the Honourable the Engliſh Eaſt India Company and Maha Rajah Seway Beſhoinder Runjeet Sing Behauder, and between their heirs and ſucceſſors.

Article 2d.—As friendſhip has been eſtabliſhed between the two States, the friends and enemies of both, and an adherence to this condition ſhall be conſtantly obſerved by that State:

Article 3d.—Whereas circumſtances have occurred which have interrupted the friendſhip formerly ſubſiſting between the Honourable Company and Maha Rajah Runjeet Sing Behauder, which friendſhip is now renewed in order to prevent the recurrence of ſuch circumſtance. The Maha Rajah agrees, as a ſecurity to the Britiſh Government, that one of his ſons ſhall conſtantly remain with the officer who may command the Britiſh forces in the ſuburbs of Delhi or Agra, until ſuch time as the Britiſh Government may be perfectly ſatisfied in regard to the Maha Rajah's fidelity; and the Honourable Company, on the other hand, agrees, that upon ſatisfactory proof being afforded of the Maha Rajah's fidelity and attachment to the Britiſh Government, the fort of Deeg, which is now in the poſſeſſion of the officers of Government, ſhall be reſtored to Rajah Runjeet Sing.

Article 4th.—Maha Rajah Runjeet Sing binds himſelf to pay to the Honourable the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, in conſideration of the Peace now granted to him, the ſum of twenty lacks of Furruckabad Sicca Rupees, by inſtalments as hereunto ſubjoined; and the Honourable Company, in conſideration of the loſſes the Maha Rajah has ſuffered, and the deſtruction of his country, and of the repreſentations he has made of his inability to provide means for the immediate payment of this amount, agrees to receive it by inſtalments as under-mentioned; and the Honourable Company further promiſes, that if the period when the payment of the laſt inſtalment of five lacs of Rupees ſhall become due, the Government ſhall be ſatisfied with the proofs of the Maha Rajah's fidelity and attachment, the payment of this inſtalment ſhall be remitted.

To be paid immediately:

Furruckabad Sicca Rupees - - - - -	3,00,000
In two months - - - - - - -	2,00,000
F[d] S[a] R[s] - -	5,00,000

INSTALMENTS:

At the end of the year 1862, Summuht (April 1806) - - -	3,00,000
At the end of the year 1863, Summuht (April 1807) - - -	3,00,000
At the end of the year 1864, Summuht (April 1808) - - -	4,00,000
At the end of the year 1865, Summuht (April 1809) - - -	5,00,000
F[d] S[a] R[s] - - -	20,00,000

Article 5th.—The Country which was formerly in the poſſeſſion of Maha Rajah Runjeet Sing, previouſly to the acceſſion of the Engliſh Government, is now confirmed to him by the Honourable Company; and the Honourable Company, in conſideration of the friendſhip now eſtabliſhed, will not interfere in the poſſeſſion of this Country, nor demand any tribute on account of it.

Article 6th.—In the event of any enemy evincing a diſpoſition to attack the Dominions of the Honourable Company, Maha Rajah Runjeet Sing binds himſelf to aſſiſt to the utmoſt of his power in expelling the enemy, and in no meaſure to hold any correſpondence, to be in any way connected with, or aſſiſting to the enemies of the Honourable Company.

Article 7th.—As by the Second Article of the preſent Treaty the Honourable Company becomes guarantee to make Rajah Runjeet Sing for the ſecurity of the country againſt external enemies, the Maha Rajah hereby agrees that if any miſunderſtanding ſhould ariſe between him and the Sircar of any other Chieftain, the Maha Rajah will in the firſt inſtance ſubmit the cauſe of diſpute to the Honourable Company's Government, that the Government may endeavour to ſettle it amicably, agreeably to juſtice, and ancient uſage.—If from the obſtinacy of the oppoſite party no amicable terms can be ſettled, then Maha Rajah Runjeet Sing may demand aid from the Company's Government. In the event above ſtated in this Article, it will be granted.

Article 8th.—The Maha Rajah ſhall not in future entertain in his ſervice, nor give admiſſion to any Engliſh or French ſubjects, or any other perſon from among the inhabitants of Europe, without the ſanction of the Honourable Company's Government; and the Honourable Company alſo agrees not to give admiſſion to any of the Maha Rajah's relations or ſervants, without his conſent. The above Treaty, comprized in Eight Articles, has been duly concluded and confirmed by the Seals and Signatures of his Excellency General Gerard Lord Lake, and Maha Rajah Seway Beſhoindar Runjeet Sing Behauder, at Bhurtpore in the Soobah of Allaherabad, on the Seventeenth Day of April 1805, correſponding with the 16 of Mohurrum, 1220 Hijee, and with the Third Day of Byſaak 1862 Summuht.

When a Treaty containing the above Eight Articles ſhall be delivered to Maha Rajah Seway Beſhoinder Runjeet Sing Behauder, under the Seal and Signature of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council, the preſent Treaty, under the Seal and Signature of his Excellency General Gerard Lord Lake, ſhall be returned.

A true Copy. *J. Adam,*
Depy Secy to Govt.

Extract, Letter from the Governor General in Council to the Secret Committee, dated the 13th May 1805.

Para. 15.—In our Diſpatch of 24th of March, the Governor General in Council had the honour to apprize your Honourable Committee that the Rajah of Bhurtpore had made overtures of accommodation to his Excellency the Right honourable the Commander in Chief; and the Governor General in Council alſo ſtated to your Honourable Committee in that Diſpatch, the ſubſtance of the inſtructions with which the Commander in Chief had been furniſhed on the ſubject of the terms which the Governor General in Council was diſpoſed to grant to the Rajah of Bhurtpore. His Excellency the Commander in Chief having been induced by the entreaties of Rajah Runjeet Sing to conſent to receive Vakeels, to be diſpatched by that chieftain for the expreſs purpoſe of adjuſting the terms of accommodation. Vakeels were diſpatched, and arrived in the camp of the Commander in Chief on the 28th of March. The detail of the Negotiations which enſued will be communicated to your Honourable Committee by a letter from the Governor General in Council, which will be forwarded on the Teignmouth Company's armed cruizer, now under diſpatch. By the preſent Diſpatch, which proceeds overland, the Governor General deems it ſufficient, in addition to the ſummary ſtatement, to tranſmit to your Honourable Committee a copy of the treaty which was finally concluded with Rajah Runjeet on the 17th of April. Your Honourable Committee will obſerve that the terms of that engagement are in conformity to the ſpirit of thoſe which were preſcribed by the inſtructions to the Commander in Chief of 19th March, a copy of which accompanied our Diſpatch of the 24th of the ſame month.

16. The

16. The Governor General in Council deeming the conditions of the treaty to be in every reſpect honourable and advantageous to the Britiſh Government, has ratified that engagement.

17. The ſon of the Rajah of Bhurtpore arrived in the Britiſh camp on the 11th April, as an hoſtage, and continues to attend his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

18. On the 8th of April all the military ſtores requiſite for the reſumption of the ſiege of Bhurtpore having previouſly arrived, the Britiſh army moved to the poſition from which the Commander in Chief had reſolved to re-commence the operations of the ſiege of Bhurtpore; but the neceſſity of renewing the ſiege having been precluded by the ſubmiſſion of Rajah Runjeet Sing, the battering train and all the unneceſſary ſtores were ſubſequently diſpatched to Agra.

16.

PAPERS

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Mr. Sulivan's Deputation from the Nabob of the Carnatic, 1783.

Ordered to be printed 2d June 1806.

LIST OF PAPERS

Preſented to the Honourable the Houſe of Commons, in purſuance of their Orders of the 30th May 1806.

Extract of a Letter from the Governor General and Council of Bengal, to the Court of Directors; dated the 20th October 1783;—from paragraph 25 to 29, both inclusive page 3.

Copy of a Letter from the Governor General of Bengal, to the Court of Directors; dated the 28th November 1783 - - - - - - - - - ibid

INDIA-OFFICE, Whitehall,
2d June 1806.

Extract of a Letter from the Governor General and Council of Bengal, to the Court of Directors; dated the 20th October 1783;—from Paragraph 25 to 29, both inclusive.

Extract, General Letter from Bengal, dated 20th October 1783.

Par. 25. In writing to you with reſpect to Mr. R. J. Sulivan, we cannot omit drawing the attention of your Honourable Court to the very unpleaſant ſituation in which he is placed by your diſmiſſion of him from the ſervice of the Company, and the cenſure which you have paſſed upon his conduct.

26. Blameable as Mr. Sulivan has appeared to you, in accepting a deputation from the Nabob of the Carnatic to this Government, we yet think ourſelves obliged, in honour and regard to the character and credit of this gentleman, to intercede with you in his behalf; for we cannot but conclude, that when his conduct on the occaſion alluded to, had received ſo ſtrong, though tacit, an approval as was beſtowed on it in the truſt repoſed in him by this Government, of Reſident with the Nabob, he muſt have ſuppoſed that he was acquitted of all the blame imputed to him by the Preſidency of Madras, for having accepted a commiſſion to Bengal.

27. The Governor General and Mr. Wheler formed the Board in April 1781, when the agreement, which was a conſequence of that commiſſion, was made with the Nabob through his miniſter, Syed Aſſum Cawn. The Governor General takes to himſelf, and believes that he can anſwer for Mr. Wheler's readineſs to do ſo likewiſe, whatever reſponſibility may attend this meaſure, a reſponſibility in which Mr. Sulivan cannot in any wiſe participate. The conduct of the Board in adopting the meaſure has already been defended in the Letters which have been addreſſed to you from hence; and, in ſupport of Mr. Sulivan's conduct, we muſt declare, that we believe his intentions to have been directed throughout the whole of it, to the honour and benefit of the Company, in which the preſervation of the Nabob's dignity and rights were eſſentially included. We take leave to refer you to a Letter to the Governor General on this ſubject from Mr. Sulivan, which at his requeſt makes a number in the packet.

28. Under this impreſſion, and becauſe we are well ſatisfied of Mr. Sulivan's abilities and integrity, as a faithful ſervant of the Company, we particularly and individually requeſt, that he may be reſtored with his rank to your ſervice; and here we beg leave to obſerve, that we have undoubted evidence from the Letters of the Nabob Walla Jaw, as well as from the repreſentation of Lord Macartney to one of our members, that it was chiefly owing to Mr. Sulivan's zeal and influence that the Nabob granted to Lord Macartney the Sunnud of Aſſignment for the revenues of the Carnatic.

29. Our deference to your opinion of Mr. Sulivan's conduct prevented us from deputing him to Hydrabad, although the Nazim had approved of our ſelection of him for that purpoſe; he has of courſe, ſuffered a ſevere diſappointment, and, perhaps, your honuorable Court may deem him entitled to a recompence for it. This we humbly ſubmit to you as a farther argument in ſupport of our ſolicitation in his favour.

A true Extract
(Signed) *E. Hay*,
Sub Sec

Copy of a Letter from the Governor General of Bengal, to the Court of Directors, dated the 28th November 1783.

To the Honourable Court of Directors of the Honourable United East India Company.

Honble. Sirs, Fort William, 28th Nov. 1783.

Among the mortifications to which I have been continually ſubjected ſince my entrance on the office which I yet hold by repeated appointment, during a period of near

twelve

twelve years, there is none which I ſo ſeverely feel as my concern in the ſufferings of thoſe whom my ſelection of them for the moſt important truſts in your ſervice has expoſed to perſecution here, and to cenſures, fines, deprivation, and diſmiſſion from home.

It is hard to be loaded with a weighty reſponſibility without power; to be compelled to work with inſtruments impoſed upon me, which I cannot truſt, and to ſee the terrors of high authority held over the heads of ſuch as I myſelf employ in the diſcharge of my public duties.

Yet, in defiance of paſt experience, I will hope and believe that this unnatural influence will have its termination, and that my preſent appeal to your juſtice, will produce the firſt ſymptom of a return of that benevolence, which your Honourable Court has ſhewn to all, even the meaneſt of my predeceſſors, and which has been denied to me alone, and to me invariably.

Mr. Richard Joſeph Sulivan is the object of this addreſs. He was unhappily commiſſioned by the Nabob Walla Jah, your old and faithful friend and ally, to repreſent to this Government, which a ſolemn act of the Britiſh Legiſlature had taught him to regard as the firſt and only efficient inſtrument of your political dominion, and guardian of your national faith in India, the grievances which he ſuſtained, and to ſolicit our acceptance of the wealth and reſources of his country, for the proſecution of the war then raging in it, to a degree which threatened it with ſpeedy deſtruction, and that of your intereſts involved and united in his. A prayer of ſo extraordinary a nature was rendered yet more unaccountable, but by concluſions which we could only ſuſpect, but durſt not encourage, from the complaints which were made to us at the ſame time, by the Preſidency of Fort St. George, that they had in vain endeavoured to prevail on the Nabob to grant to them what he was thus endeavouring to prevail upon us to accept. After the great exertions which this Government had uſed to relieve and aid the Preſidency of Fort St. George with the military ſtrength, and the reſources of grain and treaſure of theſe provinces, by which we had already drawn great diſtreſs on ourſelves, we ſhould not only have acted inconſiſtently with the zeal which had hitherto animated us, but have been wanting in the principles of common diſcretion, had we rejected the means ſo tendered of applying what the ravages of war had ſpared of the wealth of the Carnatic, to its natural defence. A deference to the feelings or intereſts of individuals, however dignified, would on ſuch an occaſion, have been ſurely ill-timed, and even criminal, if we were internally convinced that it would defeat the purpoſe which it was ſo neceſſary to obtain.

In ſuch a caſe we had but one alternative, which was either to accept the offer, or reject it. It would not admit of a reference; for I know not in what terms a reference could have been made. We could not ſay to the Preſidency of Fort St. George; "Gentlemen, the Nabob Walla Jah has arraigned your conduct, and we "require you to examine the truth of his allegations, and on conviction paſs judgment on yourſelves." Neither could we direct the Nabob to make the ſame tender to the Preſidency of Fort St. George which he had made to us, after both he and they had declared, that he had refuſed to grant the ſubject of it to them, on their reiterated and unjuſt requiſition.

We acknowledged the Nabob's deputation, we accepted his propoſal, and at his requeſt, we commiſſioned Mr. Sulivan, in the character of our agent and miniſter, to reſide with him, and to attend to the performance of the conditions with which it was connected.

Whatever blame may be imputed to Mr. Sulivan for his acceptance of the original commiſſion, it was wholly obliterated in him, and transferred to the members of this Government, who acknowledged it, who had the legal power of ſanctifying it, and did ſanctify it, by making it the inſtrument of a Treaty concluded under it, and united other truſts from themſelves, in addition to it: And how was he, impreſſed with a high reſpect for the ſuperior Government, confident in the rectitude of its acts, and poſſibly yielding an habitual deference to the perſonal characters of its members, to ſuſpect that in thus ſubmitting his ſervices to their guidance, he was entailing on himſelf the penalties, which had never been before annexed, but to flagrant and intentional guilt; or that he was departing from his fidelity to his immediate ſuperiors, by holding communication with theirs on points of which they had themſelves a claim on the latter, for every information which he could give.

Something too may be pleaded for the unguarded generoſity which is natural to a ſeaſon of life not yet matured to the ſteady poſſeſſion of judgment, unbiaſſed by paſſion, and which might have been almoſt allowably, on ſuch an occaſion, excited

by

by the belief of ſevere diſtreſs exiſting in an aged Prince, whoſe life, to the laſt dregs of it, had been ſpent in the mutual intercourſe of friendſhip with the Company and the Britiſh nation, and in a participation of all the viciſſitudes which had attended their fortune; and by the hope of becoming the inſtrument of its removal, your Honble Court may have ſeen in the more recent tranſactions of the Government of Fort St. George, cauſe to wiſh both that his agency and the interpoſition of this Government, however warranted on their original ground, had been rendered more effectual, and to make larger allowances both for him and for us.

Let me not, however, draw upon myſelf that portion of your reſentment from which I have endeavoured to exonerate him; my conduct ſtill remains to be meaſured by the ſame rule as if he had no concern in it. If I was prompted to uncommon exertions, to relieve the intolerable expences which the calamities of your other Preſidency had drawn on this, to repel the ruin which threatened the exiſtence of your intereſts in the Carnatic; and, to preſerve the credit of your political faith, if the means which I uſed were warranted by the conſtitutional powers of your ſuperior and controlling Government, I affirm with all humility that I ought to be exempted from all criminal reproach, although I may in your judgment have overrated the occaſion which ſeemed to call for ſuch interpoſition; for it is not eaſy to deviſe any ground for the conſtruction of an intereſted, ambitious, or vindictive motive impelling me to act as I did. I am not a private creditor of the Nabob; nor, unhappy man! has he even the means of ſubſiſtence, much leſs of corruption left him. I hazarded the ſacrifice of perſonal reputation, both in ſuffering a diminution of the proſperous ſtate of my own Government, and in aſſuming a participation in the concerns of another which was already ſunk in diſgrace, and threatened with annihilation; and the gentleman who was at the head of that department, and therefore moſt affected by my intervention, was perſonally known to me only by former habits of friendly intercourſe: I remembered him with affection, and ſhall heartily forgive him if he feels a ſenſe of injury done him by a meaſure which originated from a ſource too pure to admit of the admixture of any private conſideration.

The members of this Adminiſtration, however varying in other ſentiments, have all concurred in teſtifying their opinion of Mr. Sulivan's worth and abilities, and in entreating you to pardon what you may yet deem culpable in his conduct. I humbly beg leave to make this ſeparate interceſſion; for I have been, and am, from public embarraſſments occaſioned by his diſmiſſion, the greateſt ſufferer by it, praying that you will be pleaſed to reſtore him to the ſervice, and (may I add) to indemnify myſelf and my former colleague from the ſelf-reproach of having contributed to the poverty and diſtreſs of an unſuſpecting dependant, to permit him to draw the allowances which were aſſigned him by the laſt, but ineffectual appointment which he received from this Government, to be their agent and repreſentative at the court of the Nabob Nizam ul Moolk. It was vacated only by his diſmiſſion from the ſervice, after having been notified in ſuch a mode as has rendered it difficult to ſupply it with any other.

I entreat your pardon for the length of this addreſs, which I ſhould have deemed it a duty of reſpect to have compriſed in a much narrower compaſs had it ſimply related to an individual, but as its immediate object was connected with a great and important meaſure of Government, on the rectitude of which the propriety of my addreſſing you at all, on ſuch an occaſion depended, I have been unavoidably drawn into a diſcuſſion of thoſe points in which both ſubjects were combined. For a fuller elucidation of the general meaſure, permit me to ſolicit your particular attention to the minutes of this Board, dated the 21ſt and 30th of July, 11th of Auguſt, and 13th of October, which contain a complete detail of it, unembarraſſed with the voluminous and deſultory matter with which it has, at various times, ſwelled our conſultations.

I have the honour to be,
honourable Sirs,
Your moſt obedient and faithful Servant,
(Signed.) *Warren Haſtings.*

17.

PAPERS

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Lord LAKE to Lord CORNWALLIS.

Ordered to be printed 16th June 1806.

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PAPER presented to the Honourable the Houſe of Commons, purſuant to their Order of the 24th March laſt.

Copy Lord Lake's Letter, in reply to Lord Cornwallis's Letter of the 19th September; dated 7th October 1805 - - - - - - p. 3.

India Board,
June 1806.

Copy of Lord LAKE's Letter, in reply to Lord Cornwallis's Letter of the 19th of September (already before the Houſe); dated 7th October 1805.

To the Moſt Honourable Marquis Cornwallis, K.G. Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE been honoured with your Lordſhip's Letter of the 19th ult°, and, agreeable to the direction of its concluding paragraph, I ſhall ſubmit my ſentiments upon the practicability of the general Plan which your Lordſhip propoſes, and alſo offer ſuch ſuggeſtions as occur to my mind upon all the points ſtated in the diſpatch.

Your Lordſhip will have obſerved, from the diſpatch from Lieut. Col. Malcolm to Mr. Edmonſtone, under date the 30th ult°, that I have not forwarded your Lordſhip's letter to Dowlut Row Scindia; and, under the complete change of circumſtances which had taken place before I received that letter, I feel aſſured your Lordſhip will approve the principles upon which I acted. Lieut. Colonel Malcolm's diſpatch will alſo have informed your Lordſhip of the Projêt of a ſettlement which I directed that Officer to forward through Kavil Nyne to Dowlut Row Scindia. As that Projêt, which was drawn up in general conformity to your Lordſhip's former orders, appeared to my mind to contain all the principal points to which you had directed my attention, I did not deem it neceſſary, on the receipt of your Lordſhip's more ſpecific Inſtructions, to make any further communications to Moonſhee Kavil Nyne, as I am ſatisfied, from every experience I have had of the Marhatta character, that ſuch a communication (after the meaſure I had adopted) would have carried the appearance of indeciſion on the part of the Britiſh Government, and would have inevitably produced delays and evaſions, which, of all evils, appeared in the preſent ſtate of affairs the worſt that could occur. I am induced to hope, that the Maharaje will accept the terms that have been offered as the baſis of a ſettlement, though I deem it probable he may deſire ſome further advantages; but theſe probably will be of a nature not difficult to accord with, provided he acts in a decided manner againſt Jeſwunt Row Holkar, whoſe actual invaſion of the Company's territories (which have occurred ſince the date of your Lordſhip's Inſtructions) alters, in a very material degree, every part of the queſtion connected with that Chief.

I have already ſtated my ſentiments to your Lordſhip in my diſpatch, under date the 25th ult°, reſpecting the great benefits that muſt reſult from the expulſion of the Marhattas from Hindoſtan; and I hope the facts ſtated in that letter will make the ſame impreſſion upon your Lordſhip's mind that they have on mine. I can only add, to what I have before ſaid upon this ſubject, my firm conviction, that the maintenance of the ſtrong boundary we now poſſeſs will ſoon cauſe the Marhatta Nation to abandon every idea of attacking our Provinces in this Quarter, which I am fully perſuaded they never will do, if they are permitted either to poſſeſs territory in Hindoſtan, or to employ their Armies againſt the petty Chiefs and Jaggeerdars, who are declared independent (but have not the advantage of the Britiſh protection) on the weſt ſide of the Jumna.

Among the cauſes that have tended to impreſs this conviction upon my mind, I ſhall only ſtate for your Lordſhip's conſideration the moſt prominent, and ſuch as are the reſult of actual experience, and in which I am therefore leſs likely to be miſtaken.

The petty States on the weſt ſide of the Jumna poſſeſs in common with all Native Governments, a diſpoſition to intrigue; but the ſubordinate rank in which they have hitherto ſtood to their more powerful Neighbours, has made them ſtill greater proficients in this art, to which they have in fact looked as one of their chief means of ſafety; and this cauſe has produced in many caſes not only an inveterate ſpirit

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of hoſtility againſt each other, but has occaſioned feuds of the moſt ſerious nature to ſubſiſt in every family. Theſe were encreaſed by the policy of the Marhattas, who, indeed, generally countenanced a pretender to each State, as one of the means to forward the execution of their plans of oppreſſion and extortion.

If the paramount power of the Britiſh Government is continued over thoſe Chiefs, and is adminiſtered upon ſteady and wiſe principles, I cannot have a doubt from the change which I have already obſerved, that, in a very ſhort period, both they and their ſubjects will become ſenſible of the true value of the protection they enjoy, and their attachment will encreaſe as they ſee from the conduct of the Britiſh Government, that there exiſts no intention on the part of that State to infringe upon their rights, or ſeize their Dominions. The confidence which this impreſſion muſt produce, will inſenſibly lead to more ſettled habits, and the countries they enjoy will, under ſuch circumſtances, early regain their former ſtate of wealth and proſperity, and add greatly to the ſtrength and reſources of the Britiſh Government.

Though the family of Scindia, ſince it obtained poſſeſſions in Hindoſtan, has not actually deſtroyed the petty States on the weſt bank of the Jumma, it reduced moſt of them to ſuch a ſtate of ſubjection that they could only be deemed Renters of the different lands over which they had the name of Rulers, and they were in general only permitted to enjoy the appearance of power, becauſe the ſyſtem gave a greater ſcope to the nefarious and corrupt practices of the ſubordinate Officers of the Mahratta Government: from this fact, and their comparative weakneſs, I am ſatisfied that if the protection of the Britiſh Government is withdrawn from thoſe States, and the different Chiefs to whom lands are granted on the weſt bank of the Jumma, that there is juſt reaſon to conclude they will either all be early ſubdued by Dowlut Row Scindia, or by ſome other Chief, who will raiſe on the ruins a power formidable from its ſtrength and local ſituation to the Britiſh Government.

The very conteſts that would immediately take place among the Rajahs and Chiefs when they were declared free of all controul of the Britiſh Government, and at liberty to purſue the dictates of their own intereſts or ambition, would, I conceive, be attended with the worſt conſequences to the Britiſh Government. Theſe petty States would firſt quarrel with each other, and then call in the different Native Powers in their vicinity to their reſpective aid, and large Armies of Irregulars would be contending upon the frontier of our moſt fertile provinces, againſt whoſe eventual exceſſes there would be no well grounded ſecurity but a military force in a ſtate of conſtant preparation.

The Armies of Holkar and Scindiah had comparatively few Mahrattas in them; they were in general compoſed of Rajpoots and Mahomedans, natives of Hindoſtan. The majority of thoſe have ſince the concluſion of the peace with Scindiah, by which that Chief reſigned his poſſeſſions in this quarter, and the unſucceſsful incurſion which Jeſwunt Row Holkar made laſt ſeaſon, returned to their homes, or entered into the ſervice of the Britiſh Government; and, from the attachment I have obſerved in theſe men to their families, and the place of their nativity, I am fully perſuaded that the Britiſh Government may, by a firm but liberal policy, not only prevent their entering into the ſervice of its enemies, but in a very ſhort period detach them from their preſent military habits, and render them uſeful and peaceable inhabitants; but every plan of this kind muſt, I fear, be defeated if the territories to the weſt of the Jumma are permitted to become a ſcene of perpetual conteſt and warfare, or if they fall under the dominion of any Native Prince whoſe views are excluſively directed to plunder and conqueſt. In either of theſe cauſes, thoſe military habits, which it is ſo much the intereſt of the Britiſh Government to change, and which are not more deeply rooted among the inhabitants of Hindoſtan than they were among thoſe of Bahar, and many other parts of the Honourable Company's moſt tranquil poſſeſſions, will be perpetuated, the military claſs in Hindoſtan will continue to follow the profeſſion of arms, and hords of plunderers will be ready to follow every Native Chief, or indeed every adventurer, who may offer to lead them from the Countries which their own exceſſes have waſted and impoveriſhed into the fertile provinces of the Company in their vicinity.

Your Lordſhip will, from what I have ſtated, perceive that it is my opinion, that equal bad conſequences would be likely to reſult from ceding the territory to the Weſt of the Jumma to Dowlut Row Scindiah, or granting it to the different Rajahs or Chiefs with whom we have alliances, or whom we are bound to provide for, and at the ſame time withdrawing from all interference or connection with thoſe Allies and Jageerdars. I have hitherto only ſtated my ſentiments on the policy of this

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plan, and of the mode in which it would be likely to affect the intereſts of the Britiſh Government. I ſhall now proceed to a conſideration of its practicability; that is, how far it could be carried into execution without a violation of the faith, and without injury to the honour and character of that Nation.

The perſons on the Weſt of the Jumma, to whom the Britiſh faith has been formally pledged, are numerous, and of various deſcriptions. The 1ſt, Rajahs or Zemindars, who were found in poſſeſſion of territory, and who were guaranteed in the permanent poſſeſſion of their reſpective territories, and to many of whom ſimilar grants were made of additional lands, in conſequence of ſervices which they performed in aid of the Britiſh Government.

2d. Jageerdars, who conſiſt either of perſons found in poſſeſſion, and ſubſequently guaranteed by the Company, or perſons whoſe ſervices during the late War were conſidered ſo meritorious as to deſerve ſuch a reward from the Britiſh Government.

3d. Perſons to whom Iſtimira grants were made, either from their having claims on the ground of former poſſeſſion, or from their having conſtituted claims upon the Public Service by their exertions during the War.

4th. Grants for villages in Jagheer, and leſſer Iſtimira grants, given either in conſequence of former claims, or of ſervices performed.

The different engagements and treaties with the Rajahs and Zemindars have all been concluded by me under the orders of the late Governor General; and all the grants of Jaghire or Iſtimira have either been made by me, or by Officers acting under my immediate orders; and all thoſe meaſures have been ſanctioned by the deliberate approbation of the Government. Under ſuch circumſtances I am, I truſt, juſtified in thinking there is not one engagement or grant of all thoſe that have been concluded or given, that the Britiſh Government is at liberty to diſſolve or reſume, unleſs the other party ſhall have infringed its conditions, or ſhall agree from receiving an adequate compenſation, or any other cauſe, to its becoming null and void; and under this view I ſhould certainly deem the plan which your Lordſhip appears to have in contemplation, reſpecting the countries to the Weſt of the Jumna, impracticable by any other means than by loading the revenues of the Company to a very great amount with the compenſation which juſtice would require to be made to thoſe from whom conſiderations of policy had obliged the Britiſh Government to withdraw its protection.

I am fully ſatisfied that no inducement whatever would make the leſſer Rajahs in this quarter renounce the benefit of the protection of the Britiſh Government; ſuch a propoſition even would excite in their minds the utmoſt alarm; they would, I fear, conſider it as a prelude to their being ſacrificed to the object of obtaining a peace with the Mahrattas; nor would it, as far as I can judge, be poſſible, by any explanation, to remove from their minds an impreſſion ſo injurious to the honour and reputation of the Britiſh Government.

Not one of the Chiefs who have claims upon the Britiſh Government, and whom it appears to be your Lordſhip's intention to ſettle to the Weſt of the Jumna, could ever conſent to be provided for in the country of any of the Rajahs, except under a guarantee that would prove a thouſand times more embarraſſing than their ſettlement under the direct authority of the Britiſh Government; and, on the other hand, I do not believe that any of thoſe Chiefs would be able to maintain themſelves, for even a ſhort period, againſt the more eſtabliſhed local authorities, if the protection of the Britiſh Government was withdrawn.

I am not aware of any objection to the policy of enlarging the territories of the Rajahs of Macherry or Bhurtpore, provided thoſe Chiefs continued to conduct themſelves in a manner that gives juſt ground to hope that they will be uſeful in obſtructing the approach of the Marhattas or other plunderers; and I have reaſon to be ſatisfied with the good effects already produced by the extraordinary liberality with which the Rajah of Macherry has been treated. With the hiſtory of our connection with the Rajah of Bhurtpore your Lordſhip is acquainted. I am convinced that Chief now deeply regrets the treacherous part which he has acted; and I have taken every opportunity to ſatisfy his mind that no trace of that conduct remains upon my mind; and I have ſome days ago (in anticipation of your Lordſhip's wiſhes) directed the reſtoration of the fort of Deeg, which will, I truſt, have the effect of reſtoring his full confidence.

With reſpect to the country of Gohud, I have ſeen, with great regret, an arrangement, which was, I believe (from reaſons already ſtated in this diſpatch) well calculated to add to the reſources and ſtrength of the Engliſh power in this quarter defeated by the perſonal incapacity of the Ranah; and from every account that I

have received of the ſtate of that country, I am ſatisfied (had your Lordſhip not reſolved to cede it to Scindia) that nothing leſs than the direct operation of Britiſh authority would have ever placed it in a ſituation to meet thoſe expectations which were formed at the concluſion of the Treaty with its preſent Ruler.

Though there can be no doubt but the Ranah of Gohud has, from his total inability to perform its engagements, given the juſteſt grounds for their abrogation of the alliance between him and the Britiſh Government, I fully acquieſce in the wiſdom of your Lordſhip's intention of effecting, by negociation, the conſent of that Chief to an exchange of his preſent ſituation for one more ſuited to his weak and inefficient character. I ſhould have loſt no time in complying with your Lordſhip's orders to open a negociation for this purpoſe, but the diſagreement which has for ſome time paſt ſubſiſted between the Ranah and Colonel Bowie might, I feared, under the latter (whoſe conduct I in no reſpect mean to cenſure) an unſucceſsful agent in concluding an arrangement which was meant to be effected by conciliation; nor can I immediately ſend any perſon on ſuch a miſſion, from whoſe local knowledge and abilities I could anticipate better ſucceſs; I muſt therefore ſuggeſt to your Lordſhip the neceſſity of deputing Mr. Mercer to Gohud, whoſe perſonal influence with the Ranah, and full knowledge of every circumſtance connected with the Government, would enable him to effect this object much eaſier than any other perſon could who had not ſimilar advantages.

I am aſſured your Lordſhip's liberality will pardon the perfect freedom with which I have ſtated my ſentiments in this letter. I have expreſſed no opinion that is not the reſult of the moſt perfect conviction of my mind; and in the ſituation I am placed, I have conſidered it a duty I owe to myſelf, to your Lordſhip, and to my country, to offer ſuch obſervations as my experience and judgment ſuggeſted on ſubjects which ſo deeply involve the intereſt, ſecurity, and reputation of the Britiſh Government in India.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *Lake.*

Muttra,
October 6th 1805.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone.*

17.

PAPERS

relating to

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Lord LAKE to Lord CORNWALLIS.

Ordered to be printed 16th June 1806.

18.

PAPERS

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Ceded Provinces.—Friendly Conduct of the Nabob of Oude.

Ordered to be printed 16th June 1806.

LIST of PAPERS

Preſented to the Honourable the Houſe of Commons, purſuant to their Orders of the 1ſt, 3d, and 21ſt of April 1806.

Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General in Council, in the Revenue Department, dated 14th September 1803. Paragraphs 28 and 29, relative to the Settlement of the Ceded Diſtricts in Oude - - - - - - p. 3.

Copy of a Letter from the Governor General in Council, dated 28th March 1805, to the Court of Directors; relative to the Friendly Conduct of the Nabob of Oude, during the late Mahratta War, and recommending the Court to expreſs their ſenſe of his Highneſs's faithful diſcharge of his obligations to the Company - - - - - - - - ibid.

Copy of a Letter from Sir George Barlow to Lord Lake, dated 20th October 1805, in Anſwer to a Diſpatch from Lord Lake to Lord Cornwallis, dated 6th October 1804. p. 4.

India Board,
June 18 06.

Extract of a LETTER from the Court of Directors to the Governor General in Council in the Revenue Department; dated 14th Sept[r] 1803. Paragraphs 28 and 29; relative to the Settlement of the Ceded Diſtricts in Oude.

Extract of Revenue Letter to Bengal, dated 14th September 1803.

Letter from, dated 30 Sept[r] 1802. (30.) Settlement of the Jumma of the Ceded Diſtricts in Oude.

Para. 28. WE have peruſed the Report referred to in this paragraph, and have great ſatisfaction in obſerving, that the Jumma of the territories ceded by his Excellency the Nabob Vizier, under the Treaty of the 10th November 1801, amounted, on account of the year 1209 fuſily, to rupees 1,56,48,000, being rupees 21,48,000 more than the eſtimated value of thoſe territories as ſtated in the Treaty. We likewiſe obſerve, that reaſonable expectations are entertained of the progreſſive improvement of thoſe recent acquiſitions; we therefore approve of the ſuggeſtion contained in the Governor General's letter of the 13th March 1802, that no ſettlement of thoſe revenues be made beyond the term of five years, until more accurate information can be obtained with reſpect to the actual reſources of the Country. We received great pleaſure from the information in Mr. Welleſley's letter of the 23d March 1802, that the utmoſt tranquillity prevailed throughout the Ceded Provinces, and that the change in the Government appears to have given general ſatisfaction.

29. By the 8th article of the Treaty it is ſtipulated, that a ſeparate Commercial Treaty ſhall be framed, with a view of eſtabliſhing ſuch a commercial intercourſe between the Company's dominions and thoſe of His Highneſs the Nabob Vizier, as ſhall be mutually beneficial to the ſubjects of both ſtates. We direct that you acquaint us whether any progreſs has been made towards the accompliſhment of this deſirable object.

Copy of a Letter from the Governor General in Council, dated 28th March 1805, to the Court of Directors, relative to the friendly conduct of the NABOB OF OUDE during the late Mahratta War, and recommending the Court to expreſs their ſenſe of His Highneſs's faithful Diſcharge of his obligations to the Company.

Political Department.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies.

Honourable Sirs,

Since the concluſion of the Treaty of 1801 between the Honourable Company and His Highneſs the Nawaub Vizier, by which the Subſidy payable by the Government of Oude was commuted for Territory, the conduct of his Highneſs has been uniformly diſtinguiſhed by the moſt ſatisfactory indications of his attachment to the Britiſh Government, and by the ſtricteſt adherence to the obligations of the alliance. Previouſly to the commencement of the War with the confederated Mahratta Chieftains, the Vizier, at the requeſt of the Britiſh Government, furniſhed ſupplies of Elephants and Bullocks for the uſe of the Army in the Field, and his Highneſs voluntarily offered to provide a ſufficient number of Horſes to mount His Majeſty's 8th Regiment of Dragoons which was then proceeding to join the Army.

Army. Since the commencement of the disturbances excited by Juswunt Rao Holkar, the conduct of the Vizier has been peculiarly distinguished by a spirit of fidelity, attachment, and liberal regard to the British interests. In the month of August 1804 his Highness the Vizier being apprized of the necessity of providing funds to a considerable extent for the immediate use of the Army under the personal command of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, voluntarily offered to Government a loan of ten Lacs of Rupees without interest, for the term of two months; which term at the request of the Resident at Lucknow, the Vizier readily extended to 18 months. The Vizier at the same time employed his utmost exertions in providing from his own resources draft and carriage Cattle for the Army. In the month of November his Highness the Vizier, at the request of the Resident, advanced a further sum of ten Lacks, upon loan, without interest, to be repaid at the expiration of six months. For the more detailed information of your Honourable Court upon this subject, the Governor General in Council deems it proper to annex to this Dispatch Copies of the Documents noted in the margin.

N° 2. from Resid^{t} at Lucknow, dated 29th Augt 1804.
L^{rs} from the Govr Genl to the Nawaub Vizier, dated 7th September.
Dispatch from Resid^{t} at Lucknow to the Sec^{y}, 19th D°.
Reply of the Nawaub Vizier to the Govr General's Letter.
Letter from the Govr General to the Nawaub Vizier, dated 19th Novr 1804.
Reply of the Nawaub Vizier to the Govr Genl's Letter.

2. In the month of December the Vizier voluntarily tendered a further sum of five Lacks of Rupees on loan, without interest, for the term of six months; and the Vizier has lately furnished an additional supply of money to the same extent.

3. Your Honourable Court will derive the highest satisfaction at these instances of his Highness the Vizier's solicitude for the prosperity of the Honourable Company; and the Governor General in Council fulfils a satisfactory part of his duty in stating to your Honourable Court these demonstrations of the just sense which the Vizier entertains of the benefits which his Highness derives from his alliance with the British Power, and of the confidence which he reposes in its stability and justice.

4. The Governor General in Council submits to the consideration of your Honourable Court, the expediency of testifying the sense entertained by your Honourable Court of his Highness's conduct, and of the proofs which he has lately afforded of His sincere attachment to the British Government, by a Letter from your Honourable Court to His Excellency's address; such a testimony of the Honourable Company's approbation would gratify the Vizier's mind in the highest degree.

We have the honour to be,
Honourable Sirs,
Your most faithful humble servants,

Fort William,
the 28th March 1805.

(Signed) *Wellesley.*
G. H. Barlow.
G. Udny.

Copy of a Letter from Sir GEORGE BARLOW to Lord LAKE, dated 20th October 1805, in answer to a Dispatch from Lord Lake to Lord Cornwallis, dated 6th October 1805.

To the Right Honourable Lord Lake, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I have perused, with the most deliberate attention, your Lordship's Dispatch, N° 7, dated the 6th instant, to the Address of the late Governor General, containing the expression of your Lordship's sentiments upon the plan of arrangement proposed by the late Governor General's instructions of the 19th ultimo; and I deemed it expedient, without delay, to apprize your Lordship of the sentiments which I have formed upon the whole subject, and of the views which, after the most mature deliberation, I consider it to be my duty to prosecute for the permanent security of the important interests committed to my charge.

2. The general plan of arrangement suggested by the late Governor General's instructions of the 19th ultimo, was declared by his Lordship to be subject to such

modifications

modifications as might appear to his Lordſhip to be expedient, when he ſhould be enabled to combine the information to be derived from your Lordſhip's local knowledge and experience with the general principles of policy by which the late Governor General had reſolved to regulate the meaſures of his adminiſtration. That information has now been amply afforded by the contents of your Lordſhip's Diſpatches of the 25th ultimo, and 6th inſtant; and the great public calamity of that illuſtrious Nobleman's deceaſe, has impoſed upon me the duty and the reſponſibility of finally deciding the important queſtions which have thus been brought into diſcuſſion.

3. My deliberations upon this ſubject have been excluſively guided by an anxious deſire to eſtabliſh the permanent ſecurity and proſperity of the Britiſh dominions in India, upon the general principles preſcribed by the wiſdom of the Legiſlature, and by the orders of the Honourable Court of Directors; and my determination has been ultimately formed by the application of thoſe principles to the actual circumſtances of our ſituation, and with a juſt ſenſe of the reſpect which is due to your Lordſhip's ſentiments and opinions, founded upon the moſt zealous regard for the intereſts and honour of your country, and reſulting from the ſuperior advantages of local knowledge and perſonal experience.

4. The general principles which regulate my views and influence my ſentiments, are preciſely the ſame as thoſe by which the conduct of your Lordſhip has been uniformly guided in the exerciſe of the executive and deliberative Powers veſted in your Lordſhip by the authority of Government, and in thoſe great and able exertions both in your political and military capacity which have inſeparably connected your Lordſhip's name with the glory and honour of your country. I am ſatisfied hereof, that your Lordſhip will receive the expreſſion of my ſentiments upon points in which they may differ from your own, with a juſt ſenſe of the reſponſibility which is excluſively impoſed upon me by the circumſtances of my ſituation, and with a diſpoſition to unite cordially and zealouſly with me in the accompliſhment of thoſe meaſures which in my deliberate judgment are calculated to promote the intereſts and ſecure the proſperity of the Britiſh dominions in India.

5. I deem it proper to ſignify to your Lordſhip my reſolution to maintain the general principles of policy by which the late Governor General deemed it proper to accompliſh a general plan of arrangement with reſpect to the Chieftains and the territories on the Weſt of the Jumna.

This reſolution is founded not only upon my knowledge of the entire conformity of thoſe general principles to the proviſions of the Legiſlature, and to the orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors, but alſo upon my conviction of their expediency with a view to the permanent eſtabliſhment of the Britiſh Intereſts in India.

6. From the general tenor and ſpirit of the late Governor General's inſtructions to your Lordſhip, combined with my knowledge of the late Governor General's views and ſentiments, with regard to our external relations, I am ſatisfied that his Lordſhip's general intentions reſpecting the ſettlement of affairs to the Weſtward, are not at variance with the ſentiments which your Lordſhip has expreſſed in the degree in which your Lordſhip appears to apprehend. Your Lordſhip apparently ſuppoſes that the late Governor General had reſolved to adopt a general ſyſtem of conceſſion, without reference to the dangers which ſuch a ſyſtem neceſſarily involves, and to the obſtacles oppoſed to it by conſiderations of public faith. In deſiring to abandon our connection with the petty States, and generally with the territories to the weſtward of the Jumna, I am ſatisfied that his Lordſhip had no intention to overlook the arrangements neceſſary to conſtitute a complete ſyſtem of defence againſt the dangers to which our poſſeſſions in the Doab might be expoſed by the eventual deſigns of the Mahratta States, or by the conſequences of contiguous diſorder and contention, or to fulfil the indiſpenſable obligations of our public faith, although the late Governor General's opinion certainly differed from that of your Lordſhip with regard to the mode of eſtabliſhing that ſyſtem, and to the extent of the obligations impoſed upon us by our engagements.

7. Your Lordſhip is aware that it never was the intention of Government to retain poſſeſſion of all the Territory on the weſt of Jumna ceded to the Company by the Treaty of Peace with Scindiah; and that it was the declared reſolution of the Britiſh Government previouſly to the acceſſion of Marquis Cornwallis, generally to render the Jumna the boundary of our poſſeſſions north of Bundlecund, retaining ſuch poſts and ſuch an extent of Country on the right bank of that River as might appear to be neceſſary for the purpoſes of effectual defence.

The expediency alſo of maintaining or relinquiſhing our alliances with the Petty States of Hindoſtan when circumſtances ſhould leave it at our option to maintain or diſſolve them, was a queſtion upon which the opinion of Government never finally determined.

8. The arrangement which your Lordſhip has ſuggeſted in your diſpatch of the 6th inſtant, appears to me to conſtitute an extenſion of the general ſyſtem of policy adopted during the Adminiſtration of Marquis Welleſley, beyond its intended limits, and to involve the neceſſity of maintaining the principal part of our Territorial poſſeſſions on the weſt of the Jumna, and of eſtabliſhing our controul over the ſeveral States of Hindoſtan, with a view to preclude the occurrence of thoſe diſorders and contentions which your Lordſhip conſiders to be calculated to endanger the tranquillity and ſecurity of our Territory in the Doab. Such a ſyſtem of controul muſt in its nature be progreſſive, and muſt ultimately tend to a ſyſtem of univerſal dominion. I am of opinion that we muſt derive our ſecurity either from the eſtabliſhment of a controlling power and influence over all the States of India, or from the certain operation of contending and irreconcileable intereſts among the ſtates whoſe independance will admit of the proſecution of their individual views of rapine, encroachment, and ambition, combined with a ſyſtematic plan of internal defence, ſuch as has been uniformly contemplated by this Government and which your Lordſhip propoſes to eſtabliſh by a chain of connected poſts along the courſe of the River Jumna.

9. With reference to theſe ſentiments, it muſt be obvious to your Lordſhip that the proſecution of the former ſyſtem is inconſiſtent not only with the proviſions of the legiſlature, but with the general principles of policy which this Government has uniformly profeſſed to maintain; and I am ſatisfied that your Lordſhip's opinion of the extent of the dangers to be apprehended, from the feuds and contentions of neighbouring States, and from the effects of the encroachment, ambition, and rapacity of the Mahratta powers directed againſt the leſs powerful States of Hindoſtan, has originated in a ſuppoſition that it was the intention of the late Governor General to withdraw our Troops within the line of the Jumna and to abſtain from any arrangements calculated to render that frontier an effectual barrier againſt predatory incurſions and external attack; your Lordſhip therefore will probably concur in opinion with me, that under the eſtabliſhment of ſuch a barrier the Britiſh poſſeſſions in the Doab will derive additional ſecurity from the conteſts of the neighbouring States.

10. With regard to the engagements which your Lordſhip has ſtated as ſubſiſting between the Britiſh Government and the ſeveral deſcriptions of perſons enumerated in your Lordſhip's diſpatch of the 6th of October, it appears to me that the obligation of a conſiderable proportion of thoſe engagements neceſſarily depends upon the ſuppoſition that it was the intention of the Britiſh Government to maintain its authority and controul over the bulk of the territories on the weſt of the Jumna, ceded by Dowlut Row Scindiah. If the Britiſh Government is at liberty to ſurrender its poſſeſſions to the weſt of the Jumna, the obligation to protect the Zemindars and Jaggeerdars eſtabliſhed within thoſe poſſeſſions, or immediately dependant upon them, can be conſidered to exiſt no longer than while the Britiſh Government deem it expedient to maintain its authority over thoſe territories. As far therefore as regards that deſcription of perſons, the true queſtion appears to be, whether we are compelled by the nature of our engagements to maintain poſſeſſion of the territories in queſtion. The option of ſurrendering them appears to me to be leſs doubtful than that of diſpoſing to another power of any other portion of our dominion in which the authority and laws of our Government have been completely eſtabliſhed. I do not however mean to include in this deſcription of perſons the Chiefs, for whom we are pledged to provide by pecuniary or territorial aſſignments; and I am prepared to ſuggeſt to your Lordſhip the means of fulfilling that pledge, in a manner conſiſtent with the general plan of arrangement, of which the baſis has been preſcribed by the late Governor General.

11. With a view to connect our ſeveral military poſts on the banks of the Jumna from Calpy to the moſt northern extremity of our frontier, it will be neceſſary to retain in our poſſeſſion a tract of land upon the right bank of the Jumna throughout the whole of that extent, generally not exceeding in breadth 8 or 10 miles, and to introduce into that tract of territory the operation of our laws in the ſame manner as in the Doab, and other parts of our poſſeſſions. I am of opinion that the Chiefs for whom we are bound to provide might be eſtabliſhed in Jagheers, in the territory ſo retained along the right bank of the Jumna, upon

the

the ſame terms as Jagheers are held in other parts of the Company's dominions. I ſhould wiſh this to be conſidered as a perſonal proviſion for life, unconnected with any condition of military ſervice. Your Lordſhip will probably concur in opinion with me, that we ſhould derive no eſſential benefit from the power of commanding the ſervices of their troops, and their continuing to retain conſiderable bodies of troops within a territory ſubject to the Britiſh Laws, is in every reſpect objectionable. I am not aware of any objection if neceſſary to the aſſignment of the whole tract of country propoſed to be retained on the right bank of the Jumna, in Jageers, to the Chiefs for whom we are bound to provide; and I am diſpoſed to think that ſuch an extent of territory will be amply ſufficient to enable us to fulfil the obligation of all our engagements to perſons of this deſcription. The principal object of this propoſed arrangement is to relieve the Britiſh Government from the inconvenience and expence of retaining bodies of irregular troops in our ſervice under any terms or conditions whatever, whenever the ſtate of our affairs, as connected with Dowlut Row Scindiah and Holkar, ſhall enable us altogether to diſpenſe with the aid of that deſcription of military force.

12. Your Lordſhip will probably be of opinion, that the ſpeedy accompliſhment of this part of the general arrangement is extremely deſirable, with a view to the relief of our finances from the burthen of maintaining the Chiefs and the irregular troops now in our ſervice.

13. As the object of this Diſpatch is to announce to your Lordſhip, with the leaſt practicable delay, my determination to adhere to the fundamental principles of the general plan of arrangement propoſed by the late Governor General's Inſtructions of the 19th ultimo, under the explanations and modifications which I have already ſtated, I ſhall render the communication of my ſentiments, with regard to the detail of remaining branches of that arrangement, the ſubject of future diſpatches to your Lordſhip.

14. I have ſtated to your Lordſhip the ſentiments and conſiderations which render it my indiſpenſable duty to take upon myſelf the ſole reſponſibility of proſecuting this ſyſtem of policy; and I rely with perfect confidence on your Lordſhip's diſtinguiſhed public zeal for that ſupport and aſſiſtance in the accompliſhment of the propoſed arrangement, which your Lordſhip's approved abilities, experience, and exertions, are ſo eminently qualified to afford.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient
and faithful ſervant,
(Signed) *G. H. Barlow.*

On the River near Chunar,
20th Oct. 1805.

18.

PAPERS

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Ceded Provinces.—Nabob of Oude.

Ordered to be printed 16th June 1806.

19.

PAPERS

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Affairs of Oude.

Ordered to be printed 16th June 1806.

PAPER

Preſented to The Honourable Houſe of Commons purſuant to their Order of the 5th June 1806.

Copy of ſo much of a Letter from the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company, to the Government of Bengal, dated 4th December 1800, as relates to the Affairs of Oude.

India Board,
June 1806.

Extract of a LETTER from the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors to the Governor General in Council of Bengal; dated the 4th Decr 1800.

Military Arrangements in Oude.

WE entertain a due ſenſe of the highly eſſential ſervices of our Governor General, in the perſevering zeal with which he has effected a reform in the Military Eſtabliſhment of the Nabob Vizier; a meaſure not leſs contributing to the preſervation of his Excellency's dominions than to the relief of the Company's finances, by furniſhing a large additional ſubſidy to the annual amount of 50 lacks of rupees, to reimburſe the charges of the late augmentation of our troops in that quarter, ſo neceſſary to be made, in view to the ultimate ſecurity of our own poſſeſſions againſt the invaſion of Zemaun Shah, or of any other power hoſtile to the Britiſh intereſts. We have the firmeſt reliance upon the continuance of his Lordſhip's exertions for introducing the neceſſary improvement into the civil adminiſtration of the affairs of the Nabob Vizier.

19.

PAPERS

relating to

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

AFFAIRS OF OUDE.

Ordered to be printed 16th June 1806.

20.

PAPERS,

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Letter from Mr. James Paull, and Anſwer.

Ordered to be printed 16*th June* 1806.

LIST OF PAPERS

Preſented to The Honourable the Houſe of Commons, purſuant to their Order of the 10th of June 1806.

Extract from the Separate Proceedings of the Governor General in Council at Bengal, in the Public Department, of the 10th March 1803, Nos. 22 and 23; being a Letter from Mr. James Paull, dated 5th December 1802; and a Letter to Mr. James Paull from the Secretary to Government, dated 10th March 1803.

India Board,
June 1806.

Extract from the SEPARATE PROCEEDINGS of the Governor General in Council at Bengal, in the Public Department, of the 10th March 1803, Nos. 22 and 23; being a Letter from Mr. JAMES PAULL, dated 5th December 1802; and a Letter to Mr. James Paull from the Secretary to Government, dated 10th March 1803.

Extract BENGAL PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS, the 10th March 1803.

Mr. JAMES PAULL to the Moſt noble Marquis WELLESLEY, K. P. Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

ALTHOUGH inceſſantly engaged in the affairs of a moſt mighty Empire, I am, however, well aware that the concerns of an humble individual are not beneath your Excellency's notice.

I have, my Lord, for many years carried on extenſive concerns in Oude, and for the enſuing twelve months I reckon my exports from the Vizier's country will be at leaſt fifteen Lacks of Rupees.

On re-commencing my buſineſs, after a ſhort abſence in Europe, I find myſelf, however, reluctantly under the neceſſity of repreſenting to the notice of your Excellency a very vexatious and truly grievous hardſhip in the preſent mode of collecting the Company's Duties at their Cuſtom-houſes within the provinces.

By an expreſs article of the Commercial Treaty, which I underſtand from the Vizier's Government is ſtill in force, the Nabob's Rowannah is therein laid down as the rule for the Company's Cuſtom-Maſters to levy the Duties on Exports from Oude: I am aware, at the ſame time, that in July laſt Government in its wiſdom paſſed a regulation, which however has never been promulgated, empowering the Cuſtom-Maſters to alter the old and to ſubſtitute a new mode of Valuation. To this regulation it is my duty to yield ſubmiſſion; and it is the mode only of carrying the Government Regulations into execution of which I preſume to complain to your Excellency.

Notwithſtanding that I accompany my diſpatches with the actual and *bonâ fide* prices of my Exports, to theſe the Cuſtom-Maſters will pay no attention; they ſtop the boats, unpack as many bales as they chooſe; they carry a number of pieces of cloth from the boats to a diſtance, and affix and exact an arbitrary undefined Rate; in a word, my Lord, it is left to the wiſdom or caprice of their native ſervants to affix what duty they chooſe upon articles on which Government have defined no expreſs rate of Duty for their guidance.

The hardſhip alone, my Lord, of unpacking bales at three different Cuſtom-houſes (and they are ſubject to it at Juanpore, Ghauzipore, and Patna) which are carefully made up, in unfavourable weather, or, indeed, in any weather, is of itſelf a moſt ſerious evil; but the conſequent delays that muſt inevitably attend the new ſyſtem, and the heavy, arbitrary, undefined Valuation put upon Property, (and moreover, my Lord, one tranſaction forms no guide for me to go by, to prevent recurrences of theſe evils, for each Valuation of the ſame ſort of Goods differs from another) are drawbacks and impediments that no commerce can thrive under, and I humbly preſume to ſay, totally incompatible with that exceſſive wiſe, liberal, and enlightened policy, that marks every act of the Adminiſtration of your Excellency.

Permit me, my Lord, with diffidence, to ſuggeſt that it would prove very beneficial to Government, and would remedy at the ſame time the hardſhips of which I complain, were the Duties in ſome manner defined; and at all events, thoſe on goods intended for Calcutta, collected at the firſt Government Cuſtom-houſe at which the Oude exports apply for clearance. To this mode I believe no objection could be offered, whilſt the preſent ſyſtem is open to unanſwerable ones; the reaſon for eſtabliſhing Cuſtom-houſes at Juanpore, Benares, Ghauzipore, and Patna, is ſufficiently obvious; it was to prevent the paſſing of Goods by the Ganges, Gograh, or Goomtie, without paying the regulated Duties; but there ſeems to be no ſubſtantial reaſon for levying a Duty of five *per Cent.* at ſeparate Cuſtom-houſes; and as

the two Cuſtom-Maſters pay no attention to the Valuation of each other, the rate of Duties is no longer five *per Cent.* The Cuſtom-Maſters by this mode get a divided, and ſometimes a higher commiſſion, but Government is not benefited, and the Public greatly injured.

I truſt the great intereſt I have at ſtake, will plead my pardon for this addreſs to your Excellency, to whom I with confidence leave my caſe, truſting, if the proviſions of the Treaty are no longer in force, that ſome ſyſtem will be adopted to render unneceſſary the unpacking of Goods. The conſequent delays at the Cuſtom-houſes, and the arbitrary, heavy, and capricious Valuation of a native appraiſer, are grievances that I am perſuaded only require repreſentation to enſure redreſs from your Excellency, to whom no man ever complained in vain, that complained with juſtice. With an indelible ſenſe of paſt obligation, with great conſideration, and the higheſt reſpect,

I have the honour to be,

Lucknow,
5th Decr 1802.

My Lord, &c.
(Signed) *James Paull.*

Ordered, That the following Letter be written to Mr. Ja^{s} Paull, by the Secretary.

To Mr. James Paull.

Sir,

Lucknow.

I am directed by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter, dated the 5th of December laſt.

2. His Excellency in Council has deſired me to tranſmit to you for your information, a copy of Regulation V. of 1802, and to point out to your attention the ſeveral Clauſes of Section II. of that Regulation, which declares the rules to be obſerved in levying the Duties upon Goods imported from the Diſtricts ceded by the Vizier to the Honourable Company, and from the reſerved Territories of the Vizier into the provincies of Benares and Bahar, or into the province of Bahar direct.

3. By Clauſe III. of Section II. of the above Regulation, Piece-Goods imported from the Ceded Diſtricts, or from the reſerved Territories of the Vizier, into the province of Benares, are ſubject to a Duty of 2½ *per Cent*, to be levied on the Prices in a Book of Rates: after the Payment of this Duty ſuch Goods are to paſs freely throughout the Company's Provinces, under the Benares Rowannahs, exempt from all further Duty, Fee, or Charge whatever, and without being ſubject to any detention in paſſing a Cuſtom-houſe, excepting ſuch as may be neceſſary for enabling the Officers at the Cuſtom-houſe to aſcertain that the Goods correſpond with the Rowannahs.

4. In Clauſe IV. of Section II. it is declared, That the above Rules are to be obſerved in collecting the Duties at Patna, upon Piece-Goods imported direct into Bahar from the Ceded Diſtricts, and from the reſerved Territories of the Vizier, and that the Duties are to be levied upon the pieces in a Book of Rates.

5. It appears, therefore, that the mode in which the Duties are to be levied upon Goods imported from the Ceded Diſtricts, or from the reſerved Territories of the Vizier, has been ſufficiently defined in Regulation V. of 1802; that Regulation having been paſſed ſubſequently to the Treaty of Lucknow, November 1801, ſuperſedes the Article in the Commercial Treaty with the Vizier to which you have alluded.

6. I am further directed to refer you to Section XXV. of Regulation XI. of 1801, which preſcribe the mode of procedure to be obſerved by perſons who may deem themſelves aggrieved by any act of a Collector of Cuſtoms, or of his officers, or by act of a Collector, or of his officers, done in conformity to the Orders of the Governor General in Council, or of the Board of Trade.

I am, &c.

Council Chamber,
10th March 1803.

(Signed) *Thos Philpot*,
Sec^{y}.

20.

PAPERS

relating to

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Letter from Mr. James Paull, and Anſwer.

Ordered to be printed 16th June 1806.

21.

PAPERS

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Correſpondence with the Vizier.

Ordered to be printed 16*th June* 1806.

LIST OF PAPERS

Preſented to The Honourable the Houſe of Commons, purſuant to their Order of 11th June 1806.

Copy of the Six Encloſures in the Letter from the Governor General in Council, to the Court of Directors, dated 28th March 1805.—*Viz.*

No. 1. Letter from Col. John Collins, Reſident at Lucknow, to Marquis Welleſley, dated 29th Auguſt 1805.—Forwarding,

Tranſlation of a Letter from the Nabob Vizier to Col. Collins, dated 28th Auguſt 1804; and Copy Letter from Col. Collins to the Nabob Vizier.

2. The Governor General, Marquis Welleſley, to the Vizier, Written 7th Sept. 1804.

3. Col. Collins to Secr Edmonſtone, dated 19th Sept. 1804.

4. From the Vizier to the Governor General, received 24th Oct. 1804.

5. The Governor General to the Vizier written 19th Nov. 1804.

6. The Vizier to the Governor General, received 9th Dec, 1804.

India-Board,
June 1806.

Copy of the SIX Enclosures in the LETTER from the Governor General in Council, to the Court of Directors, dated the 28th March 1805.

No. 1.

To His Excellency the Most noble RICHARD Marquis WELLESLEY, K. P. &c. &c. &c.

(Official.—No. 2.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward for your Lordship's information, a copy and translate of a Letter which I received yesterday afternoon from his Excellency the Nabob Vizier.

2. In consequence of my acceptance of the liberal offers of the Nabob Vizier, his Excellency has promised to advance Ten Lacks of Rupees at the shortest notice, and likewise to furnish as much carriage as he can conveniently spare; the money is to be repaid in two months. In two or three days I hope to have it in my power to apprize his Excellency the Commander in Chief of the extent of the assistance which the Nabob Vizier can supply in the article of carriage.

3. Although I feel most highly gratified by the princely conduct of the Nabob Vizier in the present instance, yet I shall refrain from expressing any sentiments on the subject, since your Excellency can best appreciate the merit of a liberal act. I have therefore confined myself to a simple statement of the transaction, and shall only observe, in compliance with the wishes of the Nabob Vizier, that in coming forward on this occasion his Excellency was influenced as well by a desire to conciliate your Lordship's personal regard and esteem, as by motives of attachment to the Interests of the Honourable Company.

4. In justice to his Excellency the Nabob Vizier I deem it my duty to avow my fullest conviction that his Excellency's recent offers were altogether voluntary, and the result of his own liberal feelings.

5. I have the honour to enclose copies in English and Persian of my reply to his Excellency the Nabob Vizier.

And to be, &c.

Lucknow, 29th August 1805. (Signed) *J. Collins*, Resident at Lucknow.

Translation of a Letter from his Excellency the Nabob Vizier to Colonel JOHN COLLINS, Resident at Lucknow, dated 28th August 1804.

I HAVE just learned, that in consequence of fresh disturbances on the part of the Mahrattas General Lake intends to bring them again to order. I feel the greatest concern and regret, that a necessity should exist of obliging the English Government to take the trouble of chastising them. Although neither the General nor any one else has communicated this intention to me, still, as nothing is dearer to me than the welfare and prosperity of the Honourable Company, my friendship and attachment will not suffer me to be silent on hearing such report, and I am therefore induced to make a voluntary proffer of my services and assistance to the utmost extent of my ability, and not to wait for any hint or application on the subject. I therefore request that you will immediately state to me, without ceremony, what may be necessary in the way of carriage or money, that I may supply the same to the utmost of my power. I also beg that you will not wait for his Excellency the Most noble Marquis Wellesley's orders or approbation for the acceptance of my offer, as there is no time left for delay, and as his Excellency the Governor General had before written to me to supply the Army with carriage, &c. and Colonel Scott applied to me for assistance in money, both which I complied with to the utmost of my ability; I conceive my doing so now will not be displeasing to his Excellency, although it be clear that it be not incumbent on me to yield the assistance I at present offer, yet my friendship and sincere attachment to the Honourable Company

induces me to tender my ſervices to the utmoſt extent, and until I put my intentions in execution I ſhall feel the moſt anxious uneaſineſs. What can I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *J. Collins,*
Reſident at Lucknow.

Copy of Letter from Colonel JOHN COLLINS to his Excellency the Nabob Vizier.

I HAVE been honoured with your Highneſs's kind and gracious Letter, replete with ſentiments of friendſhip and attachment to the Honourable Company, &c.—

[Here follows a repetition of his Highneſs's own words.]

—The knowledge of which has excited in my mind the higheſt gratitude and admiration. The reports that your Highneſs has heard are true, ſince in conſequence of the diſturbances occaſioned by Jeſwunt Row Holkar his Excellency the Commander in Chief purpoſes again taking the field; but the intention of his Excellency cannot be carried into immediate effect on account of the temporary ſcarcity of Caſh, and a deficiency of carriage for the army. As your Highneſs had the generoſity and kindneſs to comply before with the application of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council through Colonel Scott, for aſſiſtance, I felt aſhamed to tax your Highneſs's liberality again on the ſame ſubject, and alſo apprehended that my preferring ſuch an application to your Highneſs might be diſpleaſing to his Excellency the Governor General. I cannot ſufficiently expreſs my gratitude and admiration at the noble manner in which your Highneſs has come forward with an offer of aſſiſtance which it was by no means incumbent on you to make, except, as your Highneſs obſerves, on the ſcore of ſincere friendſhip and attachment to the Honourable Company. As your Highneſs has deſired me to ſtate, without ceremony, what may be neceſſary for the march of the army, I beg leave to inform your Highneſs that I have been ordered within theſe few days to raiſe a Loan of Fifteen Lacks of Rupees, of which I have already had the good fortune to procure nearly Five Lacks, therefore a balance of Ten or Eleven Lacks is wanting to enable the troops to take the field. This ſum, or any part of it, with as great a ſupply of carriage-cattle as your Highneſs can afford, without perſonal inconvenience, will I am ſure highly oblige his Excellency the Governor General, while it may likewiſe prove the means of placing my official exertions in a favourable point of view, for which I ever ſhould be grateful.

A true Copy.

(Signed) *J. Collins,*
Reſident at Lucknow.

No. 2.

To the VIZIER.

Written 7th September 1804.

I HAVE received from Colonel Collins, the Reſident at your Excellency's Court, the information that your Excellency has been induced, by the ſentiments of ſincere ſolicitude which your Excellency entertains for the proſperity of the affairs of the Britiſh Government, voluntarily to offer the aid of a ſum of money, and of carriage-cattle for the uſe of the Britiſh army about to take the field for the purpoſe of reſtraining the violence of Jeſwunt Row Holkar, and Colonel Collins has tranſmitted to me a copy of the Letter which he had the honour to receive from your Excellency on that occaſion.

I have received this honourable and voluntary teſtimony of your Excellency's ſincere regard for the intereſts and proſperity of the Britiſh Government with ſentiments of peculiar ſatisfaction. Your Excellency's unſolicited offer of aſſiſtance in the promotion of the Public Service, by furniſhing a ſupply of money, and of carriage-cattle for the uſe of the army, exceed the limits of any obligation of the alliance ſubſiſting between the two States, and demands the expreſſion of my grate-

ful

ful acknowledgments. I deſire alſo to offer to your Excellency my cordial and reſpectful thanks for the ſentiments of perſonal regard which your Excellency has been pleaſed to expreſs towards me, and which your Excellency has ſtated among the motives of your liberality on this occaſion.

Your Excellency may be aſſured that I contemplate with the higheſt gratification every additional inſtance of the union and harmony ſubſiſting between your Excellency's and the Honourable Company's Government, and I am happy to acknowledge that the amicable ſolicitude which your Excellency has manifeſted both during the late war, and on the preſent occaſion, affords a diſtinguiſhed proof of your Excellency's juſt and honourable attachment to the Honourable Company, and of your cordial zeal for the intereſt and glory of the Britiſh power in India.

Your Excellency's highly laudable conduct on theſe important occaſions can never be forgotten by your friends and allies, and muſt tend to ſtrengthen and perpetuate the foundation of amity and affection to the mutual benefit of both States.

For further particulars I have the honour to refer your Excellency to the verbal repreſentation of Colonel Collins.

A true Copy.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*

Perſian Secretary to Gov^t.

No. 3.

(Copy.)

To N. B. Edmonstone, Eſq. Secretary to Government, &c. &c. &c.

Sir, Fort William.

Par. 1. I waited on the Nabob Vizier this morning according to appointment, in order to preſent the Letter of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, on the ſubject of the Vizier's voluntary offers of aſſiſtance in money and in carriage-cattle.

2. When the Nabob had peruſed the Letter addreſſed to him by his Excellency, he expreſſed extreme ſatisfaction at the flattering approbation which the Moſt noble the Governor General had beſtowed on his conduct, and declared that he had obtained the utmoſt extent of his wiſhes, ſince he had no other view than to evince the ſincerity of his friendſhip towards his Excellency, and his attachment to the intereſt of the Britiſh Government.

3. Perceiving, as I thought, that the Nabob Vizier really felt what he ſaid, I judged it a favourable moment to repreſent that the ſatisfaction which his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General had expreſſed, relative to the pecuniary aid afforded by the Vizier, was ſolely aſcribable to the apparent friendly intention which had induced it, ſince, in fact, ten Lacks of Rupees was not a ſum of any conſideration either to the Nabob Vizier or to the Britiſh Government;—that his Excellency the Governor General had indeed ſignified to me that a loan of that amount for ſo ſhort a period as two months would be no accommodation whatever to the Britiſh Government, but that if the time of re-payment had been extended to eighteen months, the money might have been uſeful for the Public Service. I was proceeding to explain the opinion which the Moſt noble the Governor General entertained of the motives which induced the pecuniary aid on the part of the Nabob Vizier, when his Excellency interrupted me by obſerving, that the period for re-payment had been fixed at two months, conformably to former uſage, adding "But ſince his Excellency the Governor General has mentioned "eighteen months, let the time of re-payment be extended to nineteen." I replied that as it might be deemed preſumptuous in me to extend the time of re-payment of the money beyond the period mentioned by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, I ſhould, with the Vizier's permiſſion, ſend him an obligation for the amount of ten Lacks of Rupees, payable in eighteen months, in exchange for the one I had lately given, which was made payable in two months. The Nabob Vizier readily agreed to this propoſal, and only requeſted of me to ſtate correctly to his Excellency the Governor General the converſation that had paſſed on the preſent occaſion.

4. I embraced the opportunity afforded me by this conference to remind the Vizier of the delay that had occurred in furniſhing the bullocks which he had

promiſed to ſupply for the uſe of the army. His Excellency aſſured me, in the moſt earneſt manner, that this delay had occaſioned him much vexation, that it was owing to no other cauſe than the diſtance to which the cattle had been ſent for the convenience of forage, but that he had accounts of their being arrived within a few Coſs of Lucknow, and I might rely on receiving them in a very ſhort period of time.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Lucknow, 19th September 1804.

(Signed) *J. Collins*, Reſident at Lucknow.

A true Copy.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*, Secy to Govt.

No. 4.

(Copy.)

From His Excellency the Nabob VIZIER received 24th Oct. 1804.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Letter under date the 7th September (recapitulate).

The favourable ſentiments and expreſſions of regard conveyed in that Letter, and the approbation which your Excellency has been pleaſed to beſtow upon my conduct, to merit which is always the chief object of my wiſhes, have commanded my moſt unbounded gratitude, and laid me under the higheſt obligations. I conſider your Excellency's obſervations that my offers of ſervice on the preſent occaſion exceed the limits of any obligation of the Alliance ſubſiſting between the two States, to have been dictated by that ſpirit of liberality and juſtice which regulates all your Excellency's words and actions. Eſteeming myſelf to be the cordial Friend and Ally of the Honourable Company, I am deeply impreſſed with a conviction that my own intereſt and welfare are inſeparably connected with and involved in the increaſing proſperity and glory of the Britiſh Government. I am therefore conſtantly anxious to promote whatever may conduce to the ſucceſs of your Excellency's Affairs, and to the augumentation of the power, the dignity, the honour, and the glory of your Excellency's Government. My higheſt wiſh and the moſt earneſt deſire of my heart is, that the relations of amity and concord ſubſiſting between the two States, may be openly and manifeſtly ſtrengthened and ſecured upon the moſt ſolid foundation. Under theſe circumſtances, although my offers of aid on the preſent occaſion may have exceeded the limits of exiſting obligations, how could I at ſuch a period remain a ſilent and inactive ſpectator, awaiting or expecting the call or inſtigation of any perſon to come forward; accordingly mindful of the friendſhip and attachment of the Britiſh Government, and of my own reputation and honour, I uſed the beſt means in my power to promote the ſucceſs and proſperity of the Honourable Company's Affairs, and I hope your Excellency will accept it as a teſtimony of the ſincerity of my ſolicitude on all occaſions, for the intereſts of the Britiſh Government, of my implicit devotion to the will and pleaſure of your Excellency, and of my conſtant zeal to promote the perſonal dignity and glory of your Excellency, and the power and ſucceſs of the Honourable Company. Conſidering me to be always anxious to receive accounts of your Excellency's health, gratify me by the frequent tranſmiſſion of friendly Letters. The further particulars for which your Excellency referred me to the verbal repreſentations of Col. Collins have accordingly been communicated by him to me. The execution of the wiſhes of your Excellency, being the firſt and moſt agreeable object of my heart, they were no ſooner ſtated to me than complied with, as your Excellency will have been informed by the Colonel's diſpatches.

A true Traſlation.

(Signed) *G. Swinton.*

Aſst Perm Secries Office.

N° 5.

(Copy.)

To the Vizier.

Written the 19th November, 1804.

I HAVE been gratified by the receipt of intelligence from Colonel Collins, that upon his application your Excellency had conſented to advance a further ſum of Ten Lacks of Rupees for the uſe of the Britiſh Army in the field, to be repaid at the expiration of ſix months.

It affords me the higheſt ſatisfaction to have occaſion to repeat the high ſenſe which I entertain of your Excellency's zeal and liberality in aiding the exigencies of the public ſervice, by this additional pecuniary advance.

In returning my cordial acknowledgments for this aſſiſtance, it is my duty to declare that my ſatisfaction upon this occaſion is principally derived from the teſtimony thus afforded of your Excellency's entire confidence in the faith and equity of the Britiſh Government, and of your Excellency's juſt conception of the ſpirit of that alliance which inſeparably blends the intereſts and proſperity of your Excellency's Government with thoſe of the Honourable Company.

I ſhall have great pleaſure in communicating to my Sovereign, His Majeſty the King of Great Britain, as well as to the Honourable the Eaſt India Company, the inſtances lately afforded by your Excellency of your ſincere and cordial attachment to the intereſts of the Britiſh Government in India.

I have directed Colonel Collins to accompany the delivery of this Letter, with the verbal expreſſion of my cordial thanks and acknowledgements.

A true Copy.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*

Sec^y to Gov^t.

N° 6.

(Copy.)

From his Excellency the Nabob VIZIER.

Received 9th Decr 1804.

ON the 25th Shalaun, 1219 Hijree, 29th Novr 1804, Col. Collins preſented to me your Excellency's gracious Letter, every line, every word of which was replete with the pureſt friendſhip and regard.

(Recapitulate Letter written 19th November.)

I have derived the greateſt pleaſure and ſatisfaction from the auſpicious receipt and peruſal of your Excellency's Letter. On learning that your Excellency entertained ſo high a ſenſe of my diſpoſition to promote your ſatisfaction, and of my approved attachment to the intereſts of the Britiſh Government (the manifeſtation of which had ever conſtituted a chief object of my deſire) my heart expanded like the roſe, and my happineſs was perfect. Impreſſed with the deepeſt ſenſe of gratitude, and of the obligation due to your Excellency's kindneſs, I rendered abundant thanks to the Almighty. May His Moſt Glorious Majeſty long preſerve your Excellency, poſſeſſed of this exalted worth, rendering ſervice to mankind.

Your Excellency, in your goodneſs and generoſity, writes that you will communicate to your Sovereign, His Majeſty the King of Great Britain, as well as to the Honourable the Eaſt India Company, the inſtances which I have afforded of my ſincere and cordial attachment to the intereſts of the Britiſh Government in India.

Senſible of the honour which your Excellency propoſes to confer on me, I want language to expreſs, in their juſt emphaſis, my thanks and acknowledgments for your Excellency's diſtinguiſhed favour.

The powers of the pen and tongue are equally incapable of expreſſing to your Excellency the ſentiments of profound gratitude which I feel for the favour that has eſtabliſhed my reputation, and proclaimed my friendſhip and attachment to the Britiſh government.

May Heaven ever bleſs your Lordſhip with every attendant good, and protect you from all evil.

For further particulars your Excellency has been pleaſed to refer me to the verbal communication of Colonel Collins. But your Excellency's Letter was no wiſe deficient in the expreſſion of affectionate regard. In the exceſs of my joy, I could not give utterance to my acknowledgments for your Excellency's gracious Letter perſonally to Colonel Collins. I have therefore contented myſelf with writing this Letter, which will be honoured with your Excellency's peruſal.

Believing me to be ſubſervient to your Lordſhip's will, and anxious to poſſeſs your favourable regard, let your Excellency always honour me with Letters denoting your welfare.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) *J. Monckton.*

Deputy Perſ. Secy to Govt.

21.

PAPERS

Relating to

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Correspondence with the Vizier.

Ordered to be printed 16*th June* 1806.

22.

PAPER

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Applications of the Vizier for Repayment of Loans.

Ordered to be printed 19th June 1806.

Preſented purſuant to an Order of the 13th June 1806.

India-Board,
19th June 1806.

Copies of all APPLICATIONS made by the VIZIER to the Reſident at his Court, or RE-PAYMENT of LOANS made without Intereſt to Marquis WELLESLEY, from September to December 1805; the Communications made to the Marquis CORNWALLIS in conſequence; and the Anſwers returned to the VIZIER to his Applications for Payment.

Extract Letter from the Reſident at Lucknow, to the Secretary to the Governor General in Council.

Dated 15th September 1805.

I AM concerned to inform you, that the Nabob Vizier has called on me for the payment of the Five Lacks of Rupees that I borrowed from his Excellency on the 10th March 1805, and which became due on the 10th inſtant. My inability to pay this money, there being at preſent no more than One Thouſand Rupees in the Lucknow Treaſury, neceſſarily obliged me to apologize to his Excellency, who has conſented to poſtpone his demand for a month or two.

22.

PAPER

Relating to

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Applications of the VIZIER for Repayment of Loans,

Ordered to be printed 19th June 1806.

23.

PAPERS

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Dowlut Row Scindia, *and* Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.

Ordered to be printed 19*th June* 1806.

LIST OF PAPERS Presented to the Honourable House of Commons, in pursuance of their 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 11th, 12th, and 17th Orders of 24th March 1806.

(A.)

No. 1. *Copy of a Letter from the Governor General in Council to the Secret Committee; dated 31st May 1805, (with its Enclosures)* - - page 5.

No. 2. Copy of a Letter from Dowlut Row Scindia to the Governor General; dated 18th Oct[r] 1804 - - - - - - - - - - p. 43

3. Copy of the Governor General's Reply to Dowlut Row Scindia's Letter of the 18th October 1804; dated 4th April 1805 - - - - p. 48

4. Copy of a Dispatch from Col[l] Close, with an Enclosure; dated 15th March 1805 - - - - - - - - - - - p. 58

5. Instructions to Mr. Jenkins, Acting Resident with Dowlut Row Scindia; dated 2d April 1805 - - - - - - - - - - p. 62

6. Instructions to the Commander in Chief; dated 4th April 1805 - - p. 69

7. Notes to the Commander in Chief; dated 29th March 1805 - - p. 70

8. Instructions to Col[l] Close, with an Enclosure; dated 5th April 1805 - p. 72

9. Instructions to Colonels Wallace and Halliburton; dated 5th April 1805 p. 73

10. Letter to Mr. Duncan, Governor of Bombay; dated 5th April 1805 - p. 74

11. Instructions to Lord W[m] Bentick; dated 5th April 1805 - - - p. 76

12. Instructions to Sir J. Cradock; dated 5th April 1805 - - - - *ibid.*

13. Instructions to Residents at Poona and Hydrabad; dated 5th April 1805 p. 77

14. Instructions to Sir W[m] Clark, Envoy at Goa; dated 5th April 1805 - p. 78

15. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Jenkins; dated 23d March 1805 - - p. 79

16. Copy of Instructions to the Commander in Chief; dated 7th April 1805 p. 81

17. Copy of Dispatch from Col[l] Close, with an Enclosure; dated 23d March 1805 p. 82

18. Copy of Instructions to the Commander in Chief; dated 10th April 1805 p. 86

19. Copy of the proposed Treaty with Dowlut Row Scindia - - - - p. 88

20. Copy of Supplemental Instructions to the Commander in Chief; dated 12th April 1805 - - - - - - - - - - - p. 91

21. Copy of Dispatch from Mr. Jenkins; dated 3d April 1805 - - - *ibid.*

22. Translation of a Letter from Dowlut Row Scindia to the Governor General; received 19th April 1805 - - - - - - - - p. 94

23. Copy of Instructions to Mr. Jenkins; dated 20th April 1805 - - p. 95

24. Translation of a Letter from the Governor General to Scindia; dated 22d April 1805 - - - - - - - - - - - p. 97

25. Copy of Dispatch from Mr. Jenkins; dated 5th April 1805 - - - p. 99

26. Copy of Dispatch from Mr. Jenkins; dated 9th April 1805 - - - p. 101

27. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Mercer, Agent to the Governor General, at Head Quarters; dated 8th March 1805 - - - - - - - p. 103

28. Instructions to Mr. Mercer; dated 19th March 1805 - - - - p. 104

29. Copy of Letter from Mr. Mercer, with an Enclosure; dated 1st April 1805 p. 105

30. Copy of Letter from Mr. Mercer; dated 4th April 1805 - - - p. 108

31. Copy of Letter from Mr. Mercer; dated 7th April 1805 - - - p. 109

32. Copy of Letter from Mr. Mercer, with an Enclosure; dated 20th April 1805 p. 110

33. Copy of Letter from Commander in Chief, enclosing the Bhurtpore Treaty; dated 19th April 1805 - - - - - - - - - - p. 114

34. Translations of Letters from Sergee Row Ghautka, and of his Excellency's Reply of the same date; received 11th April 1805 - - - - - p. 116

35. Translations of intercepted Letters from an Agent dispatched by Dowlut Row Scindia to Jeswunt Rao Holkar - - - - - - - - p. 117

36. Copy of Dispatch from Mr. Jenkins; dated 14th April 1805 - - - p. 119

37. Copy of Letter from Mr. Jenkins to Lord Lake; dated 17th April 1805 p. 121

38. Copy of Instructions to Mr. Jenkins from the Commander in Chief; dated 16th April 1805 - - - - - - - - - - - p. 123

39. D° of - D° - D° - D° - dated 18th April 1805 p. 124

40. D° of - D° - D° - D° - dated 19th April 1805 p. 125

41. D° of - D° - D° - D° - dated 20th April 1805 p. 126

42. D° of - D° - D° - D° - dated 21st April 1805 p. 127

43. Copy of Dispatch from Mr. Jenkins, with an Enclosure; dated 19th April 1805 - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 128

44. Copy of Instructions from Commander in Chief to Mr. Jenkins; dated 23d April 1805 - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 131

45. Copy of Letter from Secretary to Government in the Secret Department, to Governor General's Agent at Head Quarters; dated 4th May 1805 - *ibid.*

46. Translation of Letter from Scindia to Lord Lake; received 24th April 1805 p. 133

47. Copy of Memorial from the Acting Resident at the Court of Dowlut Row Scindia; dated 27th April 1805 - - - - - - - p. 134

No. 48. Copy of Letter from Lord Lake to Scindia; dated 29th April 1805 - p. 135
49. Copy of Commander in Chief's Inſtructions to Mr. Jenkins; dated 29th April 1805 - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 137
50. Copy of Letter from Chief Secretary at Fort Saint George to Acting Reſident in Myſore; dated 6th May 1805 - - - - - - - - - *ibid.*
51. Copy of Letter from Acting Reſident in Myſore, to the Chief Secretary at Fort Saint George; dated 10th May 1805 - - - - - - - p. 138
52. Copy of Inſtructions to Commander in Chief; dated 17th May 1805 - p. 140
53. D° of - D° to Fort St. George; dated 17th May 1805 - - p. 142
54. D° of - D° to Bombay; dated 17th May 1805 - - - - p. 144
55. D° of - D° to Col[l] Cloſe; dated 17th May 1805 - - - p. 145
56. Tranſlation of Letter from Lord Lake to Scindia; dated 12th May 1805 p. 146
57. Copy of Letter from Acting Reſident with Scindia, to Secretary Edmonſtone; dated 9th May 1805 - - - - - - - - - - *ibid.*
58. D° - - D° - - D° - D° dated 11th May 1805 p. 147
With one of the ſame date to Lord Lake - - - - - - - p. 148

(B.)

No. 2. *Copy of a Letter from the Governor General in Council, dated 2d June 1805, to the Secret Committee, relative to the Moghul (with its Enclоſures)* p. 149

No. 2. Notes of Inſtructions to the Reſident at Delhi, Colonel D. Ochterlony; dated 16th Nov[r] 1804 - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 151
3. Letter from the Reſident at Delhi, to N. B. Edmonſtone, Eſq. Secretary of Government,; dated 30th Nov[r] 1804, encloſing, - - - - - - p. 154
1. Statement of the Revenues of Pergunnahs, &c. &c. annexed to the Soubah of Shah Jehan Abad - - - - - - - - - - p. 156
2. Statement of the Revenues of Pergunnahs, &c. &c. under Perron, in the Dooab, excluſive of thoſe mentioned in the Schedule of Shah Jehan Abad - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 158
3. Pergunnahs under Lieut[t] Col[l] Ochterlony, on the Weſtern Side of the Jumna - - - - - - - - - - - - *ibid.*
4. Extract of a Letter from the Reſident at Delhi, to his Excellency the Governor General; dated 8th Dec[r] 1804 - - - - - - - - - p. 160
5. Extract of a Letter from d° to d° dated 9th February 1805 - - - p. 161
6. Letter from the Reſident at Delhi, to Lord Lake, dated 16th March 1805, encloſing - - - - - - - - - - - - - *ibid.*
Statement reſpecting the Expences of certain Forts, and ſuggeſting the Propriety of demoliſhing them - - - - - - - - - p. 162
7. Extract of a Letter from the Reſident at Delhi, to the Governor General; dated 23d March 1804, with a Schedule of Lands annexed - - *ibid.*
8. Inſtructions from the Governor General, to Col[l] Ochterlony, Reſident at Delhi; dated 23d May 1805 - - - - - - - - - - - p. 163

(C.)

No. 3. *Extract of Letter from the Governor General in Council, to the Secret Committee, dated 7th June 1805, relative to Gualior and Gohud, Paras. 1 and 3, both incluſive, with the Encloſures, contained in LIST No. 1, referred to in that Letter* - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 167

N.B. The LIST is prefixed to the ſaid Encloſures.

(D.)

No. 4. *Copy of a Letter from the Governor General in Council, with its Encloſure, to the Secret Committee, under date 16th June 1805, viz.* - - - p. 223.

Extract Letter from Capt[n] J. Sydenham, Acting Reſident at Poona; dated 27th May 1805 - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 224

(E.)

No. 5. *Copy of a Letter from the Governor General in Council, to the Secret Committee, dated 30th July 1805, with the following Encloſures, viz.* - - p. 227

1. Inſtructions from Governor General in Council, to Lord Lake, under date 25th June 1805 - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 236
2. Inſtructions from the Governor General in Council, to Lord Lake, under date 25th July 1805 - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 242
3. Lord Welleſley's Letter to Dowlut Rao Scindia, dated 25th July 1805 - p. 244

* 4. The Chief Secretary, Mr. Lumſden's, Letter to Mr. Francis Warden, Secretary at Bombay, dated 24th July 1805, has not been received at the India Houſe.

5. Military Secretary to the Governor General; Major Armſtrong's Report; dated Fort William, 25th July 1805 - - - - - - - - - p. 245

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(F.)

No. 7. *Copy of a Letter from Lord Lake to Marquis Cornwallis, with Enclosures, dated 12th September 1805, relative to the irregular Troops, and the reductions effected under Lord Wellesley's Orders* - - - - - - p. 249

Copy of the Commander in Chief's Regulation regarding irregular Horse now in the Pay of Government; dated Head Quarters, 4th Sept[r] 1805 - - - p. 251

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(G.)

No. 11. *Copy of separate Letters from Lord Wellesley, the Governor General, to the Court of Directors, dated Fort William; 14th March 1804 and 25th March 1805, relative to Lord Wellesley's intended departure from India* - p. 253

(H.)

No. 12. *Extract of separate Letter from the Governor General in Council in the Military Department, to the Court of Directors; dated 25th July 1805, (in answer to the Court's Orders of the 11th February 1801, Paragraphs 115 to 119, both inclusive) together with the Estimate of the late acquisitions from Conquest and Subsidy, transmitted in that Letter* - - - - - - - - - p. 256

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(I.)

No. 17. *Copy of a Letter from the Governor General in Council, to the Secret Committee, dated 15th June 1804, with its Enclosures, relative to the War with Holkar* p. 263

No. 2. Governor General's Instructions to the Commander in Chief; dated the 27th January 1804 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 279

3. Copy of intercepted Correspondence, affording proofs of Holkar's endeavours to excite the Allies and Subjects of the British Government to revolt - - - p. 283

4. Copy of a Dispatch from the Commander in Chief to Lord Wellesley; dated 19th March 1804, enclosing details of his Excellency's communications with Holkar's Vakeels - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 287

5. Translation of a Letter from Holkar to General Wellesley, (without date) apparently written at the commencement of Feb[y] 1804 - - - - - p. 292

6. Lord Lake to Marquis Wellesley; dated 4th April 1804, with Papers of Correspondence with Holkar - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 293

7. Copy of a Treaty between Jeswunt Rao Holkar and Dowlut Rao Scindia - p. 296

8. Lieut[t] Col[l] Malcolm to the Governor General; dated 3d March 1804 - p. 298

9. Extracts from two Letters from Lieut[t] Col[l] Malcolm, to Governor General; dated 16th and 19th March 1804, with a Paper therein referred to - - p. 299

10. Copies of Instructions to the Commander in Chief, to Major General Wellesley, and to Major Malcolm; dated 16th April 1804 - - - - - p. 302

11. Major General Wellesley to the Commander in Chief; dated 23d April 1804 p. 304

12. Instructions from Major General Wellesley to Colonel Murray; dated 7th May 1804 - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 306

13. Copy Letter from Jeswunt Rao Holkar, to the Commander in Chief, received the 8th of May, with General Lake's Answer; dated 9th May 1804 - - p. 308

14. Copy Dispatch from the Commander in Chief; dated 18th May 1804, with Letter from General Don; dated 17th May, stating the Capture of Rumpoora, accompanied by Return of Killed and Wounded on that occasion - - - p. 309

15. Copy Notes of Instructions from Marquis Wellesley to Commander in Chief, Major General Wellesley, and the Governor of Fort-Saint-George and Bombay; dated 25th May 1804 - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 312

16. Copy Dispatch from Lieut[t] Colonel Fawcett, commanding a Detachment in Bundlecund; dated 22d May 1804, enclosing his Letter to Head Quarters, dated same day - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 315

India-Board,
19th June 1806.

No. 1.

Copy of a LETTER from the GOVERNOR GENERAL in Council, to the SECRET COMMITTEE; dated 31ſt May 1805:—With its Encloſures.

To the Honourable the SECRET COMMITTEE of the Honourable the COURT of DIRECTORS.

Honble Sirs,

1. THE Governor General in Council's Diſpatch to your Honourable Committee of the 24th March contained a detailed narrative of the tranſactions and occurrences at the Court of Dowlut Row Scindia, up to the 7th of that month, the date of our lateſt advices from that Court.

2. The Governor General in Council has now the honour to communicate to your Honourable Committee a ſtatement of tranſactions at that Court in continuation, and of the proceedings of the Government with reference to Dowlut Row Scindia.

3. At the date above-mentioned Dowlut Row Sindia was encamped in a poſition about 24 miles north-weſt of Seronge, where he was detained by the nuptials of the heir apparent, the ſon of the late Mahajee Scindia's daughter; on the 14th of March Dowlut Row Scindia had reſumed his march in the direction of Narwar; on the 12th of that month the acting Reſident received a copy of the Governor General's inſtructions to Colonel Cloſe, of the 23d February, to which the 635th paragraph of our Diſpatch of the 24th of March refers, and of which a copy was annexed to that Diſpatch. The acting Reſident at the ſame time received the Governor General's Letter to Dowlut Row Scindia, to which the 633d paragraph of that Diſpatch refers, and of which a copy was alſo tranſmitted to your Honourable Committee.

4. In conformity to the ſpirit of thoſe inſtructions, the acting Reſident very properly reſumed the exerciſe of his miniſterial functions which he had ſuſpended in conſequence of the act of violence committed againſt the Reſidency on the 25th of January, and immediately proceeded to deliver the Governor General's Letter to Dowlut Row Scindia, who received it in preſence of his aſſembled Court. The acting Reſident then proceeded to viſit the Miniſter, Sirjee Row Ghautka, and the heir apparent, and was received by all with the reſpect and attention due to his official ſtation.

5. Previouſly to a communication of the ſubſtance of the inſtructions, which on receipt of the preceding information the Governor General in Council tranſmitted to the acting Reſident, the Governor General in Council deems it neceſſary to advert to a Letter addreſſed to the Governor General, under the ſeal of Dowlut Row Scindia, containing a variety of moſt extraordinary and unfounded allegations, tending to implicate the juſtice and good faith of the Britiſh Government in its conduct towards that Chieftain; and alſo to a Diſpatch from Colonel Cloſe, containing that officer's report of a communication which he received from Dowlut Row Scindia's Vackeel at the Court of Nagpore, correſponding in ſome material points with the tenor of Dowlut Row Scindia's Letter. In that letter Dowlut Row Scindia not only renewed his claim to the Fort and Diſtrict of Gwalior and Gohud, which had been formally and ſolemnly abandoned (as is noticed in the 258th paragraph of our Diſpatch to your Honourable Committee of the 24th March 1805), but, on the ground of the unavoidable alienation of that Fort and Territory from Dowlut Row Scindia's poſſeſſions, by the operation of the 9th article of the Treaty of Peace, founded a complaint of a violation of that Treaty on the part of the Britiſh Government. The other complaints ſtated in Dowlut Row Scindia's Letter againſt the Britiſh Government are ſubſtantially theſe, That the Britiſh Government had neglected to afford to Dowlut Row Scindia pecuniary ſupplies for the equipment and ſupport of his armies

to be employed in co-operating with the British forces in the profecution of hoſtilities againſt Jeſwunt Row Holkar; and Dowlut Row Scindia actually endeavoured to juſtify the conduct of Bappoojee Scindia and Suddaſheo Row, (the officers who commanded that portion of Dowlut Row Scindia's army which was deſtined to co-operate againſt Holkar, and whoſe defection to the enemy was ſtated in our Diſpatch to your Honourable Committee of the 24th of March) by aſſerting that Colonel Monſon and the Commander in Chief had refuſed to ſupply funds for the payment of the troops under the command of thoſe officers. That the name of the Rajah of Jodepore was improperly inſerted in the liſt of Tributaries declared independent of Dowlut Row Scindia's Government, by the 9th article of the Treaty of Peace;—that the Britiſh Government had not afforded protection to his dominions againſt the incurſions of the enemy's troops;—that the penſions payable to certain officers of Scindia's Government, by the terms of the Treaty of Peace, had not been regularly paid; and that certain jaggeers, which were to be reſtored under that Treaty, ſtill continued in the hands of Britiſh officers;—that the diſtricts of Dholepore, Baree, and Rajah Kerrah, which by the terms of the Treaty of Peace were to revert to Dowlut Row Scindia, had not been reſtored, and the Revenue of them had not been paid. That Dowlut Row Scindia, being prohibited by Treaty from ſtationing troops in the diſtricts in the vicinity of Ahmednagur, reſtored to him by Treaty, the officers of the Britiſh Government had neglected to afford protection to thoſe diſtricts from internal diſorder, and from predatory incurſions; and that the Revenue collected from thoſe diſtricts by Britiſh officers, from the date of the Treaty of Peace until their reſtitution, had not been diſcharged by the Britiſh Government.

6. This Letter was dated the 18th of October, at which time Scindia had not croſſed the Nerbuddah on his route to Sangur. It was forwarded by two meſſengers on foot to a perſon reſiding at Benares, who during many years has held the nominal appointment of Vakeel, originally on the part of the late Mahajee Scindia, and ſubſequently in that of Dowlut Row Scindia; and that Vakeel received directions to proceed with the Letter to Calcutta, for the purpoſe of delivering it in perſon. The Vakeel did not report his arrival at Calcutta until the 18th of February, four months after the date of the Letter. Although there is conſiderable reaſon to doubt Dowlut Row Scindia's knowledge of the contents of that extraordinary Letter, it muſt have been prepared under the authority of the chief Executive Officer of his Government, and the object of its preparation appears to have been to provide ſome pretext on which to found proceedings of a nature utterly inconſiſtent with the obligations of Treaty, which (as is now aſcertained) Dowlut Row Scindia, under the influence of pernicious counſels, had reſolved to adopt antecedently to the date of his Letter. This ſuppoſition is confirmed by the dilatory mode adopted by Scindia's Miniſters for the tranſmiſſion of the Letter, and by their omitting to ſtate to the Reſident, even at the moment when he imputed to Dowlut Row Scindia's Government a violation of his engagements, any one of the articles of complaints which were thus circuitouſly tranſmitted to the Britiſh Government, without any attempt to communicate through the ordinary and regular channel of the Britiſh Reſident, actually at that time in the camp of Scindia. It muſt have been evident *to Dowlut Row Scindia and his Miniſters, that the Britiſh Government would readily take into conſideration, and would be diſpoſed to adjuſt on principles of equity and juſtice, whatever claims might be preferred on the part of Dowlut Row Scindia,* excepting ſuch as were obviouſly extravagant and unjuſt; the ſpeedy communication of theſe complaints, therefore, to the Britiſh Government, would have produced an adjuſtment of every depending queſtion at a period of time earlier than was conſiſtent with the inſidious views of the Court. Your Honourable Committee, however, will obſerve from the narrative of the conferences and negotiations between the Court of Dowlut Row Scindia and the Britiſh Reſident, contained in our Diſpatch of the 24th of March, that the complaints and allegations ſtated in that Chieftain's Letter were never preferred to the Britiſh Reſident at his Court. A copy of Dowlut Row Scindia's Letter is annexed to this Diſpatch. Notwithſtanding the manifeſt object and intention of this Letter, the Governor General deemed it neceſſary to meet theſe unfounded complaints and unjuſtifiable allegations, not only by demonſtrating their injuſtice, but by ſtating in detail Dowlut Row Sindia's numerous violations both of the Treaty of Peace and of Defenſive Alliance.

The Governor General ſpecially adverted to the dilatory and circuitous mode adopted for the tranſmiſſion of Dowlut Row Scindia's Letter, obſerving that it was a ſubject of ſurprize and concern that his Highneſs ſhould not have adopted the moſt expeditious mode of conveying to the Governor General a Letter involving

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ſuch important conſiderations; that the mode of conveyance which his Highneſs had adopted appeared to be inconſiſtent with a deſire of receiving the Governor General's early reply to the ſeveral points ſtated in that Letter; and that a conſcious ſenſe of the juſtice and equity of the ſtatements and demands contained in his Highneſs's Letter would probably have been manifeſted by a more direct and expeditious communication of his Highneſs's ſentiments.

With reference to the revival of Dowlut Row Scindia's claim to the Fort and Territory of Gwalior and Gohud, the Governor General obſerved that his Highneſs had ſtated that claim not only without any reference to the repeated diſcuſſions of that queſtion between his Highneſs and his Miniſters and Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, but after that queſtion had been completely and finally adjuſted by a formal act of his Highneſs's Government, and by his own perſonal acceptation in public Durbar of the liſt of Treaties, confirmed by the Ninth Article of the Treaty of Peace. The Governor General reminded his Highneſs that at a conference holden on the 20th May 1804 between his Highneſs's chief Miniſter, the late Bappoo Wittal, and other principal Officers of his Government, and the Britiſh Reſident Mr. Webbe, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, Bappoo Wittal declared in the moſt ſolemn manner, on the part of Dowlut Row Scindia, that the claim to Gohud and Gwalior had been entirely abandoned, and that the Britiſh Reſident having expreſſed a deſire to be enabled to report to the Governor General the final adjuſtment of that queſtion, Bappoo Wittal had authorized the Reſident in the moſt unequivocal manner, to aſſure the Governor General that the claim had been completely relinquiſhed by Dowlut Row Scindia, and that Bappoo Wittal having reported to his Highneſs that declaration, Dowlut Row Scindia had not only verbally aſſented to it, but had ratified it in the moſt public, formal, and ſolemn manner, by receiving from the hands of the Britiſh Reſident, in his public Durbar, the liſt of Treaties confirmed by the operation of the 9th Article of the Treaty of Peace.

The Governor General proceeded to obſerve, that under ſuch circumſtances it became the duty of the Governor General to require that his Highneſs ſhould diſtinctly confirm, by a written inſtrument, the declaration made to the Britiſh Reſident in his Highneſs's name, relative to his claim to the poſſeſſion of Gohud and Gwalior, and that Dowlut Row Scindia ſhould diſtinctly declare that his Highneſs conſidered his acceptance of the liſt of engagements delivered into his hands by the Britiſh Reſident on the 20th May 1804, to conſtitute a formal recognition of thoſe engagements; and the Governor General further requeſted, that his Highneſs's reply to that requiſition might be immediately communicated to his Excellency Lord Lake, at the Head Quarters of the Britiſh army in Hindoſtan; and that his Highneſs would declare, under a written inſtrument tranſmitted to Lord Lake, whether his Highneſs ſtill propoſed to diſpute the validity of any of the Treaties which he had already ſolemnly recognized, and particularly whether he propoſed to diſpute the validity of the Treaty between the Britiſh Government and the Ranah of Gohud.

The Governor General further declared, that after the ample diſcuſſions upon the ſubjects of Gwalior and Gohud between Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm and his Highneſs's miniſters, and after his Highneſs's ſolemn and public renunciation of his claim to thoſe diſtricts, confirmed by his formal and public acknowledgment of the validity of the Treaty ſubſiſting between the Company and the Ranah of Gohud, the Governor General could not conſent to receive from his Highneſs any application on the ſubject of thoſe diſtricts, reſting on the ground of his alleged right to the poſſeſſion of them.

The Governor General, however, deemed it proper to ſtate in detail all the circumſtances of the queſtion reſpecting Gohud and Gwalior, and to demonſtrate the fallacy of the ſtatement upon that ſubject contained in his Highneſs's Letter.

The Governor General entered into a refutation of Dowlut Row Scindia's extraordinary complaint of a diſregard of the obligations of Treaty on the part of the Britiſh Government, by neglecting to afford pecuniary aid to his Highneſs for the ſupport of his troops to be employed in concert with thoſe of the Britiſh Government againſt the common enemy. The Governor General reminded Dowlut Row Scindia of the obligations of the Treaty of Defenſive Alliance, by which his Highneſs was pledged to employ his utmoſt exertions, in conjunction with the Britiſh Power, in the proſecution of joint war. The Governor General obſerved, that by the terms of that engagement the Britiſh Government was entitled to expect from his Highneſs that degree of aſſiſtance in the proſecution of the war which the ſtate of his Government might enable him to afford, but that the grant of pecuniary aid to his

Highneſs was entirely optional on the part of the Britiſh Government. The Governor General further obſerved, that it was unneceſſary to examine whether his Highneſs was really prevented by the embarraſſed condition of his affairs from affording any aid in the proſecution of the war againſt Holkar; that if the reſources of his Highneſs's Government were exhauſted to ſuch a degree as to be inadequate to the ſupply of the ordinary expences of the State, it was not reaſonable to expect that the Britiſh Government ſhould provide from its own funds for ſo enormous a deficiency in his Highneſs's reſources, or in other words, that the charges of the troops in his Highneſs's ſervice, to be employed in the proſecution of the war, ſhould be borne by the Company; and that his Highneſs poſſeſſed no right, founded either upon the ſtipulation of any Treaty, or upon any principle of juſtice, to warrant an expectation that the Britiſh Government ſhould replace, at its own expence, all the loſs which his Highneſs had ſuſtained in the war which he had waged againſt the Britiſh Power. The Governor General then ſtated the ſubſtance of the diſcuſſions which had taken place between his Highneſs and his miniſters, and the Britiſh Reſident, on the ſubject of affording to his Highneſs pecuniary aid, for the purpoſe of demonſtrating both the extravagance of his Highneſs's expectation with regard to the extent of pecuniary aid to be afforded by the Britiſh Government, and the liberal diſpoſition manifeſted by the Britiſh Government to relieve the immediate exigencies of his Highneſs's Government.

With reference to Dowlut Row Scindia's aſſertion That the defection of his officers was occaſioned by the refuſal of the Commander in Chief and Colonel Monſon to ſupply them with funds for the payment of their troops, it is proper to ſtate in this place, that advances of money were actually made to thoſe officers by Colonel Monſon and the Commander in Chief to the extent of 1,25,000 Rupees. This fact did not occur to the recollection of the Governor General when preparing the reply to Dowlut Row Scindia's Letter. The circumſtances of it are detailed in a Letter from the Governor General's political Agent at the Head Quarters of the Britiſh army to the acting Reſident with Dowlut Row Scindia, under date the 19th of April, a copy of which forms the incloſure of this Diſpatch marked ( ) of his Highneſs's Government.

In reply to Dowlut Row Scindia's complaint, That the name of the Rajah of Jodepore was improperly inſerted in the liſt of Tributaries deemed independent of his Highneſs's Government by the 9th article of the Treaty of Peace, the Governor General ſtated that the name of the Rajah of Jodepore was inſerted in the liſt of Tributaries, becauſe, previouſly to the termination of the War, an engagement had been concluded with that Chieftain by his Excellency the Commander in Chief; and by the 9th article of the Treaty of Peace all engagements concluded by the Britiſh Government with Rajahs, and others feudatories of his Highneſs, were acknowledged and confirmed. That the Rajah of Jodepore, however, having ſubſequently refuſed to receive that engagement ratified by the Britiſh Government the alliance became diſſolved. The Governor General further ſtated that this circumſtance had been communicated to the late Mr. Webbe, but that by ſome error, or by the miſcarriage of the Letter to Mr. Webbe, the name of the Rajah of Jodepore had not been expunged from the liſt of Tributaries. That the Britiſh Government had no intention to interfere in any manner between his Highneſs and the Rajah of Jodepore, and that the name of the Rajah of Jodepore might therefore be expunged from the liſt of Tributaries.

In anſwer to the complaint That the Britiſh Government had not afforded protection to Dowlut Row Scindia's Dominions againſt incurſions and ravages of the enemy's troops; according to the ſtipulations of the Treaty of Defenſive Alliance, which expreſsly provided for the protection of his Highneſs's dominions, the Governor General admitted that the Treaty of Defenſive Alliance contained the ſtipulation to which his Highneſs referred, obſerving however, at the ſame time, that the ſtipulation in queſtion was reciprocal; that the permanent ſecurity and tranquillity of both States was the baſis and object of the alliance; that when the ſecurity and tranquillity of either State was menaced by the violence and aggreſſion of an external enemy, it became the duty of both to combine their efforts for the deſtruction of the enemy; and that each State would have fulfilled the obligation of the Defenſive Alliance, in the degree in which its exertions ſhould have contributed to that end. That in the proſecution of War it muſt be expected that the enemy would occaſionally gain opportunities of ravaging the Territories of the allied States. That the obligations of the Defenſive Alliance being reciprocal, the Britiſh Government might with equal juſtice aſcribe to his Highneſs a violation of the Treaty of Defenſive Alliance, becauſe his Highneſs afforded no protection to the Britiſh territories againſt

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the incurſions of the enemy. That an appeal to the evidence of facts, however, would manifeſt the degree in which either State had fulfilled the obligations of the Defenſive Alliance. That by the valour, activity, and ſkill of the Britiſh armies, Jeſwunt Row Holkar had been deprived of nearly all his territorial poſſeſſions, a part of which, including the capital city of Indore, had actually been delivered over to his Highneſs's officers. That the whole of Jeſwunt Row Holkar's force had been repeatedly defeated, and nearly deſtroyed, with the loſs of all his artillery, and that he had been deprived of every reſource but that which he derived from the feeble and precarious aid of the Rajah of Bhurtpore. That his Highneſs according to the proviſions of Treaty had not contributed in any degree to theſe victories. That on the contrary the conduct of his Highneſs and of his officers had aided the cauſe of the enemy againſt the power by which thoſe victories had been atchieved, and with which his Highneſs was pledged to co-operate. That the Britiſh Government, however, has adopted every practicable meaſure for the protection of his Highneſs's territory, and that his capital of Augein had actually been protected from plunder by the advance of the Britiſh troops at his Highneſs's deſire, under the command of Colonel Murray. That if his Highneſs's officers at Augein had joined Colonel Murray with their troops, and had employed their exertions in ſupplying the equipments of the Britiſh force, it might have been practicable to have prevented the ravages of which his Highneſs complained. But that far from obtaining any aid from his Highneſs's officers, Colonel Murray had experienced every ſpecies of counteraction.

In reply to the complaint ſtated in Dowlut Row Sindiah's Letter, That the penſions payable to certain officers of his Highneſs's Government by the tenor of the Treaty of Peace, had not been regularly paid, the Governor General demonſtrated, by a detailed ſtatement of indiſputable facts, that not only no heſitation had been manifeſted on the part of the Britiſh Government in the payment of the penſions, but that every inſtalment of thoſe penſions had actually been diſcharged in advance, and that at the date of his Highneſs's Letter (nearly the 18th October 1804) no part of them was due.

With regard to Dowlut Row Scindia's further complaint, That certain jaggeers, which were to be reſtored under the Treaty of Peace, ſtill continued in the hands of the Britiſh officers, the Governor General obſerved, that, on application to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, the civil officers of the Britiſh Government, within whoſe juriſdiction thoſe Jagheers were ſituated, would be veſted with authority to ſurrender them, either to the grantees, or to ſuch perſons as ſhould produce the Sunnuds which were granted to the ſeveral Jaggeerdars by Lieut. Colonel Malcolm, together with a ſufficient authority for receiving charge of the Jaggeer, on the part of the proprietors, but that the Governor General had not heard that any application had been made to the Britiſh officers on the part of thoſe Jaggeerdars, adding, that the Jaggeerdars would of courſe be entitled to receive from the Britiſh Government whatever had been received by that Government from the Jaggeer lands ſince the date of the Treaty of Peace.

It is proper, however, to ſtate in this place, that the Governor General in Council was ſubſequently informed by a Letter from the Governor General's agent, ſtationed with his Excellency the Commander in Chief, under date the 16th of April, (which is referred to in the paragraph of this Diſpatch, and which forms encloſure I. I.) that Orders to the civil officers, in whoſe juriſdiction the Jaggeers were reſpectively ſituated, for the releaſe of the Jaggeers, were iſſued by the Commander in Chief, immediately on the Sunnuds granted for that purpoſe, by Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, being preſented by the agents of the Jaggeerdars. That ſuch trifling obſtacles as occurred to the immediate releaſe of the Jaggeers were removed with as little delay as poſſible, and that no complaints upon the ſubject reached the Commander in Chief ſubſequently to the march of his Excellency from Cawnpore.

That ſome villages, however, forming part of one of the Jaggeers, being held by a ſon of his Majeſty Shah Allum, and the Reſident deeming it improper to diſpoſſeſs the prince, an equivalent was offered to the Jaggeerdar; an alternative for which Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm in his diſcuſſions with Scindia's miniſters had actually provided; and that this was the only inſtance within the Commander in Chief's recollection of the occurrence of any durable obſtacle to the ſurrender of the Jaggeers.

With regard to the complaint, That the diſtricts of Dholepore, Barree, and Rajah Kerrah (which by the terms of the Treaty of Peace were to revert to D. R. Scindia) had not been reſtored, and the Revenue of them had not been paid, the Governor General obſerved, that his Highneſs had never diſpatched any perſon properly authorized to receive charge of thoſe Pergunnahs; that his Highneſs could not therefore conſider their continuance in the occupation of the Company to be a juſt ground of complaint. That with reference to the operations of the War againſt Holkar, the ſurrender of thoſe Pergunnahs at the preſent time would be extremely inconvenient; but that at the termination of hoſtilities they ſhould be delivered over to the perſon whom his Highneſs might appoint; or if his Highneſs ſhould prefer it, that the Britiſh Government would accept the farm of thoſe Pergunnahs, at an equitable rent, which ſhould be regularly paid into his Highneſs's Treaſury. That the extraordinary and ſuſpicious occurrences at his Highneſs's Court had retarded the payments on account of the net Collections from thoſe Pergunnahs, but that orders had been iſſued to the Britiſh Repreſentative for the payment of the amount due on an inſpection of accounts; and that an arrangement ſhould be adopted for the regular payment of the Collections to his Highneſs, until the diſtricts in queſtion ſhould have been delivered over to his Highneſs's officers, if he ſhould not ultimately prefer to let them in farm to the Company.

In reply to the complaint, That Dowlut Row Scindia being prohibited from ſtationing troops in the diſtricts in the vicinity of Ahmednagur, reſtored to him by Treaty, the officers of the Britiſh Government had neglected to give protection to thoſe diſtricts from internal diſorder and from predatory incurſions; and that the Revenue collected from thoſe diſtricts by Britiſh officers, from the date of the Treaty of Peace until their reſtitution, had not been diſcharged by the Britiſh Government, the Governor General ſtated to his Highneſs, that the Britiſh Government was not required by the Treaty of Peace to ſuppreſs diſturbances in thoſe Purgunnahs, or to protect them from the incurſions of robbers; but that with a view to manifeſt a diſpoſition to conform to his Highneſs's wiſhes, the Britiſh officers ſhould be directed to pay particular attention to the preſervation of good order within thoſe diſtricts. With regard to the Revenues of thoſe diſtricts, the Governor General apprized Dowlut Row Scindia that this claim was totally unknown to the Britiſh Government; but that whatever Collections might have been realized from thoſe places within the ſpecified period of time, would of courſe, when aſcertained, be paid to his Highneſs.

After having replied in detail to every article of complaint contained in Dowlut Row Scindia's Letter, the Governor General proceeded to enumerate the ſeveral acts and proceedings of Dowlut Row Scindia's government, which conſtituted diſtinct violations, not only of the Treaty of Defenſive Alliance, but even of the Treaty of Peace; concluding, however, with a declaration of the ſolicitude of the Britiſh Government to maintain the relations of amity with his Highneſs, and to continue to preſerve the proviſions of the Treaties of Peace and Defenſive Alliance, provided his Highneſs ſhould adopt a courſe of proceeding ſuitable to the ſpirit of thoſe engagements.

For your Honourable Committee's more detailed information the Governor General in Council refers your Honourable Committee to the encloſed copy of the
B. Governor General's reply to Dowlut Row Scindia's Letter.

19. The communication from Dowlut Row Scindia's Vakeel at the Court of Nagpore, to which the 5th Paragraph refers, was received by Colonel Cloſe on the
C. 14th of March. The Governor General in Council deems it proper to tranſmit, encloſed, a copy of Colonel Cloſe's Diſpatch, containing the ſubſtance of his conference with the Vakeel of Dowlut Row Scindia on that occaſion. That communication evidently proceeded from the ſame authority as that which dictated the Letter of Dowlut Row Scindia to the Governor General, and was directed to the ſame purpoſe as that Letter. If Dowlut Row Scindia was ſincerely anxious to obtain ſatisfaction on thoſe points which formed the ſubject of his oſtenſible complaint againſt the Britiſh Government, and to remove by amicable negotiation every ground of difference between the two States, it may reaſonably be concluded that he would either have endeavoured to effect an adjuſtment of all ſuch depending queſtions through the channel of the Britiſh Repreſentative actually at his Highneſs's Court, or that he would have favoured the ſpeedy arrival of Colonel Cloſe in his camp, by diſpatching a proper officer to eſcort him, and by moving in the direction of his capital, or at leaſt by ceaſing to march in a direction which increaſed the diſtance between his camp and Colonel Cloſe's poſition. But, while profeſſing through the agency

agency of his Vakeel at Nagpore, a ſolicitude for the early arrival of Colonel Cloſe at his Highneſs's camp, for the expreſs purpoſe of effecting an amicable and ſatisfactory adjuſtment of thoſe points which his Highneſs had thought proper to conſtitute ſubjects of complaint againſt the Britiſh Government, he adopted every meaſure which could retard, and neglected every meaſure which could expedite, the adjuſtment of thoſe points. The communication therefore made by Scindia's Vakeel to Colonel Cloſe, far from tending to eſtabliſh the reality of his Highneſs's ſolicitude for the adjuſtment of the ſeveral aſſumed ſubjects of complaint, corroborated and confirmed the juſtice of the opinion which has already been ſtated with regard to the ſubject of D. R. Scindia's court, both in preferring thoſe complaints, and in adopting ſuch circuitous and dilatory modes of conveying them to the notice of the Britiſh Government, and of obtaining a ſatisfactory adjuſtment of them.

20. The Governor General in Council now proceeds to ſtate to your Honourable Committee the ſubſtance of the inſtructions which the Governor General deemed it expedient to iſſue to the acting Reſident at Scindia's Court, on the receipt of that officer's report of his proceedings, under the Orders of Government of the 23d February, as deſcribed in the 4th Paragraph.

21. In the actual ſituation of affairs the Governor General deemed it of the utmoſt importance to provide the means of ſpeedy and unembarraſſed communication with D. R. Scindia, and to come to a diſtinct underſtanding with Scindia on the principal points affecting our actual and future ſituation relatively to that chieftain. Colonel Cloſe having expreſſed his intention of awaiting at Nagpore the Orders of the Governor General on the ſubject of the proſecution of his journey to the camp of D. R. Scindia, in conſequence of the communication which he had received from that chieftain's Vakeel at Nagpore, the Governor General deemed it neceſſary to veſt the acting Reſident with ſpecial authority for the conduct of the Negotiations which were to have been intruſted to Colonel Cloſe. The acting Reſident was therefore directed in the firſt inſtance to adopt every practicable meaſure for the purpoſe of reſtoring the Reſidency to its former condition, by ſupplying the loſſes occaſioned by the plunder of the Britiſh camp, and by reſuming the uſual ſtate and functions of the Britiſh Repreſentative at a foreign court. Previouſly, however, to the diſcuſſion of any other queſtion at the Court of D. R. Scindia, the Governor General deemed it indiſpenſably neceſſary that the acting Reſident ſhould require from D. R. Scindia a public and formal atonement for the violence committed by his predatory horſe upon the Britiſh camp, on the 27th of December 1804, and on the 25th January 1805, the acting Reſident was accordingly inſtructed to demand an audience of Scindiah for that expreſs purpoſe, and on that occaſion to expreſs to D. R. Scindia the concern and indignation with which the Governor General received the information of the outrages committed by predatory horſe and others in his Highneſs's ſervice, againſt the accredited Miniſter of the Britiſh State; and to ſignify to his Highneſs, that although the Governor General was diſpoſed to believe that Dowlut Row Scindia had not perſonally participated in thoſe outrages, the Government of his Highneſs muſt be conſidered to be reſponſible for them, and to be pledged to afford every practicable degree of compenſation; that the Governor General expected that his Highneſs would, in public Durbar, declare that the outrages committed by his predatory horſe were unauthorized by his Highneſs, and that his Highneſs was concerned for the outrages which they had committed; that his Highneſs would addreſs a Letter to the Governor General, expreſſing his diſavowal and diſapprobation of the acts of his Pendarries, and his hope that thoſe irregularities would not be aſcribed to the orders or inclinations of his Government; that his Highneſs would employ every endeavour to diſcover the perpetrators of thoſe outrages, and would puniſh them when diſcovered; and that his Highneſs would either adopt meaſures for the recovery of the property plundered by his people, or become reſponſible for its value. The Reſident was at the ſame time apprized that the Governor General would not conſider the actual diſcovery of the perpetrators of the outrage and the recovery of the plundered property, or the payment of its value, to conſtitute indiſpenſable branches of the required atonements, but that the Governor General would be ſatisfied by the preſcribed public declaration, and by the delivery of the preſcribed Letter, combined with a manifeſt ſolicitude to diſcover and puniſh the offenders.

22. It being neceſſary to provide for the poſſible caſe of D. R. Scindia's refuſing or neglecting to afford the preſcribed atonement, the acting Reſident was directed in either of thoſe caſes to ſignify to that Chieftain the reſolution of the Britiſh Government to abandon all connection with a rude and barbarous ſtate,

which, diſregarding the acknowledged principles of univerſal juſtice and of public law, withheld a juſt and moderate atonement for an outrage committed againſt the accredited Repreſentative of a great Independent Power, in a ſtate of perfect amity and peace; and the acting Reſident was further inſtructed to intimate to D. R. Scindia, that he had received the poſitive Orders of the Governor General, directing him to quit the camp of D. R. Scindia, delivering at the ſame time to the Maharajah, a Letter which had been prepared and tranſmitted for that purpoſe. The acting Reſident was, however, directed to ſtate to D. R. Scindia, that his departure from Scindia's Court was totally unconnected with any hoſtile deſigns on the part of the Britiſh Government againſt the ſtate of Dowlut Row Scindia, with which the Britiſh Government would continue diſpoſed to maintain the relations of peace, while D. R. Scindia ſhould abſtain from any acts of direct aggreſſion againſt the Britiſh Government, or any of its allies; but that after having ſuſtained ſuch an outrage on the part of His Highneſs's Government in the perſon of its Repreſentative, and after having failed in its endeavours to obtain from D. R. Scindia a juſt and moderate atonement, the Britiſh Government could no longer preſerve any connection with his Highneſs's Government, nor maintain any intercourſe with his Highneſs through the channel of a Britiſh Reſident at his Highneſs's Court. The acting Reſident was inſtructed to add, that he was from that moment precluded from entering into the diſcuſſion of any public queſtions, and to ſignify to D. R. Scindia that whatever claims he might poſſeſs upon the Britiſh Government under the Treaty of Peace, muſt be adjuſted through the channel of his Highneſs's Agents, diſpatched for that purpoſe to the Right Honourable Lord Lake, at the head quarters of the Britiſh army, who was veſted with full powers to adjuſt ſuch claims, and who poſſeſſed in all reſpects in Hindoſtan, the ſame powers which Sir Arthur Welleſley poſſeſſed in the Dekan during the laſt war. After having made that declaration in the moſt formal and public manner, the acting Reſident was deſired to quit the camp of D. R. Scindia, at the earlieſt practicable period of time.

23. The Governor General, however, entertained a confident expectation that Dowlut Row Scindia would readily afford the juſt and moderate atonement to be demanded of him, and in that event the Governor General deemed it proper to inſtruct the acting Reſident to adopt immediate means for carrying into effect thoſe arrangements connected with the Treaty of Peace, which had been ſuſpended by the ſtate of affairs in Hindoſtan, and at Scindia's Durbar, and to proceed to the adjuſtment of ſuch points of inferior importance, as might appear to conſtitute ſources of diſcontent and complaint, at the Court of D. R. Scindia. Under the former deſcription, the following points could alone be juſtly ſtated:

1ſt. The payment of the net Revenue of the diſtricts of Dolepore, Barree, and Rajah Kerrah, which had been collected by the officers of the Britiſh Government ſince the concluſion of Peace.

2dly. The diſcharge of the arrears of the penſions which by the 7th article of the Treaty of Peace are payable to certain perſons named in that article, of which, however only one inſtalment was due.

3dly. The relinquiſhment of the Jaggeers, ſituated within the limits of the Britiſh territories, which by the 7th Article of the Treaty of Peace were aſſigned to Bala Baye Sahib, and others.

4thly. The reſtitution of Dolepore, Barree, and Rajah Kerrah, to the Officers of D. R. Scindia's Government.

24. The Governor General at the ſame time communicated to the acting Reſident various remarks upon thoſe ſeveral points, and furniſhed him with detailed inſtructions relative to the mode of adjuſting them. The acting Reſident was further inſtructed to ſatisfy Dowlut Row Scindia on ſome other points which might be ſuppoſed to conſtitute ſubjects of vexation or ſolicitude to the mind of that Chieftain.

25. After having thus removed every plauſible ground of complaint on the part of Scindia againſt the Britiſh Government, the acting Reſident was directed to notify to Dowlut Row Scindia the Governor General's receipt of the Letter under his Highneſs's Seal, of the 18th of October 1804, and to require from Dowlut Row Scindia an avowal or diſavowal of that Letter. If Dowlut Row Scindiah, in conſequence either of his real ignorance of its contents, or of a deſire to avoid the diſcuſſion of the various unwarrantable and extraordinary pretenſions and demands ſtated in that Documeut, ſhould diſavow the Letter, the acting Reſident was inſtructed merely to ſuggeſt to his Highneſs the expediency of reſenting the preſumption

tion of his ſervants in this extraordinary abuſe of his Highneſs's name and authority. If however Dowlut Row Scindia ſhould avow the Letter, the Reſident was directed to deliver to his Highneſs the Governor General's reply (which was ſubſequently tranſmitted to the acting Reſident for that purpoſe) and to ſignify to Dowlut Row Scindia that any further diſcuſſion of the ſubjects of his Highneſs's Letter muſt be conducted with his Excellency the Commander in Chief, at the Head Quarters of the Britiſh Army, who had been veſted with authority to adjuſt all points remaining to be adjuſted between the two Governments. The object of this courſe of proceeding was to provide the means of removing from the mind of Dowlut Row Sindia every poſſible ground of complaint againſt the Britiſh Government, and of depriving him of every pretext for the proſecution of meaſures incompatible with the obligations of amity and alliance, and at the ſame time of precluding the ſucceſs of any treacherous views which that Chieftain might have intended to purſue under the maſk of his complaints againſt the conduct of the Britiſh Government, and under the facilities to be afforded by a negotiation induſtriouſly protracted by evaſion and delay, the habitual inſtruments of Marhatta policy; and, with a view to facilitate and expedite the adjuſtment of all depending queſtions, the Governor General deemed it adviſable to authorize his Excellency the Commander in Chief to diſpatch Mr. Grame Mercer, the Governor General's political Agent, who was in attendance upon the Commander in Chief, to the camp of Dowlut Row Scindia, for the purpoſe of conducting all negotiations in concert with the acting Reſident at his Highneſs's Court; and in the inſtructions to the acting Reſident, of which the ſubſtance has been ſtated, that officer was directed to apprize Dowlut Row Scindia of Mr. Mercer's miſſion. On that occaſion the Governor General further ſignified to the acting Reſident, that although the removal of Seriy Row Ghautka as an enemy to Peace, and to the Britiſh Power, from the Councils of Dowlut Row Scindia, was highly deſirable, the Governor General did not conſider that meaſure to be indiſpenſable to the maintenance of Peace. His Excellency further obſerved that the Britiſh Government was not authorized to interfere if Scindia ſhould perſiſt in ſubmitting to Ghautka's influence. The Governor General at the ſame time ſtated it to be a deſirable object to aſſiſt Dowlut Row Scindia in emancipating himſelf from the aſcendancy of that Miniſter, and to aid the friends of Peace and of the Britiſh Power at Scindia's Durbar. In the event of war appearing to be inevitable, the acting Reſident was directed to endeavour to convey to Dowlut Row Scindia's Chiefs an encouragement to abandon his cauſe, and particularly to promiſe to all Penſioners and Jageerdars, under the Treaty of Peace, the continuance of their reſpective Jaggeers and Penſions, provided they ſhould quit Scindia and join the Britiſh Armies. A Copy of the Inſtructions, which on this occaſion were iſſued to the acting Reſident, and were dated the 2d April, is annexed to this Diſpatch for your Honourable Committee's information.

26. The Governor General in Council deems it proper to intimate to your Honourable Committee in this place that the Governor General being deſirous of receiving perſonally from Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, the Reſident at Myſore, information on various points connected with the political intereſts of the Britiſh Government, which that officer's employment in the Field with Major General the Honourable Sir Arthur Welleſley, and ſubſequently at the Court of Dowlut Row Scindia, had enabled him to acquire, had directed Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm in the month of March to proceed to Fort William with the leaſt practicable delay; and that in conſequence of Colonel Cloſe's detention at Nagpore, and the probability that circumſtances might occur to prevent the proſecution of his journey to the Camp of Dowlut Row Scindia, the Governor General had determined to ſupply the eventual defect of Colonel Cloſe's able agency at the Court of Dowlut Row Scindia by diſpatching Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm to his Highneſs's Camp. The Inſtructions of the 2d of April, of which the ſubſtance has been ſtated, were calculated to provide for the exigencies of the Public Intereſts at the Court of Dowlut Row Scindia, until the arrival of Colonel Cloſe or of Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm.

27. To provide for the temporary abſence of Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm from his ſtation in Myſore, the Governor General in Council, with the concurrence of the Right honourable the Governor of Fort St. George, appointed Major Wilks, of the eſtabliſhment of that Preſidency, to act in the capacity of Reſident at Myſore until Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm's return.

28. Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm arrived at the Preſidency of Fort William on the 16th of April, and the Governor General having judged it proper previouſly to that date to inveſt Colonel Cloſe with the general controul of Military and Poli-

tical Affairs in the Dekkan (as noticed in a ſubſequent part of this Diſpatch) Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm was directed to proceed to the Head Quarters of the Britiſh Army, eventually to be diſpatched to the Court of Dowlut Row Scindia for the purpoſe of conducting ſuch Negotiations as might be preſcribed directly by the orders of the Governor General, or by the inſtructions of his Excellency the Commander in Chief under the Governor General's authority. Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm accordingly proceeded on his journey to Head Quarters on the 29th of April.

29. On the 4th of April the Governor General received a copy of a Letter addreſſed by the acting Reſident with Dowlut Row Scindia to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, under date the 22d of March, containing the information that Dowlut Row Scindia had officially announced to the acting Reſident his reſolution of marching to Bhurtpore, for the purpoſe of interpoſing his mediation for the ſettlement of peace. The receipt of this intelligence rendered it neceſſary, in the Governor General's judgment, immediately to iſſue inſtructions to the Commander in Chief applicable to any courſe of proceeding which Scindia might be ſuppoſed to adopt.

30. Scindia had undoubtedly violated the Treaty of Peace, as well as of Defenſive Alliance; and the declaration of his intention, inſtead of co-operating againſt the common enemy in the manner preſcribed by the Treaty, to proceed at the head of an army to the ſeat of hoſtilities, for the purpoſe of interpoſing his unſolicited mediation, was an act not only inconſiſtent with the nature of his engagement, but inſulting to the honour, and highly dangerous to the intereſts, of the Britiſh Government. The Governor General, however, was anxious to avoid the extremity of a renewal of the war with Dowlut Row Scindia; and the general principle of the inſtruction iſſued to the Commander in Chief on this occaſion was, to abſtain from hoſtilities againſt Dowlut Row Scindia, excepting in the caſe of actual aggreſſion on his part, and to endeavour to effect a permanent ſettlement with his Highneſs's Government on the baſis of the Treaties of Peace and Defenſive Alliance; and the Commander in Chief was accordingly inſtructed to reject all demands on the part of Scindia which might in any degree differ from the terms of the Treaty of Peace. The Governor General at the ſame time ſtated to the Commander in Chief what acts and meaſures on the part of Dowlut Row Scindia would be conſidered by the Britiſh Government to conſtitute aggreſſions, and to render neceſſary the proſecution of hoſtilities againſt that Chieftain. The Governor General further ſignified to the Commander in Chief, that even in the event of war, if the ſucceſs of our arms ſhould be ſuch as to place us in a condition to dictate the terms of pacification with Scindia, the Britiſh Government had no deſire to depart from the baſis of ſubſiſting Treaties of Peace and Defenſive Alliance, with this difference, that in the event ſuppoſed it would be neceſſary to require Dowlut Row Scindia's conſent to the eſtabliſhment of the Britiſh ſubſidiary force within his dominions. The Governor General further deemed it neceſſary to preſcribe, in the ſame event, a demand for the removal of Serjy Row Ghautka from the counſels of Dowlut Row Scindia.

31. Under a ſuppoſition, that in the event of the defeat of Dowlut Row Scindia's force Jeſwunt Row Holkar might be diſpoſed to accede to reaſonable terms of accommodation, the Governor General communicated his ſentiments to the Commander in Chief on the ſubject of the terms to be in ſuch caſe granted to Holkar. On this occaſion the Governor General ſuggeſted to the Commander in Chief the employment of Mr. Græme Mercer, according to the arrangement deſcribed in the inſtructions to the acting Reſident with Dowlut Row Scindia, of the 2d of April, of which the ſubſtance has already been ſtated.

32. The Governor General further intimated to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, that Dowlut Row Scindia muſt not be permitted to negotiate for Holkar, nor Holkar for Scindia. A copy of theſe Inſtructions, which were dated the 4th of April, together with a copy of Notes dated the 29th of March, to which thoſe Inſtructions refer, and which had been tranſmitted to his Excellency the Commander in Chief in a private form, is encloſed for your Honourable Committee's information.

33. In conformity to the tenor of thoſe Inſtructions, it became neceſſary to provide, with the leaſt practicable delay, the moſt effectual means of attacking the poſſeſſions of Scindia, if that Chieftain's aggreſſion ſhould render hoſtilities unavoidable.

34. The experience of the late war with the confederated Marhatta Chieftains having demonſtrated the indiſpenſable neceſſity of the meaſure adopted by the Governor General, of veſting general and extenſive powers for the regulation and con-

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troul of military and political affairs in the Deckan, in the hands of a conſtituted local authority during the exiſtence of a ſtate of war in that quarter, the Governor General deemed it proper, with a view to ſecure the efficient and prompt application of our reſources in the Deckan to the exigencies and emergencies of the public ſervice, to inveſt Colonel Cloſe with the ſame political and military powers as thoſe which were veſted in Major General the Honourable Sir Arthur Welleſley, by the Governor General's Inſtructions of the 26th of June 1803, with the exception of the Military Commander in the province of Guzerat. The Governor General accordingly, by Inſtructions dated the 5th of April, authorized and directed Colonel Cloſe to exerciſe thoſe powers to the extent and in the manner applicable to the actual ſtate of circumſtances in the Deckan. The Governor General at the ſame time directed Colonel Cloſe to proceed, with the leaſt practicable delay, from Nagpore at which ſtation Colonel Cloſe awaited the orders of Government on the ſubject of proceeding to the camp of Dowlut Row Scindia, or of returning to Poona for the purpoſe of aſſuming the perſonal command of the main army of the Deckan, and in the mean time Colonel Cloſe was inſtructed to iſſue orders to Colonel Wallace, commanding the ſubſidiary force of Poonah, and to Colonel Haliburton, commanding the ſubſidiary force of Hyderabad, directing thoſe officers reſpectively to occupy with their troops the poſitions moſt favourable for the ſeizure of Dowlut Row Scindia's territories ſouth of the Nerbudda. Colonel Cloſe was, however, inſtructed to prohibit Colonel Wallace and Colonel Haliburton from commencing operations againſt the poſſeſſions of Dowlut Row Scindia, until they ſhould receive expreſs orders for that purpoſe, or until certain intelligence ſhould reach them of the actual commencement of hoſtilities with Dowlut Row Scindia in Hindoſtan.

35. The Governor General at the ſame time iſſued orders to Colonels Wallace and Haliburton to the effect deſcribed in the preceding paragraph. The neceſſary intimation of this arrangement was at the ſame communicated to the Governments of Bombay and Fort St. George, and to the Reſident at Hyderabad, and to the officiating Reſident at Poona.

36. With reference to a ſtate of war with Dowlut Row Scindia, it became neceſſary to provide the means of reinforcing the troops in Guzerat; the force originally ſtationed in that province having been conſiderably reduced by the march of the detachment under the command of Colonel Murray, which firſt proceeded to Ougien and ſubſequently, under the command of Major General Jones, joined the army in Hindoſtan, as has been ſtated to your Honble. Committee in our Diſpatch of the 24th of March. The object of aſſembling a conſiderable force in Guzerat, was both to guard that province againſt foreign invaſion, and to attack the forts and poſſeſſions of Dowlut Row Scindia in Guzerat and its vicinity, in the event of Scindia's commencing hoſtilities againſt the Britiſh power.

37. The obvious neceſſity of preſerving the utmoſt degree of ſecrecy with regard to the motive and object of this arrangement, ſuggeſted to the Governor General the expediency of addreſſing the inſtructions upon the ſubject of reinforcing Guzerat ſeparately to the Honble. the Governor of Bombay. Inſtructions were accordingly iſſued by the Governor General to the Honble. the Governor of Bombay, preſcribing the preciſe mode of effecting the propoſed augmentation of the Britiſh force in Guzerat; the Governor General at the ſame time intimated to the Honble. the Governor of Bombay, that although his Excellency was deſirous that the force of Guzerat ſhould be completely equipped and placed in a ſtate of the moſt efficient preparation for active war, as well as in the moſt favourable poſition for the reduction of Dowlut Row Scindia's poſſeſſions, it was not the Governor General's intention to authorize the commencement of hoſtilities againſt the poſſeſſions of Scindia, until the Honble. the Governor ſhould receive further orders from this Government; excepting in the ſingle event of an attack on the province of Guzerat by the troops of Dowlut Row Scindia.

38. Theſe arrangements were at the ſame communicated to the Right Honble. the Governor of Fort Saint George, with inſtructions, directing the ſuſpenſion until a more convenient opportunity, of the orders of the Governor General relative to the return from the Deckan of the extra Madras corps ſerving under Colonel Haliburton, and to the reduction of the extra Madras battalions, and of the Myſore cavalry, which was engaged to ſerve with the Britiſh army in the Deckan (to which orders the 505th Para. of our Diſpatch to your Hon. Committee of the 24th March refers). The attention of the Right Honourable the Governor of Fort Saint George was alſo directed to the neceſſity of being prepared to fruſtrate any attempt which might be made by any of the Southern Jaggeerdars of the Marhatta Empire,

in favour of Dowlut Row Scindia, in the event of hostilities with that Chieftain, and to other points connected with that event; his Lordship was desired to communicate a copy of the Governor General's instructions on these subjects to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and to concert with his Excellency, the means of giving effect to such part of those instructions as related to the employment and disposition of the military force of Fort-Saint-George; the Governor General deemed it proper at the same time to transmit corresponding instructions to his Excellency the Commander in Chief of Fort-Saint-George, referring his Excellency for a more detailed communication of the sentiments and orders of this Government, to the Right Honourable the Governor.

F. To Colonel Close. G. Cor's Wat & Halr. H. Govr of Bombay. I. Govr of Fort St. Geo. K. Comr in Chf F. S. Geo. L. Instn to Poonah and Hyd. M. Do Envoy at God.

39. These arrangements and instructions were framed upon principles calculated to provide for every purpose of internal defence, and of active and successful operation against the possessions of Dowlut Row Scindia in the event of a rupture with that Chieftain, and the Governor General in Council has the honour to refer for details of these instructions and arrangements, to the Document noted in the margin. The whole of the proposed measures were also communicated to his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Lake.

40. The course of proceeding stated in the instructions to which the preceding paragraph refers was founded on the simple official notification on the part of Scindia, of his Highness's resolution to proceed to Bhurtpore, for the purpose of interposing his mediation for the settlement of peace between the British Government and Jeswunt Row Holkar. On the 7th of April, however, the Governor General received the acting Resident's detailed report of all the circumstances of the case, and of his conference with Dowlut Row Scindia and his Minister upon that subject; and the tenor of that report appeared to the Governor General in Council to require the adoption of more decided measures with respect to that Chieftain.

N. Letter dated 23d March.

41. The Governor General in Council has the honour to refer your Honourable Committee to that report, (of which a copy is annexed to this Dispatch) for information relative to the details of this extraordinary transaction, and to request your Honourable Committee's particular attention to that important document.

42. Your Honourable Committee will not fail to remark the distinct avowal of Dowlut Row Scindia's Minister, that until that period of time the intentions of Serjee Ghautka, the chief Executive Minister of his Highness's Government, had been hostile to the British Powers. It must be obvious to your Honourable Committee that this avowal, (as far as it can be considered to constitute evidence of the fact which is avowed,) demonstrates the existence of a systematic course of deceit, treachery, and determined hostility on the part of Dowlut Row Scindia's Government since the time when Serjee Row Ghautka assumed the administration of his Highness's affairs, until the period of the alleged change in the sentiments of that Minister.

43. Your Honourable Committee will also remark the Minister's avowal of the existence of an amicable and secret intercourse between the Government of Dowlut Row Scindia and the enemy, and the outrage offered to every principle of good faith by the declaration of Scindia's Government under such circumstances, or an intention to advance to the vicinity of the British camp for the declared purpose of mediating an accommodation between the British Government and its enemies, Jeswunt Row Holkar and Rajah Runjeet Sing.

44. The impression produced upon the Governor General's mind by the treacherous and insulting nature of that Proposition, under a knowledge of the details connected with it, suggested to the Governor General in Council the expediency of stating to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, in a more decided manner, the Resolution adopted by the Governor General in Council with respect to the measures to be pursued towards Scindia in the actual situation of affairs. The Governor General accordingly addressed additional instructions to his Excellency the Commander in Chief under date the 7th of April. In those instructions, the Governor General, having adverted to the Resolution declared in his Excellency's Dispatch of the 4th April, not to suffer Dowlut Row Scindia to negotiate for Holkar, intimated to the Commander in Chief that the circumstances since conveyed to the knowledge of Government, required the distinct expression of the Governor General's desire not only that Dowlut Row Scindia's most unwarrantable assumption of the privilege of a mediating power should be resisted in the most peremptory terms, but that in the event of that Chieftain continuing the advance with his army towards Bhurtpore, either through the Territory of our Ally the Rana of Gohud, or by any other route, in which he should pass the line of demarkation prescribed by the

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Treaty of Peace, or ſhould take up any poſition upon that line, of a nature dangerous to your ſecurity, the Commander in Chief would inſtantly adopt the moſt active meaſures for the entire deſtruction of Dowlut Row Scindia's force. The Governor General, however, at the ſame time ſignified to the Commander in Chief, that notwithſtanding the unwarrantable and hoſtile conduct of Dowlut Row Scindia's Government, if that Chieftain (not violating the line of demarkation, or taking up any poſition of the nature above deſcribed), ſhould diſpatch an Agent to his Excellency's camp, his Excellency was at liberty to treat with Dowlut Row Scindia, according to the tenor of the Governor General's former inſtruction; but that even in that caſe it would be neceſſary that the Commander in Chief ſhould approach Dowlut Row Scindia with a commanding force, and ſhould require his retreat to the diſtance of at leaſt 100 miles from the frontier before his Excellency ſhould admit any Negotiation with that Chieftain. A copy of the Governor General's Inſtructions to the Commander in Chief on this occaſion is annexed to this Diſpatch. C

45. On the 9th of April, however, the Governor General received a Diſpatch from Colonel Cloſe, dated the 23d March, containing a report of another Converſation holden by that Officer and the Reſident at Nagpore, with the Vakeel of Dowlet Row Scindia ſtationed at that capital, tending to confirm and augment the impreſſions which we had already received with regard to the treachery and hoſtility of Dowlut Row Scindia's Government. A copy of that Diſpatch is encloſed for your Honourable Committee's information.

46. Your Honourable Committee will obſerve that the Vakeel of Dowlut Row Scindia ſtated upon that occaſion moſt of the articles of complaint againſt the conduct of the Britiſh Government which are contained in Dowlut Row Scindia's Letter to the Governor General to which the 5th paragraph refers; Your Honourable Committee will further remark the diſtinct and irrefragable proof of the duplicity and hoſtility of Scindia's conduct, afforded by the Vakeel's diſtinct declaration, under authority from his principal, that the march of Dowlut Row to the northward was occaſioned by that Chieftain's reſentment againſt the Britiſh Government; and that under the impreſſion of that reſentment it was the intention of Dowlut Row Scindia to form a junction with Jeſwunt Row Holkar, ſince Dowlut Row Scindia both before and after his advance to the northward, withheld from the Britiſh Reſident all complaint of a violation of Treaty on the part of the Britiſh Government, and met the remonſtrances of the Britiſh Reſident againſt the ſuſpicious meaſures of his Government, not by any endeavour to juſtify them by recriminating upon the Britiſh Government, but by deluſive attempts to conceal the real nature of thoſe meaſures, and to reconcile them to the obligations of his duty as an ally; and at the time when according to the official declaration of his accredited Vakeel, Dowlut Row Scindia was proceeding to the northward, for the expreſs purpoſe of forming a junction with the common enemy, that Chieftain afforded the moſt ſolemn proteſtations of the amicable nature of his deſigns and of his reſolution to fulfil the obligations of his alliance in the mode ſo earneſtly recommended by the Reſident, that of returning to his capital for the purpoſe of ſettling his Government, with the aid of the Britiſh Power, and of occupying part of the poſſeſſions wreſted from the dominion of Holkar by the exertions of the Britiſh arms. Under the influence of theſe ſentiments, with regard to the conduct and the views of Dowlut Row Scindia's Government, the Governor General in Council deemed it neceſſary to furniſh his Excellency the Commander in Chief with additional inſtructions calculated to meet every caſe, which, under the information recently obtained, of the diſpoſition and deſigns of Scindia's Court, could reaſonably be ſuppoſed to occur. A copy of theſe Inſtructions (which were dated the 10th of April) is annexed to this Diſpatch. The Governor General in Council however deems it proper to ſtate to your Honourable Committee the ſubſtance of the ſeveral ſuppoſed caſes, and of the meaſures which the Governor General ſuggeſted under the occurrence of each caſe reſpectively. Q

1ſt.—It was ſuggeſted that Dowlut Row Scindia might afford the ſatisfaction required for the inſult offered to the Britiſh Reſidency, and might retire from our frontier without advancing any of his troops, or making any claims upon us or our allies. In that caſe, the Governor General obſerved, that it would be unneceſſary for the Commander in Chief to act againſt Scindia in any manner, or to hold any intercourſe with that Chieftain. That in ſuch caſe the Commander in Chief would employ every effort to cloſe the war with Holkar; and that as ſoon as the Reſidency with

Scindia ſhould be reſtored, all depending queſtions with Scindia might probably be brought to an amicable concluſion.

2dly.—The ſecond ſuppoſed caſe was, that Scindia might refuſe or withhold the ſatisfaction required, and might ſtill retain the perſon of the Britiſh Reſident, although he might remain within his own frontier. In this caſe the Governor General directed the Commander in Chief to approach Scindia's poſition, and to demand the ſafe conduct to his army of the Britiſh Reſident, his ſuite, and eſcort; and if this demand ſhould not be complied with within a limited number of hours, the Commander in Chief was directed to attack Scindia's army, employing alſo all practicable means for the ſafety of the perſons of the Britiſh Reſidency and eſcort; and if Scindia in this caſe ſhould even retire from our frontier, carrying the Britiſh Reſident with him, under ſuch diſgraceful circumſtances the Commander in Chief was inſtructed to uſe every effort to purſue and deſtroy Scindia's army, and to reſcue the Britiſh Reſident.

3dly.—It was ſuggeſted that Scindia might refuſe the atonement demanded, but might enable the Britiſh Repreſentative to arrive in ſafety at one of our poſts, or at head quarters, after the Commander in Chief ſhould have demanded his releaſe. That Scindia might then retire and place his army in a poſition not poſitively indicative of hoſtility againſt the Britiſh Government or any of its allies. The neceſſary conſequence of this ſtate of circumſtances had already been declared by the Governor General in his inſtructions to the acting Reſident, to which the 21ſt and following paragraphs refer, that all intercourſe with Dowlut Row Scindia through the channel of a Britiſh Repreſentative at his Court muſt ceaſe. With reference to this ſuppoſed caſe, the Governor General obſerved, that although neither the Treaty of Peace, nor the Treaty of Defenſive Alliance was neceſſarily diſſolved by ſuch a courſe of proceeding on the part of Dowlut Row Scindia, and although the Governor General had intimated that even in the caſe ſuppoſed, the Britiſh Government would be inclined to maintain peace with Dowlut Row Scindia, yet the Britiſh Government was at liberty, under ſuch circumſtances, to conſider both the Treaties of Peace and Alliance to be diſſolved, and even to declare war. The Governor General in Council refers your Honourable Committee to the encloſed Copy of the Governor General's inſtructions of the 10th of April, to the Commander in Chief, for information relative to the grounds of that concluſion, and of the reſolution of Government to proceed to hoſtilities againſt Scindia, if the public ſatisfaction required ſhould be withheld or refuſed.

4thly.—It was ſuggeſted, that Scindia, for the purpoſe of deceit, might make the propoſed atonement, but might menace our frontier, or that of our allies, or might proceed to paſs the line of demarkation, or might make demands for himſelf or for others; in any of theſe caſes the Commander in Chief was directed inſtantly to attack Dowlut Row Scindia's force, making the beſt practicable arrangement for the ſecurity of the Reſidency.

47. The Governor General further expreſſed his expectation, that if Scindia ſhould advance to Bhurtpore, according to the terms of his declaration to the acting Reſident, the Commander in Chief, would endeavour to place the force of Dowlut Row Scindia between the Britiſh army under his Excellency's perſonal command, and that of Colonel Martindell (who commanded the army of Bundlecund, and whoſe movements and proceedings will be found ſtated in a ſubſequent part of this Diſpatch), and would attack Dowlut Row Scindia's force on both ſides, without a moment of delay, refuſing to receive any Vackeels from Dowlut Row Scindia, and thus fruſtrating all his artifices. The Governor General obſerved, that the mere circumſtance of Dowlut Row Scindia's advance to Bhurtpore, under all the circumſtances of the caſe, conſtituted not only a declaration of war, but a violent act of hoſtility. In the event, therefore, of Dowlut Row Scindia's advancing, the Governor General ſignified his deſire that the Commander in Chief would direct his whole attention to an immediate attack upon Dowlut Row Scindia with every corps that could be brought into action againſt him.

48. The Governor General in Council further deemed it neceſſary to combine with theſe Inſtructions, the declaration of his ſentiments with regard to the terms which ſhould be granted to Dowlut Row Scindia, in the event of his being ſo reduced by our arms as to be compelled to ſue for Peace on any terms. The Governor General obſerved, that on this ſubject his ſentiments had been materially changed ſince the date of the inſtructions of the 7th of April; the various circumſtances relative to the conduct and views of Scindia's Government, which had ſubſequently come to the knowledge of Government, having rendered indiſpenſably neceſſary, in the judgment of the Governor General in Council, the reduction of

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Dowlut Row Scindia's power to the loweſt ſcale in the event of a ſucceſsful war againſt him. In determining this queſtion it was neceſſary to eſtabliſh ſome fundamental principles as the baſis of pacification.

49. The fundamental principles of the Pacification with Scindia in December 1803 was compenſation for Dowlut Row Scindia's aggreſſion, and for the injury which the Britiſh Government and its allies had ſuſtained by the war, without depriving Dowlut Row Scindia of any of the rights and privileges of an independent State. The Governor General obſerved, that this principle of pacification had proved inadequate to the purpoſes of our ſecurity, and that the reſtraints impoſed by the proviſions of the Treaty of Peace upon Dowlut Row Scindia's means of miſchief were inſufficient:—that another principle of pacification therefore muſt be aſſumed. That Scindia muſt not be permitted to retain the rights and privileges of an independent State, nor any privileges to an extent that might at a future time enable him to injure us or our allies; and that we muſt ſecure the arrangement by eſtabliſhing a direct controul over the Acts of his Government; experience having ſufficiently manifeſted that it was in vain to place any reliance on the faith, juſtice, ſincerity, gratitude, or honour of that Chieftain.

50. In conformity to theſe ſentiments a paper of notes, containing the baſis of the treaty to be concluded with Dowlut Row Scindia in the event ſuppoſed, was annexed to the Governor General's inſtructions, and a draft of the propoſed treaty was ſubſequently tranſmitted to the Commander in Chief, and the Governor General in Council has annexed a copy of that document to this Diſpatch for your Honourable Committee's information.

51. Some caſes not ſpecifically provided for by the Governor General's inſtructions of the 10th of April, having occurred to his Excellency in Council ſubſequently to the diſpatch of thoſe inſtructions, the Governor General in Council deemed it neceſſary to ſtate thoſe caſes in a ſupplementary note of inſtructions. It occurred to the Governor General in Council that Scindia might receive into his camp Jeſwunt Row Holkar or Ameer Khan, or both, with or without their troops, and might then deſire to open a negotiation with the Commander in Chief for the purpoſe of obtaining terms of accommodation for either or both of thoſe Chieftains; or without making any demands or propoſing any negotiation, might either continue in his actual poſition, or retire. The Governor General in Council expreſſed his decided opinion that under any of theſe circumſtances Scindia ſhould be inſtantly attacked; ſtating at the ſame time the grounds of that opinion, and adding, that the inſtant ſurrender of the perſons of Ameer Khan, or Holkar, or of both, (if both ſhould be protected by Dowlut Row Scindia,) ſhould conſtitute an indiſpenſable condition of our forbearance from the immediate proſecution of hoſtilities againſt the forces of Dowlut Row Scindia. The Governor General further obſerved, that if Dowlut Row Scindia ſhould actually ſurrender the perſons of thoſe Chieftains, a confident hope might be entertained of his ſubmiſſion to the indiſpenſable demand of ſatisfaction for the outrages committed againſt the Britiſh Reſidency, (if that ſhould not previouſly have been offered,) and to ſuch other demands as might be requiſite for the ſecurity of the Britiſh Government againſt any hoſtile attempts on the part of Dowlut Row Scindia. A copy of thoſe ſupplemental inſtructions which were dated the 12th April, is annexed to this Diſpatch.

52. It may be proper in this place to ſtate that in reply to the Letter from the acting Reſident with Dowlut Row Scindia, to his Excellency the Commander in Chief of the 22nd of March, notifying his Highneſs's intention of proceeding to the vicinity of Bhurtpore for the purpoſe of mediation, his Excellency the Commander in Chief inſtructed the acting Reſident to ſignify to Dowlut Row Scindia that the avowed purpoſe of his Highneſs's propoſed advance to Bhurtpore could not be conſidered to be a ſatisfactory reaſon for the proſecution of that meaſure. That under actual circumſtances Scindia's mediation was wholly unneceſſary, and muſt be conſidered to be undertaken for purpoſes unfriendly to the Britiſh Government; that the Commander in Chief was diſpoſed to attend to any propoſitions on the part of Dowlut Row Scindia, as the friend and ally of the Britiſh Government, regarding Jeſwunt Row Holkar; but that the advance of Scindia's army towards Bhurtpore in the actual ſituation of affairs would be conſidered by his Excellency to be a meaſure calculated to ſubvert the amicable relations ſubſiſting between the two Governments: the acceptance of Dowlut Row Scindia's propoſitions as an ally and friend of the Britiſh Government, on any point relating to the Enemy, would have been entirely conformable to the views of the Governor General in Council, and to the ſpirit of the ſubſiſting Treaties; but your Honourable Committee will not fail to

remark that this principle cannot be juſtly extended to the admiſſion of the unſolicited mediation of Scindia at the head of an army in favour of the Enemy, or to the admiſſion of Scindia to treat for the Enemy; more eſpecially in the caſe of Scindia manifeſting any deciſive ſymptom of an attachment to the cauſe of the Enemy or of general hoſtility to the Britiſh Government.

53. Dowlut Row Scindia continued his march to the northward, and on the 29th of March had advanced with all his cavalry and Pindarries to Subbulghur, on the river Chambul, leaving his battalions and guns in the rear. The force of Dowlut Rao Scindia at that time was ſtated to conſiſt of 8 or 9000 cavalry, independently of the Pindarries, which amounted to about 20,000. The infantry, including ſeveral of Ameer Khan's battalions which joined the army of Dowlut Row Scindia on its march from Seronge, was ſtated to conſiſt nominally of 18 battalions, with 140 guns, in a very defective ſtate of equipment and diſcipline; this nominal force included 10 battalions and 64 guns, under the command of a perſon named J. Baptiſte, a native of India (of whom mention is made in the 638th paragraph of our Diſpatch of the 24th March) which 10 battalions remained at Seronge. Between the 29th and 31ſt of March, Dowlut Row Scindia marched from Subulghur, to the diſtance of eighteen miles in a north-eaſterly direction. In that poſition Dowlut Row Scindia was joined by Ambajee. The acting Reſident underſtanding it to be the intention of Dowlut Row Scindia to proceed to croſs the Chambul, with all his cavalry and the Pindarries, leaving the bazars and heavy baggage of the army under the protection of Ambajee, deemed it neceſſary to endeavour to diſſuade Dowlut Row Scindia from croſſing the Chambul, and to induce him to await the arrival of Colonel Cloſe.

54. The acting Reſident being admitted to an audience, which he ſolicited for the purpoſe above ſtated, was requeſted, after the uſual civilities, to retire with the Miniſters to a ſeparate place of conference. A letter from Dowlut Row Scindia to the Governor General, in reply to the Governor General's Letter of the 23d February, demanding atonement for the outrages committed againſt the Britiſh Reſidency, was then read to the acting Reſident, and being approved by him was delivered for tranſmiſſion to the Governor General; after having heard the contents of the Letter, the acting Reſident proceeded to ſtate the immediate object of his viſit. The Miniſter Serjee Rao Ghautka replied by the moſt amicable profeſſions, and intimated, that the poſition which Dowlut Row Scindia propoſed to occupy in the vicinity of Bhurtpore was entirely calculated to facilitate the object in view, that of mediating a Peace between the Britiſh Government and Jeſwunt Row Holkar. The Miniſter then proceeded to requeſt the acting Reſident to addreſs a Letter to the Commander in Chief, while Dowlut Row Scindia ſhould alſo addreſs a Letter to Jeſwunt Row Holkar, propoſing an Armiſtice. The acting Reſident declined compliance with this propoſition, intimating that he did not poſſeſs any authority to ſuggeſt to the Commander in Chief the meaſures to be purſued, and referring to the ſentiments which he had formerly expreſſed, relative to Dowlut Row Scindia's proffered mediation. This point was urged no further: the acting Reſident then deſired to be informed in what manner the Governor General's demand reſpecting the reſtoration of the property plundered by Dowlut Row Scindia's ſervants from the Britiſh Reſidency, and the puniſhment of the plunderers, was to be ſatisfied, upon theſe points the Miniſter returned replies which appeared to the acting Reſident to be perfectly ſatisfactory. The acting Reſident then expreſſed a deſire to be enabled to ſatisfy the Governor General on the remaining topic of the Governor General's Letter, the diſpoſition of Dowlut Row Scindia to act in conformity to the relations ſubſiſting between the two Governments; to which the Miniſter replied, that there was no cauſe for any doubts upon that ſubject; that the ſole objects of Dowlut Row Scindia's march to the Chumbul was to mediate a peace; that when that object ſhould have been accompliſhed, Dowlut Row Scindia would return to ſettle his country, which in the actual embarraſſed condition of his finances was impracticable; and the Miniſter added, that if the Reſident would make any arrangement for the relief of the diſtreſſes of Dowlut Row Scindia's Government, Dowlut Row Scindia would act in every reſpect according to the wiſhes of the Britiſh Government. The acting Reſident ſignified to the Miniſter, that the Governor General was ſtill diſpoſed to afford relief to the diſtreſſes of the State provided the conduct of Dowlut Row Scindia ſhould be conſiſtent with the ſpirit of his engagement, but referred the deciſion of the queſtion to the arrival of Colonel Cloſe, who poſſeſſed authority for that purpoſe; and the conference terminated by a declaration on the part of Dowlut Row Scindia (which

was

was ſubſequently confirmed by that Chieftain) that his Highneſs would halt on the Chumbul, and await the arrival of Colonel Cloſe.

55. The acting Reſident in his report of this conference ſtated his intention, under the Orders of the Governor General of the 23d February, of diſcharging a third inſtalment of the penſions payable by Treaty of Peace.

56. A copy of the acting Reſident's Diſpatch upon this ſubject, dated the 3d of April, is encloſed for your Honourable Committee's information, together with a tranſlation of Dowlut Row Scindia's Letter to which that Diſpatch refers. U.

57. The tenor of the acting Reſident's communication, combined with the terms of Dowlut Row Scindia's Letters, appeared to the Governor General in Council to indicate a material change in the Counſels of that Chieftain; the Governor General in Council deemed it probable, that Dowlut Row Scindia, or rather Serjee Row Ghautka, had at length been undeceived with regard to the actual power and reſources of Jeſwunt Row Holkar, and to the condition of his affairs; and that deſpairing of the accompliſhment of any views which Dowlut Row Scindia or his Miniſter might have been induced to entertain, by a fallacious dependence upon the ſuppoſed proſperity of Holkar's cauſe, and the ſtrength of his power, Dowlut Row Scindia might have become ſincerely diſpoſed to maintain peace with the Britiſh Government, although the previous proceedings of Dowlut Row Scindia had not only conſtituted a direct violation on his part of every ſubſiſting engagement, but had been decidedly hoſtile to the Britiſh power. The Governor General in Council was not of opinion, that either the ſecurity or the dignity of the Britiſh Government, required the rejection of that Chieftain's pacific overtures; ſince, under actual circumſtances, thoſe overtures, if ſincere, conſtituted a ſubmiſſive acknowledgement of the ſuperiority of our power; and a due ſenſe of that ſuperiority in the minds of Dowlut Row Scindia and his Miniſters afforded a rational ſecurity for the continuance of Peace.

58. Under this view of the ſubject the Governor General in Council reſolved to accept the Letter of Dowlut Row Scindia, combined with the declarations of that Chieftain and his Miniſters, as reported in the acting Reſident's Diſpatch of the 3d of April, as a ſatisfactory atonement for the inſults which had been offered to the Britiſh Reſident at his Highneſs's Court, and to purſue the ſyſtem of pacific meaſures for the permanent adjuſtment of all depending queſtions, which had been preſcribed by the Governor General's Inſtructions to the acting Reſident of the 2d of April (the ſubſtance of which is contained in the 21ſt and following paragraphs of this Diſpatch) provided that the conduct of Dowlut Row Scindia ſhould be conſiſtent with the amicable profeſſions of his Letter, and with the verbal declarations which the acting Reſident had received from Dowlut Row Scindia and his Miniſter. In adopting this reſolution, however, it was not the intention of the Governor General in Council to admit of Dowlut Row Scindia's propoſed mediation for the ſettlement of Peace, or to authorize a deviation from the inſtructions iſſued to his Excellency the Commander in Chief on the 10th and 12th of April, the Commander in Chief being directed by thoſe inſtructions to adopt meaſures of coercion or hoſtility againſt Dowlut Row Scindia only in the event of his purſuing a ſyſtem of conduct inconſiſtent with the obligations of amity towards the Britiſh Government.

59. On the baſis of theſe reſolutions additional inſtructions were iſſued to the acting Reſident at the Court of Dowlut Row Scindia, under date the 20th of April, apprizing him of the courſe of conduct which the Governor General had reſolved to adopt towards Dowlut Row Scindia, and authorizing him, under the ſtated proviſions, to proceed to ſatisfy Dowlut Row Scindia on all the points ſpecified in the Governor General's inſtructions of the 2d April, without awaiting the arrival of Colonel Cloſe.

The acting Reſident was directed to apprize Dowlut Row Scindia that the Governor General had conſented to receive his Highneſs's Letter, combined with the verbal declarations of his Highneſs and his Miniſter, as a ſatisfactory atonement for the outrages committed by his ſervants upon the Britiſh Reſidency, and to communicate to his Highneſs the orders which he had received for the ſatisfactory adjuſtment of all depending queſtions, ſtating to Dowlut Row Scindia at the ſame time the cauſes which would probably prevent the arrival of Colonel Cloſe at his Highneſs's camp. The acting Reſident was further directed diſtinctly to declare to Dowlut Row Scindia that his mediation for the ſettlement of Peace could not be admitted; and to ſignify to him, that as the Ally of the Britiſh Government it was his duty, under the obligations of Treaty, to act in concert with the Britiſh forces

againſt Jeſwunt Row Holkar, either until his power ſhould have been completely deſtroyed, or until the Britiſh Government ſhould deem it expedient to grant terms of peace to the enemy; that the only mode in which his Highneſs's co-operation could be uſeful or deſirable was by his returning to the ſouthward, and proceeding to occupy the remaining poſſeſſions of Holkar in the Province of Malwa. That his Highneſs's return to his capital would enable him to occupy thoſe poſſeſſions, and would place him in a condition to adopt the meaſures neceſſary for the ſettlement of his Government; and that in the event of Dowlut Row Scindia's conſenting to return to his capital with thoſe views and intentions, the acting Reſident was veſted with full powers to relieve the immediate diſtreſſes of his Highneſs's Government by pecuniary aid.

60. By theſe Inſtructions alſo the acting Reſident was apprized that excepting under the actual occurrence or immediate proſpect of the renewal of War with Dowlut Row Scindia, it was the intention of his Excellency the Governor General to diſpatch, at the earlieſt practicable period of time, to the camp of that Chieftain, Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, the Reſident at Myſore, who had lately arrived at Fort-William for the purpoſe of aiding Dowlut Row Scindia in the ſettlement of his Government, and of delivering over to that Chieftain a part of the territories conquered from Jeſwunt Row Holkar. The acting Reſident, however, was prohibited from ſuſpending the execution of any part of the Governor General's inſtructions, in the expectation of Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm's arrival, and was eſpecially directed to neglect no opportunity of urging Dowlut Row Scindia's return to the Southward.

61. The acting Reſident was further informed, that the reſolution to diſpatch Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm to the Court of Dowlut Row Scindia was not intended to ſuperſede the eventual miſſion of Mr. Mercer in the manner preſcribed by the Governor General's Inſtructions to the Commander in Chief.

V. 62. A copy of the Governor General's Inſtructions to the acting Reſident, of which the ſubſtance is above ſtated, forms an Encloſure in this Diſpatch.

W. 63. A copy of the Governor General's reply to Dowlut Row Scindiah's Letter, containing the ſubſtance of the communication which the acting Reſident was inſtructed to make to his Highneſs, is alſo annexed for your Honourable Committee's information.

64. On the 2d of April Dowlut Row Scindia marched about eight miles in a retrograde direction towards Subbulghur, leaving the whole of his baggage and bazars under the charge of Ambajee; and it was ſaid to be the intention of Dowlut Row Scindia to croſs the Chumbul at a ford about 30 miles diſtant from that place.

65. On the 3d of April, the acting Reſident was viſited by Almaram, the Vackeel reſiding, on the part of the Durbar, in the Britiſh Camp. The object of this viſit was to induce the acting Reſident to adopt ſome arrangement for the relief of Dowlut Row Scindia's pecuniary diſtreſſes. The acting Reſident having aſcertained from the Vackeel that Dowlut Row Scindia's intention was to croſs the Chumbul, and proceed to Kerowly, availed himſelf of the opportunity afforded by the Vackeel's viſit to ſtate ſuch arguments and conſiderations as might induce Dowlut Row Scindia to halt in his actual poſition until the arrival of Colonel Cloſe. The Vackeel having reported the ſubſtance of the acting Reſident's repreſentation to Dowlut Row Scindia, the acting Reſident was viſited by Arma Bhaſker, one of the principal Officers of Dowlut Row Scindia's Government. The diſcuſſions which enſued on the ſubject of Dowlut Row Scindia's continuance in his actual poſition, awaiting the arrival of Colonel Cloſe, and of the adoption of an Arrangement for the relief of the pecuniary diſtreſſes of his Highneſs's Government, being reported to Dowlut Row Scindia, that Chieftain conſented to return to Subbulghur, and continue at that place until the time when Colonel Cloſe might be expected to arrive, on the implied condition that the acting Reſident ſhould immediately diſcharge the third Inſtalment of the Penſions payable under the Treaty of Peace.

X. 66. For the detail of theſe conferences the Governor General in Council refers your Honourable Committee to the annexed Copy of the acting Reſident's Diſpatch of the 5th April.

67. On the 7th of April Ameer Khan left Bhurtpore with the avowed intention of joining Dowlut Row Scindia; on the ſame day Sirjee Row Ghautka, with a large body of Pindarries, and a conſiderable part of Dowlut Row Scindia's Cavalry marched towards Bhurtpore. Previouſly however to Sirjee Row Ghautka's departure, Arma Bhaſker (the Miniſter mentioned in the 65th Parapraph) viſited the reſident for the

expreſs

expreſs purpoſe of communicating Ghautka's intended departure, and the object of it, which he ſtated to be to enter upon the propoſed mediation between the Commander in Chief and Jeſwunt Row Holkar. The acting Reſident, however, deemed it proper to demand from Dowlut Row Scindia himſelf an explanation of the movement of Sirjee Row Ghautka. The acting Reſident being admitted to an audience, received from Dowlut Row Scindia the ſame explanation as that which was afforded by Arma Bhaſker, accompanied by profeſſions of the moſt amicable nature, and by a repetition of his Highneſs's requeſt that the acting Reſident would addreſs a Letter to the Commander in Chief, deſiring the ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities againſt Jeſwunt Row Holkar. The acting Reſident's report of his conference with Arma Bhaſker, and with Dowlut Row Scindia, on that occaſion, is contained in the annexed Copy of his Diſpatch of the 9th of April. Y.

68. Your Honourable Committee will not fail to remark the diſgraceful evaſion and deceit which diſtinguiſhed the conduct of Dowlut Row Scindia on this occaſion. After having repeatedly remonſtrated with the Miniſters of Dowlut Row Scindia againſt the meaſure of that Chieftain's proceeding to the vicinity of Bhurtpore, the acting Reſident obtained his Highneſs's conſent to remain at Subbulghur until the time when Colonel Cloſe's arrival might be expected; yet Dowlut Row Scindia, immediately after the concluſion of that arrangement, diſpatched Serjee Row Ghautka to Bhurtpore avowedly for the accompliſhment of the alleged object of his Highneſs's march to that place.

69. It is neceſſary to interrupt the narrative of Dowlut Row Scindia's proceedings for the purpoſe of adverting to the Negotiations with the Rajah of Bhurtpore, the commencement of which was noticed in our Diſpatch to your Honourable Committee of the 24th of March, and which have terminated in the ſettlement of Peace with that Chieftain.

70. The Diſpatches from the Governor General's Agent at the Head Quarters of the Britiſh Army, noted in the margin, and which form Encloſures in this Diſpatch, contain the official detail of thoſe Negotiations. To thoſe Documents the Governor General in Council deems it proper to add a Copy of the Inſtructions which were iſſued by the Governor General for the conduct of the Negotiation, and of which the ſubſtance is ſtated in the 718th and following paragraphs of our Diſpatch to your Honourable Committee of the 24th of March.

Z. Letter from Mr. Mercer, dated the 8th March, 1805.
A A. Inſtructions to Mr. Mercer, dated 19th March.
B B. Letter from Mr. Mercer, dated 1ſt April.
C C. D° D° 4th April.
D D. D° D° 7th D°
E E. D° D° 20th D°.

71. The terms to which the Rajah of Bhurtpore has ultimately aſſented, are, that the Rajah ſhall pay to the Honourable Company the ſum of 20 Lacks of Rupees, by inſtalments, the whole to be diſcharged within the ſpace of four years. The laſt inſtalment, however, to be remitted, if the intermediate conduct of the Rajah ſhall be ſatisfactory to the Britiſh Government:

That the Rajah ſhall aſſiſt to the utmoſt of his power in repelling any attack upon the Britiſh poſſeſſions; and that the Rajah ſhall never hold any correſpondence with the enemies of the Britiſh Power, or be in any way connected with them:

That the Rajah will never entertain in his ſervice any ſubject of Great Britain or France, or any European, without the ſanction of the Britiſh Government:

That as a ſecurity for the performance of the Articles of the Treaty, one of the Rajah's ſons ſhall conſtantly remain with the officer commanding the Britiſh forces in the Soubahs of Delhi or Agra, and that the fortreſs of Deig ſhall continue in the occupation of a Britiſh garriſon until the Britiſh Government ſhall be perfectly ſatisfied of the Rajah's fidelity and attachment.

Vide A A. above noted.

On the other hand, the Britiſh Government engages permanently to guarantee Rajah Runjeet Sing in the poſſeſſion of his ancient territory, the Rajah conſenting as the condition of his right, eventually to claim the aid of the Britiſh Power, and to ſubmit to the arbitration of the Britiſh Government any difference which may occur between him and any other State or chieftain.

72. A copy of the Treaty concluded by his Excellency the Commander in Chief with the Rajah of Bhurtpore is annexed to this Diſpatch, together with a copy of his Excellency the Commander in Chief's Letter which accompanied the tranſmiſſion of that document to the Governor General. F F.

73. The terms of this Treaty do not differ materially from thoſe which were preſcribed in the Governor General's inſtructions of the 19th of March; and being conſidered by the Governor General in Council to be in every reſpect advantageous and honourable to the Britiſh Government, the Treaty was ratified by the Governor General in Council on the 2d of May.

74. Although the Treaty with Rajah Runjeet Sing was not finally executed until the 17th of April, all the ſtipulations of it were adjuſted on the 11th of that

month; and on the evening of that day the Rajah's ſon arrived in the Britiſh camp as an hoſtage; on the ſame evening Jeſwunt Row Holkar was compelled by the Rajah to leave Bhurtpore.

75. On the ſame day his Excellency the Commander in Chief received a Letter from Sirjee Row Ghautka, who had proceeded to Weir, a town ſituated about 15 miles S. W. of Bhurtpore, intimating that at the requeſt of the Acting Britiſh Reſident, Dowlut Row Scindia had conſented to wait 10 days at Subbulghur, in the expectation of Colonel Cloſe's arrival. "*That the acting Britiſh Reſident had at the* "*ſame time expreſſed a deſire that Dowlut Row Scindia ſhould interpoſe his mediation* "*for the ſettlement of Peace*, and that his Highneſs had accordingly diſpatched Sirjee "Row Ghautka to Bhurtpore for the purpoſe of concluding certain negotiations "relative to Peace."—Sirjee Row Ghautka further expreſſed his intention of halting one day at Weir, and of proceeding on the following day, lightly attended, to Bhurtpore, after his arrival at which place, whatever negotiation might be concluded ſhould be communicated to the Commander in Chief.

76. In reply to this Letter his Excellency the Commander in Chief intimated to Sirjee Row Ghautka that Terms of Peace having been granted to Rajah Runjeet Sing, Sirjee Row Ghautka's proceeding to Bhurtpore was unneceſſary, and might ſubvert the relations of amity between the Britiſh Government and Dowlut Row Scindia, and recommended his immediate return to the camp of that chieftain.
GG. Tranſlations of theſe Letters are encloſed for your Honourable Committee's information.

77. On the 12th of April, however, Sirjee Row Ghautka advanced with a ſmall party of horſe within a ſhort diſtance of Bhurtpore, and tranſmitted a meſſage to Rajah Runjeet Sing, ſoliciting a perſonal conference. The Rajah intimated to Ghautka in reply, that he had concluded Peace with the Britiſh Power, and that Sirjee Row's advance to Bhurtpore was therefore improper. On receipt of this reply, Sirjee Row Ghautka retreated to his camp at Weir, where he was ſubſequently joined by Holkar with 3 or 4 thouſand horſe, in a very reduced condition, conſtituting nearly the whole of that chieftain's remaining force, and both proceeded towards the camp of Dowlut Row Scindia at Subbulghur.

78. Your Honourable Committee will obſerve the groſs falſehood of the aſſertion contained in Sirjee Row Ghautka's Letter, that the acting Reſident had expreſſed a deſire that Dowlut Row Scindia ſhould interpoſe his mediation for the ſettlement of Peace; the acting Reſident having diſtinctly declared in his conferences with Dowlut Row Scindia and his miniſters (as ſtated in his Diſpatches of the 23d of March, 3d, 5th, and 9th of April, copies of which are annexed to this Diſpatch, marked reſpectively N. T. X. and Y.) that Dowlut Row Scindia's mediation was inadmiſſible, and that it was not within the limit of the acting Reſident's authority to ſuggeſt to the Commander in Chief an armiſtice for the purpoſe of negotiating the ſettlement of Peace, which the Commander in Chief alone poſſeſſed the power to conclude.

79. With regard to the object of Serjee Row Ghautka's advance to Bhurtpore, no doubt exiſts that the immediate purpoſe of that movement was to prevent the concluſion of peace with Rajah Runjeet Sing. The facts of the preceding narrative, and the detail of Dowlut Row Scindia's proceedings as deſcribed in our Diſpatch of the 24th March, appear to the Governor General in Council to contain ſatisfactory proof that in advancing to the northward it was not the intention of Dowlut Row Scindia either to act againſt Jeſwunt Row Holkar, or to effect a pacification, expecting only in the event of Dowlut Row Scindia's being enabled by a combination of his force with that of the enemy, to dictate the terms of Peace in favour of Holkar, of an arrangement in favour of himſelf.

80. But whatever might be the ſpecific object of Dowlut Row Scindia's advance to the northward, it may juſtly be preſumed that ſuch object coincided with the views of Jeſwunt Row Holkar. The annexed tranſlation of intercepted Letters, however, from an agent diſpatched to Jeſwunt Row Holkar, on the part of Dowlut Row Scindia, and his principal Miniſter, dated toward the cloſe of the month of March, contain the moſt direct and poſitive demonſtration of the perfect coincidence of the views of Dowlut Row Scindia and Jeſwunt Row Holkar; it is manifeſt alſo, that thoſe views, whatever they might be, were to be accompliſhed by an union of the forces of thoſe Chieftains, and it was obviouſly the intereſt of Dowlut Row Scindia, as well as of Jeſwunt Row Holkar, under ſuch circumſtances, to fruſtrate the depending negotiation between the Britiſh Government and Rajah Runjeet Sing.

81. The

81. The negotiation with Runjeet Sing was a matter of public notoriety, and its progreſs could not be unknown to Dowlut Row Scindia and his Miniſter; adverting therefore to the ſtate of the negotiation at the period of Sirjee Row Ghautka's departure from the camp of Dowlut Row Scindia, that Miniſter's advance to Bhurtpore, and his ſolicitude to confer with Rajah Runjeet Sing, can only be aſcribed to a deſign of preventing the concluſion of Peace between the Britiſh Government and Rajah Runjeet Sing; and the Commander in Chief actually received intelligence from the accredited Vackeels of Rajah Runjeet Sing, that Sirjee Row Ghautka, both by letters and by meſſages, had earneſtly diſſuaded Runjeet Sing from concluding any engagements with the Britiſh Power, intimating at the ſame time that Dowlut Row Scindia was proceeding to his relief.

82. According to the expectation afforded by the acting Reſident to Dowlut Row Scindia, the acting Reſident granted bills for the third inſtalment of the penſions payable under the Treaty of Serjeeanjengaun. On receipt of this information, however, his Excellency the Commander in Chief deemed it neceſſary to iſſue inſtructions to the acting Reſident under date the 14th of April, ſuggeſting the inexpediency of furniſhing Dowlut Row Scindia with further pecuniary ſupplies under the equivocal circumſtances of his recent conduct, until the acting Reſident ſhould receive orders for that purpoſe from the Governor General in Council, or until he ſhould be ſatisfied that ſuch advances of money would induce Dowlut Row Scindia to return to the Southward.

83. In the 673d paragraph of our Diſpatch of the 24th March the Governor General in Council ſtated to your Honourable Committee that the force under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Martindell was encamped in a poſition on the Bank of the Sind, which enabled him equally to ſecure the internal tranquillity of Bundlecund, and to protect that province and the territory of Gohud from external invaſion. Lieutenant Colonel Martindell continued for ſome time to occupy the ſame poſition, no movement of an enemy's force, nor any appearance of internal commotion, having rendered a change of poſition neceſſary. Lieutenant Colonel Martindell having ſubſequently received information of the arrival of part of Scindia's army at Narwa, and of his intention to advance to Subbulghur, deemed it neceſſary to refer to the authority of his Excellency the Commander in Chief for inſtructions with reſpect to the conduct which he ſhould purſue in the event of Dowlut Row Scindia's attempting to croſs the Chumbul.

84. Previouſly to the receipt of Inſtructions from the Commander in Chief, however, Lieutenant Colonel Martindell, having obtained information from Mr. Jenkins of the poſitive intention of Dowlut Row Scindia to advance with his army to the vicinity of Bhurtpore; reſolved to proceed to a more advanced poſition, and ſubſequently, until the receipt of further orders, to regulate the movements of his force by thoſe of Dowlut Row Scindia, in conformity to general inſtructions which he had formerly received from the Commander in Chief.

85. In conſequence of Dowlut Row Scindia's advance to the Northward, Lieutenant Colonel Martindell, who had now received orders from the Commander in Chief applicable to that event, continued to advance in the ſame direction, carefully abſtaining from any violation of the poſſeſſions of Scindia or his dependents, and on the 6th of April reached Hingonah, a poſition on the Southern Bank of the Chumbul, at a ſhort diſtance from Dholepore.

86. The vicinity of Lieutenant Colonel Martindell's camp to that of Dowlut Row Scindia appeared to excite a conſiderable degree of alarm in the minds of that Chieftain and his Miniſters, and on the 11th of April, Dowlut Row Scindia requeſted the attendance of the acting Reſident for the expreſs purpoſe of ſtating the apprehenſion which he entertained upon that ſubject.—The acting Reſident having accordingly attended the Durbar, Dowlut Row Scindia ſtated the apprehenſion which had been excited in his mind, by the advance of Lieutenant Colonel Martindell's detachment toward the camp of Dowlut Row Scindia, and requeſted the acting Reſident to prevent the approach of that detachment within the diſtance of 20 Coſs from Scindia's Camp. After ſome diſcuſſion upon this ſubject, in the courſe of which the acting Reſident explained the neceſſity of the preſence of Lieutenant Colonel Martindell's detachment in its actual poſition, and aſſured his Highneſs that a previous aggreſſion on his part could alone produce hoſtility on the part of Lieutenant Colonel Martindell's detachment, the acting Reſident ſucceeded in diſpelling Dowlut Row Scindia's apprehenſions. Dowlut Row Scindia then proceeded to apprize the acting Reſident of the arrival of Bappojee Scindia in the

vicinity of his camp, declaring his intention of viſiting that Chieftain, and requeſting the opinion of the acting Reſident upon the ſubject.

87. It will occur to the recollection of the Honourable Committee that Bappojee commanded Dowlut Row Scindia's contingent of troops at the commencement of hoſtilities with Jeſwunt Row Holkar, and after joining the detachment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Monſon, deſerted with his troops to the enemy. The conduct of Bappojee Scindia is noticed in the fifth paragraph of this Diſpatch and in the encloſure (B.)

88. In reply to Dowlut Row Scindia's reference to the acting Reſident, on the ſubject of Bappojee Scindia, the acting Reſident adverted to the treachery of that Chieftain, and ſubmitted to his Highneſs's judgment the impropriety of viſiting an officer who had placed himſelf in the condition of an open enemy to the Britiſh Government; Dowlut Row Scindia, however, notwithſtanding this declaration on the part of the acting Reſident, proceeded in the evening of the ſame day to viſit Bappojee Scindia.

II. 89. A copy of the acting Reſident's Diſpatch of the 14th of April, containing his report of the conference, of which the ſubſtance is above ſtated, is annexed to this Diſpatch.

90. On the 14th the Reſident received a viſit from Arma Bhaſker, who apprized him on the part of Dowlut Row Scindia that Ameer Khan was arrived in the vicinity of his Highneſs's camp; that his Highneſs had received no communication relative to the object of Ameer Khan's arrival; but that his Highneſs ſuppoſed Ameer Khan to have been diſpatched by Holkar with views correſponding with thoſe which had dictated the miſſion of Sirjee Row Ghautka to Bhurtpore. It is ſuperfluous to remark that this ſtatement was calculated to afford to Dowlut Row Scindia a plauſible pretext for receiving Ameer Khan.

91. On the 15th of April the acting Reſident with Dowlut Row Scindia received another viſit from Arma Bhaſker, who conveyed a meſſage on the part of Dowlut Row Scindia purporting that his Highneſs had already apprized the acting Reſident of the object of Sirjee Row Ghautka's miſſion to Bhurtpore; that Ghautka, before his arrival at that place, had received with great ſatisfaction the intelligence of the concluſion of Peace with Rajah Runjeet Sing. That Dowlut Row Scindia had directed Arma Bhaſker to congratulate the acting Reſident on this event in his Highneſs's name; that Jeſwunt Row Holkar had reſolved to renew his attack upon the Company's territories, but that the Miniſter's perſuaſions had induced Jeſwunt Row Holkar to abandon that reſolution; that Holkar had conſented to accept the mediation of Dowlut Row Scindia; and that Sirjee Row Ghautka was accordingly on his way to Dowlut Row Scindia's Camp with Holkar, who was expected to arrive in the courſe of the day. To this communication the acting Reſident replied by ſtating that the Commander in Chief had already declared his diſpoſition to attend to any repreſentation which Dowlut Row Scindia, as the Friend and Ally of the Britiſh Government, might think proper to ſtate with regard to Jeſwunt Row Holkar; and that accordingly it was the duty of the acting Reſident to report to the Commander in Chief and to the Governor General any communication upon that ſubject which he might receive from his Highneſs. Arma Bhaſker then ſignified to the acting Reſident it was the intention of Dowlut Row Scindia to invite him to a conference; and that Dowlut Row Scindia was anxiouſly deſirous of ſecuring the permanent tranquillity of India by mediating a Peace between the Britiſh Government and Jeſwunt Row Holkar, and by improving the relations of amity and alliance with the Britiſh Government.

92. On the 15th of April Jeſwunt Row Holkar, with all his remaining force, arrived in the vicinity of Dowlut Row Scindia's Camp, and was viſited by his Highneſs and all the principal Officers of his Court. Before Dowlut Row Scindia proceeded to the Camp of Jeſwunt Row Holkar the acting Reſident received a Meſſage from his Highneſs, purporting that he was ſurprized by the ſudden arrival of Jeſwunt Row Holkar; that his Highneſs had diſpatched a Meſſage to Holkar deſiring him not to croſs the Chumbul, but that Jeſwunt Row Holkar having diſregarded his requeſt, Dowlut Row Scindia was compelled to viſit him; that his Highneſs particularly wiſhed the acting Reſident to be preſent at the interview; and that the Vakeels of the Peiſhwa and the Rajah of Berar had alſo been deſired to attend. The acting Reſident replied to this Meſſage by adverting to the extreme impropriety of the requeſt reſpecting his attendance, and by obſerving that Dowlut Row Scindia's intended viſit to Jeſwunt Row Holkar was utterly inconſiſtent with the relations ſubſiſting between his Highneſs and the Britiſh Government.

93. On

93. On the 17th of April the acting Reſident attended the Durbar of Dowlut Row Scindia by appointment. The object of Dowlut Row Scindia in deſiring the attendance of the acting Reſident was to ſatisfy the mind of the acting Reſident with regard to the pacific motives of the junction of Jeſwunt Row Holkar with the army of Dowlut Row Scindia, which his Highneſs's Miniſter endeavoured to juſtify upon the grounds already ſtated. For the detail of what paſſed at that conference the Governor General in Council refers your Honourable Committee to the encloſed Copy of the acting Reſident's Diſpatch of the 17th April to his Excellency the Commander in Chief. K K.

94. It is proper to ſtate that in conſequence of the Inſtructions of the Governor General to his Excellency the Commander in Chief of the 4th of April, (of which the ſubſtance is contained in the 30th and 31ſt Paragraphs of this Diſpatch) the Commander in Chief, in a Letter addreſſed to the acting Reſident, of his Excellency's command, under date of the 16th of April, ſignified that Dowlut Row Scindia could not be admitted to treat for Jeſwunt Row Holkar. As that Letter contains ſome remarks connected with one of the Complaints ſtated in Dowlut Row Scindia's Letter to the Governor General of the 18th of October, the Governor General in Council deems it proper to encloſe a Copy of it for the notice of your Honourable Committee. L L.

95. The Governor General in Council alſo deems it proper that your Honourable Committee ſhould be apprized of the inſtruction which, under the general powers veſted in his Excellency the Commander in Chief, by the authority of the Governor General in Council, combined with the inſtructions occaſionally tranſmitted to the Commander in Chief, his Excellency iſſued to the acting Reſident for the regulation of his conduct, according to the reports which his Excellency ſucceſſively received from the acting Reſident of the progreſs of tranſactions and events at the Court of Dowlut Row Scindia. Copies of thoſe Inſtructions, under dates the 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21ſt of April are accordingly annexed to this Diſpatch. MM. 18th April. N N. 19th D°. O O. 20th D°. P P. 21ſt D°.

96. Your Honourable Committee will obſerve from the tenor of thoſe Inſtructions that his Excellency the Commander in Chief directed the acting Reſident to ſignify to Dowlut Row Scindia, that his conſent to retire with his army to a conſiderable diſtance from its actual poſition, and his ſeparation from Holkar, muſt be conſidered by his Highneſs to be the conditions upon which alone his Excellency could enter into an amicable diſcuſſion of all points connected with the intereſts of the two States. Your Honourable Committee will further remark, that the Commander in Chief repeated his injunction to the acting Reſident, directing him to reject any propoſal on the part of Dowlut Row Scindia to negotiate for Jeſwunt Row Holkar. Theſe inſtructions correſponded with the ſpirit of the Governor General's inſtructions to the Commander in Chief of the 4th and 7th of April, which Lord Lake had at that time received, and of which the ſubſtance is ſtated in the paragraphs of this Diſpatch noted in the margin. Para. 30th, 31ſt and 44th.

97. Your Honourable Committee will alſo obſerve, from the tenor of the Commander in Chief's inſtructions to the acting Reſident, that his Excellency took occaſion to direct the acting Reſident to oppoſe Dowlut Row Scindia's unfounded pretenſions to the merit of having induced Jeſwunt Row Holkar to abandon his project of invading the Honourable Company's territories, by adverting to the total failure of the former enterprizes of Jeſwunt Row Holkar and Ameer Khan againſt the Britiſh poſſeſſions, even at a time when their troops were numerous and efficient; and to the manifeſt impracticability of the renewal of ſuch attempts in the diſabled and miſerable condition to which the force of thoſe Chieftains was actually reduced.

98. Previouſly to a reſumption of the narrative of tranſactions and proceedings at the Court of Dowlut Row Scindia, the Governor General in Council deems it expedient to ſtate to your Honourable Committee the ground on which the Governor General in Council conſiders the advance of Dowlut Row Scindia to the Northward, for the declared purpoſe of interpoſing his mediation for the ſettlement of peace, and his junction with Jeſwunt Row Holkar, although for the ſame profeſſed purpoſe, to conſtitute a violation of the Treaty of Peace, as well as of Defenſive Alliance, and to juſtify the proſecution of hoſtilities againſt that Chieftain.

99. Dowlut Row Scindia did not announce to the Britiſh Reſident his reſolution of proceeding to Bhurtpore, and the oſtenſible object of that meaſure, until the 21ſt of March, at which time Dowlut Row Scindia had reached the vicinity of Narwa. In his Letter to the Governor General, received on the 19th of April, and referred to in the 56th paragraph of this Diſpatch, Dowlut Row Scindia declared that he was proceeding to Ougien, but that the information of the ſtate of

affairs in Hindoſtan had induced him to change his route, and to proceed to the Northward for the purpoſe of "allaying the duſt of diſturbance."

100. This written communication is manifeſtly intended to correſpond with the above-mentioned intimation to the Reſident. At what ſtage of Dowlut Row Scindia's progreſs from the banks of the Nurbudda his Highneſs changed his route in the manner deſcribed cannot eaſily be determined; the preſumption is, that his Highneſs never entertained the deſign of proceeding to his capital. But aſſuming his Highneſs's own verbal and written declarations as a ſtandard by which to judge of his conduct in this inſtance, it may juſtly be aſſerted that after his Highneſs's march from Seronge, before the cloſe of the month of February, he did not change his route, and that on the contrary his Highneſs proceeded from that ſtation with a reſolution to approach the ſcene of hoſtilities. During one month therefore, Dowlut Row Scindia continued to move with an army towards the poſition of the contending forces, contrary to the moſt ſolemn aſſeveration of his intention to proceed to Ougein, without revoking his promiſes to that effect, and without affording to the Britiſh Government directly, or through the channel of its Repreſentative at his Highneſs's Court, any explanation whatever of the object of his Highneſs's march in that direction.

101. Scindia has declared that in aſſembling a force, and in proceeding at the head of it to the ſcene of hoſtilities, his intention was to interpoſe his mediation for the ſettlement of peace between the Britiſh Government and its enemies. If Dowlut Row Scindia can be ſuppoſed to poſſeſs a right to adopt the meaſure of an armed mediation for the ſettlement of peace between the Britiſh Government and its enemies, that right muſt be founded either on the general principles of the Law of Nations, or on the proviſions of Treaty; the only caſes in which ſuch an interference can be deemed juſtifiable upon the principles of the Law of nations, are thoſe in which the ſecurity of the interfering party is manifeſtly and directly endangered by the ſucceſs of one of the belligerent powers. A general reference to facts will be ſufficient to demonſtrate that Dowlut Row Scindia could not found upon the baſis of this poſition any right to interpoſe his unſolicited mediation.

102. It is ſuperfluous to conſider the ſuppoſed caſe of the ſucceſs of Holkar's arms over thoſe of the Britiſh power, ſince Dowlut Row Scindia could not have acted on the ground of the danger to which his government would be expoſed by the conſequent aggrandizement of Holkar's power, without acting in conformity to the obligation of the Defenſive Alliance ſubſiſting between Dowlut Row Scindia and the Britiſh Government; this ground of interference however evidently did not exiſt, nor was it in fact aſſumed by Dowlut Row Scindia; a reference to the narrative of facts and tranſactions is ſufficient to demonſtrate that Dowlut Row Scindia could apprehend no danger from any ſucceſs of Holkar over the Britiſh arms, and that the interference of Dowlut Row Scindia was directed excluſively to the benefit of Holkar's cauſe.

103. The right of Dowlut Row Scindia to interpoſe an armed mediation for the ſettlement of peace could not be founded on any danger to be apprehended from the aggrandizement of the Britiſh power by the deſtruction of that of Holkar; the ſecurity of Scindia could not be conſidered to be more endangered, by whatever degree of aſcendancy the Britiſh power could be ſuppoſed to acquire, than it was at the moment when the peace of Serjeeanjengaum was concluded; ſince, ſubſequently to the Pacification, the ſecurity of Dowlut Row Scindia has not depended in any degree upon his ability to reſiſt the Britiſh arms, or upon the exiſtence of Holkar's power; Scindia, therefore, would have been equally juſtified upon the principle of ſelf defence in violating the Peace immediately after its concluſion, as in interpoſing upon the ſame principle, an armed mediation for the ſettlement of peace between the Britiſh Government and Jeſwunt Row Holkar.

104. It remains to conſider whether the engagements ſubſiſting between Dowlut Row Scindia and the Britiſh Government can be conſidered to convey to Dowlut Row Scindia a right to interfere by an armed mediation for the ſettlement of peace between the Britiſh Government and its Enemies.

105. The Treaty of Peace contains no ſtipulation in any manner applicable to this queſtion, which muſt therefore be conſidered ſolely with reference to the Treaty of Defenſive Alliance: By that treaty Dowlut Row Scindia was bound to co-operate to the extent of his power with the Britiſh Government in the reduction of the Enemy's force; the conduct of Dowlut Row Scindia under that engagement having been fully ſtated in the courſe of the narrative contained in this Diſpatch, and in our Diſpatch of the 24th of March, it is ſufficient to obſerve that Dowlut Row

Scindia

Scindia has not diſcharged any obligation of the Defenſive Alliance; Dowlut Row Scindia has himſelf admitted this fact, and has pleaded, as an excuſe, his inability to co-operate with the Britiſh arms againſt the common Enemy; whatever rights or pretenſions, therefore, Dowlut Row Scindia might have derived under the Treaty of Alliance have been juſtly forfeited, ſince he cannot reaſonably claim the benefit of a reciprocal engagement, his part of which he has either neglected or has been unable to fulfil; but under any circumſtances it cannot be concluded that from the obligation of the Defenſive Alliance Dowlut Row Scindia derives a right to interpoſe a forced mediation for the ſettlement of Peace between the Britiſh Government and its Enemies, although Dowlut Row Scindia be himſelf an Ally in the war.

106. As an Ally of the Britiſh Government the obligation impoſed upon Dowlut Row Scindia is of an oppoſite nature; it is his duty to aid the Britiſh Government in the reduction of the Enemy's power, until the objects of the war ſhall have been accompliſhed; whereas Dowlut Row Scindia's mediation under actual circumſtances was directed to the benefit of the Enemy oppoſed to that of the Britiſh Government before thoſe objects had been accompliſhed.

107. Suppoſing the power of the enemy to have been reduced to a condition which precluded all apprehenſion of future danger from it, the object of the War might be conſidered to have been ſo far accompliſhed as to admit of Dowlut Row Scindia's withdrawing his co-operation, without a violation of the ſpirit and intent of the Defenſive Alliance; under a contrary ſuppoſition Scindia is pledged to continue his co-operation. Combining, therefore, theſe arguments with the fact (which muſt neceſſarily be ſuppoſed, and which unqueſtionably exiſts in the preſent caſe), that the meaſure of an armed mediation on the part of Dowlut Row Scindia was not neceſſary to that chieftain's ſecurity, it is evident that the adoption of that meaſure was a poſitive violation of the Treaty of Defenſive Alliance, an invaſion of the rights of the Britiſh Government as an independent State, and inconſiſtent with the relations eſtabliſhed between the two States by the Treaty of Peace, and would conſequently have juſtified, on the part of the Britiſh Government, an immediate declaration of War againſt Dowlut Row Scindia. The ſubſequent junction of Dowlut Row Scindia with the enemy, although profeſſedly connected with the purpoſes of Peace, was manifeſtly an aggravation of the hoſtile conduct of that chieftain. The propoſed mediation, therefore, could not have been accepted by the Britiſh Government without a degree of humiliation utterly inconſiſtent with the eſtabliſhment of the real ſources of durable tranquillity and ſecurity; and a Pacification effected under ſuch circumſtances muſt have been founded on the diſgraceful and precarious baſis of unlimited conceſſion.

108. On the 21ſt of April his Excellency the Commander in Chief, with the whole of the Britiſh army under his perſonal command, marched from Bhurtpore in the direction of Dowlut Row Scindia's camp. This movement was manifeſtly neceſſary with reference either to a ſtate of War, or to an amicable termination of all depending queſtions with Dowlut Row Scindia, and was neceſſary alſo for the purpoſe of carrying into effect the inſtructions of the Governor General in Council.

109. On the 18th of April Rajah Ambajee was ſeized by order of Jeſwunt Row Holkar. The object of this act of violence was to extort from Ambajee a ſupply of money; and by ſubſequent reports it appears that Ambajee was compelled to promiſe payment of 50 Lacks of Rupees.

110. Your Honourable Committee will have obſerved from the preceding narrative that before the acting Reſident with Dowlut Row Scindia could have received the Governor General in Council's inſtructions of the 2nd of April (the ſubſtance of which is ſtated in the 21ſt and following Paragraphs of this Diſpatch) the ſtate of affairs at the Court of Dowlut Row Scindia had altered materially from that which was contemplated by the Governor General in Council at the date of thoſe inſtructions; part of thoſe inſtructions had been anticipated by the acting Reſident, and the change of circumſtances rendered other points of thoſe inſtructions inapplicable to the ſituation of affairs. Previouſly to the acting Reſident's receipt of thoſe orders he had conſented to pay the 3d inſtalment of penſions, payable by Treaty, as ſtated in the 65th Paragraph, and alſo 2 Lacks of Rupees on account of the Revenues of the Diſtricts of Dholepore, Barree, and Rajah Kerra. The payment of the inſtalment of penſions had been actually effected (as mentioned in the 82d Paragraph) before the acting Reſident's receipt of the Governor General in Council's inſtructions of the 2nd of April. But the acting Reſident had not at that time

granted Bills for the two Lacks of Rupees which he had conſented to pay on account of the Revenues of Dholepore, Barree, and Rajah Kerra.

111. Subſequently to the acting Reſident's receipt of the Governor General in Council's Inſtructions of the 2d of April he received thoſe of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, (noticed in the 82d Paragraph) ſuggeſting the inexpediency of making further payments to Dowlut Row Scindia under the circumſtances of that Chieftain's conduct. Combining, however, the manifeſt ſpirit and intention of thoſe ſeveral orders, the acting Reſident deemed it to be his duty to fulfil the promiſe which he had already given relative to the payment of the two Lacks of Rupees above mentioned. The Governor General in Council refers your Honourable Committee to the annexed Copy of the acting Reſident's Letter of the 19th of April to the Secretary to Government in the Secret Department, and to the Copy of his Addreſs to the Commander in Chief of the ſame date, for the motives and conſiderations which regulated his conduct on that occaſion.

112. In reply to the acting Reſident's Letter to the Commander in Chief of the 19th of April, however, his Excellency expreſſed his decided opinion that under the actual ſtate of circumſtances the acting Reſident would have been juſtified in ſuſpending the payment of the ſum which he had promiſed on account of the Revenues of Dholepore, Barree, and Rajah Kerra, until his receipt of Inſtructions from Government applicable to that ſtate of circumſtances; and his Excellency repeated his Orders to the acting Reſident prohibiting any further advances to Dowlut Row Scindia. The Commander in Chief further intimated to the acting Reſident that as the ſeizure of Ambajee by Jeſwunt Row Holkar in the Camp of Dowlut Row Scindia, without whoſe concurrence and participation it could not have been effected, conſtituted a proof of the combination of the intereſts and views of thoſe Chieftains, his Excellency deemed it abſolutely neceſſary that the acting Reſident ſhould take the earlieſt practicable opportunity of quitting Dowlut Row Scindia's Camp. His Excellency at the ſame time deſired the acting Reſident to ſuggeſt to the Commander in Chief any mode by which his Excellency might facilitate the acting Reſident's ſafe arrival at the Head Quarters of the Britiſh Army, or at any other Britiſh ſtation. His Excellency alſo offered to addreſs a Letter to Dowlut Row Scindia, if in the judgment of the acting Reſident ſuch a Letter would facilitate his departure. A Copy of the Commander in Chief's Letter of Inſtructions to the acting Reſident, of which the ſubſtance is above ſtated, is annexed to this Diſpatch.

R R. 23d April.

113. The Governor General in Council deems it proper in this place to advert to additional inſtructions, which, under a knowledge of all the circumſtances already ſtated in this narrative, the Governor General in Council judged it expedient to iſſue to his Excellency the Commander in Chief on the ſubject of a Pacification with Jeſwunt Row Holkar.

114. The Governor General in Council having now under his view all the circumſtances of the conduct and ſtate of Scindia's Government with reference as well to its general courſe of policy, as to its connection with Holkar, his Excellency in Council deemed it to be proper to tranſmit to the Commander in Chief, in a detailed manner, the grounds of the orders for rejecting the proffered mediation of Scindia for the ſettlement of Peace with Holkar, and to ſtate the actual condition of Dowlut Row Scindia relatively to the Britiſh Government, in a point of view contraſted with the circumſtances of his ſituation in the month of June 1804, when the Governor General in Council propoſed to effect a ſettlement with Jeſwunt Row Holkar, through the interpoſition of Dowlut Row Scindia, and to apprize the Commander in Chief, that if Dowlut Row Scindia were again placed in the ſame condition relatively to the Britiſh Government, as that in which he ſtood at the period above-mentioned, the Governor General in Council would not object to the interpoſition of Dowlut Row Scindia in the concluſion of Peace with Jeſwunt Row Holkar.

A copy of theſe inſtructions is annexed to this Diſpatch for your Honourable Committee's more detailed information.

S S.

115. On the 24th of April the Commander in Chief received, through the acting Reſident with Dowlut Row Scindia, a Letter under the ſeal of that Chieftain, purporting, that ſince the concluſion of the Treaty of Peace the friendſhip of the two States had been uniformly progreſſive; that the object of that Treaty was to promote peace and tranquillity throughout India; that Peace had accordingly been concluded between the Britiſh Government and the Marhatta States with the exception of Holkar; that Dowlut Row Scindia had marched from Boorhawnpore

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for the expreſs purpoſe of effecting an accommodation between the Britiſh Government and Jeſwunt Row Holkar; that with a view to negotiate the terms of pacification both with the Rajah of Bhurtpore and with Jeſwunt Row Holkar, Dowlut Row Scindia had diſpatched Sirjee Row Ghautka to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, but that before his arrival at Bhurtpore a Treaty had been concluded with Rajah Runjeet Sing, in conſequence of which Jeſwunt Row Holkar had left Bhurtpore, and had intended to croſs the Ganges, and to attack the Company's poſſeſſions, but had been withheld from the proſecution of that deſign by Dowlut Row Scindia, and had therefore proceeded to his Highneſs's Camp; and that, for the purpoſe of negotiating a Treaty of Peace with Jeſwunt Row Holkar, a perſon named Jemardeen was now diſpatched by Dowlut Row Scindia to the Commander in Chief. The Letter concluded by an intimation, that until the execution of Peace ſhould be determined Holkar ſhould refrain from ravaging the Company's Territory; and by a requeſt, that the Commander in Chief would prohibit the detachment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Martindell from proſecuting any hoſtile operations againſt Jeſwunt Row Holkar. A copy of the Tranſlation of Dowlut Row Scindia's letter to the Commander in Chief is annexed to this Diſpatch. C' TT.

116. Your Honourable Committee will not fail to obſerve the declaration contained in that Letter, of the expreſs object of Scindia's march from Boorhanpore, and the utter inconſiſtency of that declaration with the profeſſions and aſſurances by which the Miniſters of that Chieftain, during the whole courſe of his progreſs from Boorhanpore to Narwa, endeavoured to deceive the Britiſh Repreſentative at his Court. Your Honourable Committee will alſo obſerve the groundleſs pretenſions of Scindia to the merit of withholding Jeſwunt Row Holkar from an attack upon the Britiſh Territories, and you will remark the extraordinary diſregard of every principle of the ſubſiſting alliance manifeſted by the demand of a Treaty of Peace between the Britiſh Government and Jeſwunt Row Holkar, after every obligation of honour and public faith had been violated by the junction of Scindia with Holkar. In the inſtructions which his Excellency the Commander in Chief iſſued to the acting Reſident, after the receipt of that Letter, the Commander in Chief confirmed his former Orders, prohibiting the agitation of the ſeveral points ſtated in the Governor General's inſtructions of the 2d of April, which his Excellency properly conſidered to be entirely inapplicable to the actual ſituation of affairs. The Commander in Chief however directed the acting Reſident to deliver the Governor General's anſwer to Dowlut Row Scindia's Letter of the 18th of October if he ſhould have received it, but at the ſame time to ſignify to Dowlut Row Scindia, that the circumſtances which had occurred ſubſequently to the date of the Governor General's Letter, and the Orders of the Commander in Chief, muſt preclude the acting Reſident from any diſcuſſions upon the ſubject of that Letter. The Commander in Chief further obſerved, that the acting Reſident having already apprized Dowlut Row Scindia that his mediation was inadmiſſible, Scindia muſt have anticipated the purport of the Commander in Chief's reply; but that his Excellency deemed it proper to ſuſpend the tranſmiſſion of a reply until the arrival of the Britiſh Army on the Banks of the Chumbul. The Commander in Chief expreſſed his hope that the acting Reſident had objected to the miſſion of a Vackeel on the part of Dowlut Row Scindia for the purpoſe of negotiating a Peace with the Enemy, and directed the acting Reſident in the event of his receiving any further propoſition upon that ſubject, to apprize Dowlut Row Scindia in the moſt poſitive terms that a Vackeel diſpatched for ſuch a purpoſe could not be received.

117. In conformity to orders contained in a private Diſpatch to the acting Reſident from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated the 24th of April, the acting Reſident on the 27th ſolicited an audience of Dowlut Row Scindia for the purpoſe of requiring, in the name of the Commander in Chief, the return of Dowlut Row Scindia from his actual poſition, and his ſeparation from Jeſwunt Row Holkar; Dowlut Row Scindia appointed the evening of that day for the viſit of the acting Reſident. The acting Reſident, however, deeming it proper to afford to Dowlut Row Scindia a previous intimation relative to the nature of the intended communication, tranſmitted to Dowlut Row Scindia a Memorial upon that ſubject.

118. In that Memorial the acting Reſident, after remonſtrating on the junction of the forces of Dowlut Row Scindia with thoſe of the enemy, againſt whom he was pledged to co-operate, diſtinctly ſtated to Dowlut Row Scindia, that under ſuch circumſtances his mediation for the ſettlement of Peace with Jeſwunt Row Holkar could not be accepted by the Commander in Chief; and communicated on the part of his Excellency the preſcribed requiſition for the retreat of his Highneſs's

force to a diſtance of at leaſt 100 miles from the frontier of Gohud, and for the ſeparation of that Chieftain from Holkar; intimating, at the ſame time, that his Highneſs's refuſal to comply with thoſe juſt and reaſonable requiſitions would tend to convince the Commander in Chief of his Highneſs's reſolution to ſupport the cauſe of the enemy, and to proſecute hoſtilities againſt the Britiſh Power in conjunction with Jeſwunt Row Holkar and his adherents; and that in that event the acting Reſident had received the orders of the Commander in Chief to quit his Highneſs's camp, whenever his Highneſs ſhould furniſh him with the requiſite ſafeguard to a Britiſh ſtation. The acting Reſident took this opportunity of executing his Excellency the Commander in Chief's directions on the ſubject of Dowlut Row Scindia's aſſumption of the merit of having prevented Jeſwunt Row Holkar from renewing his invaſion of the Britiſh territories. A copy of this Document is encloſed for your Honourable Committee's information.

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119. On the arrival of the Britiſh army at the Banks of the Chumbul, on the 29th of April, the Commander in Chief diſpatched his Reply to the Letter from Dowlut Row Scindia, of which the ſubſtance is ſtated in the 115th paragraph. That Reply contained a conciſe ſtatement of thoſe points of Dowlut Row Scindia's conduct ſince the commencement of hoſtilities with Jeſwunt Row Holkar, in which Scindia had manifeſted an utter diſregard of the obligations of the Treaties ſubſiſting between the two States. The Commander in Chief concluded with a declaration, that the junction of his Highneſs's army with the remnant of Holkar's force having demonſtrated a combination of intereſts between his Highneſs and the enemies of the Britiſh Government, againſt whom his Highneſs was pledged by Treaty to co-operate, the Commander in Chief had judged it proper to direct the acting Reſident at his Highneſs's Court to proceed with the Gentlemen attached to the Reſidency to the camp of the Commander in Chief; and that the Britiſh Government would conſider his Highneſs to be reſponſible in his own perſon, and in the perſons of his family, Miniſters, and Servants, for the ſafe and unmoleſted journey of the acting Reſident, and of the Gentlemen attached to the Reſidency, with their property, to the neareſt Britiſh camp. This Letter was tranſmitted to the acting Reſident for the purpoſe of being delivered to Dowlut Row Scindia, together with correſponding inſtructions for the regulation of his conduct. Copies of both thoſe documents are annexed to this Diſpatch for your Honourable Committee's information.

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120. On the 1ſt of May, Bhouanney Shunker, an Officer of the higheſt rank attached to Jeſwunt Row Holkar, and greatly in the confidence of that Chieftain, and Moorteza Khan, one of the principal Chiefs of the tribe of Patans in the ſervice of Jeſwunt Row Holkar, arrived in the Britiſh camp with a body of horſe, for the purpoſe of entering into the ſervice of the Britiſh Government. Theſe Chiefs were induced to quit the ſervice of Jeſwunt Row Holkar by the total failure of Holkar's reſources for the payment of his troops.

121. It has been ſtated in the 117th paragraph, that Dowlut Row Scindia had appointed the evening of the 27th of April for the acting Reſident's viſit; his Highneſs, however, did not think proper either to deſire the acting Reſident's attendance, or to return any ſatisfactory reply to the acting Reſident's Memorial. During the whole of that day and the ſucceeding night the camp of Dowlut Row Scindia was in a ſtate of extreme confuſion and alarm, in conſequence of a report that the Britiſh troops had advanced to a poſition in the vicinity of the camp; and on the morning of the 28th Dowlut Row Scindia, and Jeſwunt Row Holkar, with their reſpective forces, retreated with the utmoſt precipitation in the direction of Sheopore, a town ſituated at a ſhort diſtance ſouth of the Chumbul, in the route to Kota, and about fifty miles north-eaſt of that place. Their armies marched on that day twenty miles, and on the following day fourteen. Their route lay along the banks of the Chumbul, over deep ravines; and the want of water and exceſſive heat, added to the difficulty and fatigue of the march, occaſioned the deſtruction of vaſt numbers of the troops of thoſe Chieftains. Dowlut Row Scindia and Jeſwunt Row Holkar continued their march along the banks of the Chumbul, until their arrival at Sheopore, where they halted ſome days.

122. The Governor General in Council deems it proper to ſtate in this place the general operation of the Orders of the 5th of April, on the ſubject of adopting the neceſſary preparation for the eventual renewal of hoſtilities with Dowlut Row Scindia according to the information at preſent in our poſſeſſion.

123. The Governor General's inſtructions to Colonel Cloſe of the 5th of April (of which the ſubſtance is ſtated in the 34th paragraph of this Diſpatch) were received by that officer at Nagpore on the 19th of the ſame month. Colonel Cloſe

immediately

immedi ately iſſued inſtructions to Colonel Haliburton, commanding the Hydrabad ſubſidiary force (who had withdrawn the force under his command towards the Godavery, agreeably to the Orders of the 24th of January, as ſtated in the 510th and following paragraphs of our Diſpatch to your Honourable Committee of the 24th of March) to advance without delay to his former poſition at Mulcapore, where it was Colonel Cloſe's intention that he ſhould be joined by the main body of the Poonah ſubſidiary force under the command of Colonel Wallace. Colonel Haliburton's force was equipped with battering guns, and every requiſite for undertaking the ſiege of Aſſeerghur, and was joined by the contingent of his Highneſs the Subahdar of the Deckan. Colonel Cloſe at the ſame time ſignified to Colonel Wallace his deſire that Colonel Wallace ſhould immediately advance with that part of the ſubſidiary force under his Command which would remain after providing for the protection of Poonah, and for the eventual occupation of the poſſeſſions of Dowlut Row Scindia, in the vicinity of Ahmednagur, for the purpoſe of joining Colonel Haliburton at Mulcapore, and of aſſuming the command of the troops in the Deckan until the receipt of further orders.

124. The force to be left at Poonah was to conſiſt of two battalions of native infantry, and an equal force was to remain at Ahmednagur for the purpoſe of occupying Scindia's poſſeſſions in that quarter, in the event of War. The latter force, after performing the preſcribed ſervice, was to advance and join the main body of the combined ſubſidiary forces.

125. Colonel Cloſe commenced his march from Nagpore on the 22d of April, and proceeded in the direction of Mulcapore, for the purpoſe of joining Colonel Haliburton's detachment.

126. On the receipt of Colonel Cloſe's Inſtructions, Colonel Haliburton commenced his march on his return to Mulcapore. In conformity to Colonel Cloſe's directions meaſures were immediately adopted by Colonel Wallace, in concert with Captain T. Sydenham, officiating Reſident at the Court of his Highneſs the Peiſhwa, for preparing for field ſervice the part of the ſubſidiary force which was deſtined for active operations in the event of War with Scindiah; and that corps conſiſting of His Majeſty's 74th regiment, three battalions of Native infantry, and two regiments of Native cavalry, excluſive of the two battalions intended to be left at Ahmednagur, was to have been ready to advance towards Mulcapore by the 20th of the preſent month in a ſtate of efficient equipment for field ſervice. The neceſſary arrangements were alſo made for ſecuring regular and ample ſupplies of treaſure and proviſions for this detachment.

126. Your Honourable Committee will have obſerved by the Governor General's Inſtructions to the Right honourable Lord William Bentinck, of the 5th of April (of which the ſubſtance is ſtated in the 38th paragraph of this Diſpatch) that the Government of Fort St. George was inſtructed to adopt meaſures of precaution againſt any attempt which might be made by the Southern Marhatta Chiefs to excite diſturbance, or to violate the neighbouring poſſeſſions of the Company or its Allies. With a view to guard againſt any ſuch attempt, as well as to provide for other contingencies which might ariſe, the Right honourable Lord William Bentinck, and his Excellency Sir John Craddock deemed it to be adviſable to prepare a conſiderable force to be aſſembled at an advanced poſition in the Ceded Diſtricts. Orders were accordingly iſſued by thoſe authorities for aſſembling at Belhary a force compoſed of His Majeſty's 33d regiment of foot, four battalions of Native infantry, His Majeſt'ys 22d regiment of light dragoons, and two regiments of Native cavalry, with a conſiderable field equipment. The Government of Fort St. George iſſued orders for the return from Malabar of the two remaining battalions of the eſtabliſhment of Bombay, ſerving in that province, reſolving to ſupply their place by withdrawing a part of the Britiſh forces from the Province of Travancore. The Right honourable the Governor of Fort St. George further deemed it to be adviſable that the Dewan of Myſore ſhould take the field with a body of the Rajah's troops, and occupy a poſition on the frontier of Myſore, and alſo that a body of the Silladar Horſe in the ſervice of the Rajah ſhould join the Britiſh troops to be aſſembled at Belhary.

128. The Governor General in Council deems it proper to tranſmit for your Honourable Committee's information, a copy of the Letter from the chief Secretary at Fort St. George to the acting Reſident at Myſore, under date the 6th of May, directing him to ſuggeſt to the Dewan of Myſore the arrangement deſcribed in the preceding paragraph, and alſo a copy of the acting Reſident's reply, communicating the reſult of his application upon that ſubject to the Dewan. XX. YY.

129. Your Honourable Committee will obſerve with ſatisfaction the alacrity with which the Dewan of Myſore, aſſented to the propoſition of the Right honourable the Governor of Fort St. George, and the promptitude and efficiency of the arrangements adopted by the Dewan for the complete attainment of the objects ſuggeſted to his attention. Your Honourable Committee will derive conſiderable ſatisfaction from obſerving the effects of the ſyſtem of Government eſtabliſhed in Myſore, which enables that Government, at ſo ſhort a notice, to aſſemble a force capable both of affording complete protection to that valuable country againſt the attacks of a foreign enemy, without the hazard of internal diſorder, and of affording eſſential aid to the Britiſh Government in the operations and arrangements of war. Your Honourable Committee will obſerve, that the Dewan had engaged, within the ſpace of a fortnight from the date of the acting Reſident's communication, to aſſemble a force at Humghur, on the frontier of Myſore, conſiſting of 3,500 cavalry and 2,500 regular infantry, with a proportion of artillery, and to be prepared with an additional body of light troops and guns to reinforce the army in advance, or to proceed in any other direction wherever the ſervices of that additional force might be required.

130. The Honourable the Governor of Bombay, on the receipt of the Governor General's inſtruction of the 5th of April, adopted meaſures for reinforcing the troops in Guzerat to the extent immediately practicable; having iſſued orders for the march of five companies of European infantry, and a company of artillery to join the force under Colonel Woodington, the officer commanding in Guzerat, and the neceſſary meaſures were alſo adopted for reinforcing the troops in Guzerat, in the manner and to the extent preſcribed by the Governor General's inſtructions of the 5th of April.

131. The ſtate of affairs, however, which appeared to exiſt at the period of time when the Governor General in Council received the information of the retreat of Dowlut Row Scindia from Subbulghur, rendered it expedient, in the judgment of the Governor General in Council, to modify the inſtructions of the 5th of April in ſuch a manner as to combine with all the advantages of a ſtate of preparation for active operations againſt the poſſeſſions of Dowlut Row Scindia, the principles of a permanent ſyſtem of military arrangement, and a material reduction of military expence.

132. The conduct of Dowlut Row Scindia had unqueſtionably juſtified the moſt active meaſures of war againſt him; and if that Chieftain, in conjunction with the enemy, had maintained his poſition at Subbulghur, the Governor General in Council would have conſidered that contingency to conſtitute one of thoſe caſes in which, by the Governor General's inſtructions of the 4th, 7th, 10th, and 12th of April, the Commander in Chief was authorized to employ the Britiſh troops in deſtruction of the force of Dowlut Row Scindia; but the nature of that Chieftain's retreat on the reported advance of the Britiſh troops, combined with other circumſtances, appeared to demonſtrate that whatever might be the ultimate intentions of his Highneſs, or rather of thoſe infatuated perſons by whoſe miſchievous councils he was miſguided, Dowlut Row Scindia was not prepared for hoſtilities; and on the part of the Britiſh Government it was manifeſtly deſirable to avoid the neceſſity of war. The Governor General in Council alſo entertained an expectation that the meaſures adopted for effecting a favourable impreſſion on Scindia's councils, combined with the diſtreſs in which the progreſs of his preſent councils muſt involve Dowlut Row Scindia, would ultimately incline that Chieftain to revert to his alliance with the Company. Under all theſe circumſtances the Governor General in Council judged it to be expedient to adopt the neceſſary meaſures for cantoning the army at its ſeveral fixed ſtations. In the judgment of the Governor General in Council this meaſure properly arranged might be expected to afford ſufficient protection to our poſſeſſions even in the event of war; and the beſt ſecurity for the preſervation of Peace would be ſuch a diſtribution of our armies as ſhould enable them to act againſt the enemy with vigour and celerity, if Scindia ſhould commence hoſtilities, or Holkar again attempt to diſturb the tranquillity of our territories. At the ſame time this arrangement would afford the means of effecting a material reduction of the heavy charges incident to a ſtate of war.

133. Inſtructions were accordingly iſſued by the Governor General to his Excellency the Right honourable the Commander in Chief, to the Right honourable the Governor of Fort St. George, and to the other Authorities on which the execution of the propoſed plan of arrangement in any degree depended.

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134. The Commander in Chief was inſtructed not to purſue the retreating forces of D. R. Scindiah and J. R. Holkar, but to direct his attention to the neceſſary arrangements for cantoning the Britiſh troops. In every arrangement, however, which might be adopted, his Excellency the Commander in Chief was eſpecially requeſted to advert to the poſſibility of our being hereafter compelled to employ our arms againſt D. R. Scindia, and to the neceſſity of ſecuring our valuable poſſeſſions againſt the predatory attempts of J. R. Holkar, or of any other freebooter; and with this view the attention of the Commander in Chief was directed to the indiſpenſable object of maintaining the ſeveral corps in ſuch a ſtate of equipment as might enable them, if neceſſary, to take the field when the violence of the monſoon ſhould have ceaſed.

135. In cantoning the troops the following objects were recommended to the conſideration of the Commander in Chief, as calculated for the accompliſhment of the propoſed ſyſtem of military arrangement in the N. W. quarter of Hindoſtan:

Firſt.—The eſtabliſhment of the ſubſidiary force with the Ranah of Gohud, to be ſtationed either at Gohud, or in ſome favourable poſition in that Diſtrict:

Second.—The eſtabliſhment of a force in the Province of Bundlecund, ſufficient to cover that province, and to enable the Revenue Officers to complete the ſettlement of the revenues:

Third.—To ſtation a force at Agra and Mutra, or in ſome poſt between thoſe cities:

Fourth.—To ſtation a force at Delhi, and in the northern part of the Doab.

136. The expediency of cantoning the main ſtrength of his army on the right Bank of the Jumna, or in the vicinity of that river, was recommended to Lord Lake's conſideration, provided the health of the Europeans ſhould not be expoſed to riſk by that meaſure. The Commander in Chief was further inſtructed to ſend the Bombay army under the command of Major General Jones towards Rampoorah, there to be cantoned until the ſeaſon ſhould admit of its proceeding to Guzzerat, and the Governor General expreſſed his hope that the army of Bombay might march through Malwa before the violence of the rains ſhould commence. His Excellency the Commander in Chief was requeſted to take particular care that in proceeding through the province of Malwa the Bombay army ſhould be of ſufficient ſtrength, eſpecially in cavalry, to be ſuperior to the Marhattas; and to be enabled to defeat, not only the main body of the Marhatta armies, but at the ſame time to protect its ſupplies againſt any plunderers who might attempt to interrupt them; and with theſe views the Governor General ſuggeſted to his Excellency the Commander in Chief the expediency of reinforcing the army of Bombay with two regiments of native cavalry; the Governor General alſo ſuggeſted to the Commander in Chief the importance of rendering the equipments of the Bombay army as complete as poſſible, and of placing it in a ſtate fit for active field-ſervice, previouſly to the commencement of its march towards Guzzerat.

137. The Governor General further ſuggeſted to the Commander in Chief the expediency of directing Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm (whoſe miſſion is noticed in the 26th paragraph) to accompany the Bombay army for the purpoſe of facilitating his arrival at the camp of D. R. Scindia, and with reference to the general tenor of the Governor General's recent inſtructions to the Commander in Chief, of empowering Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm to employ the army of Bombay in its march to Guzzerat, for the purpoſe of carrying into effect any arrangements which might be adopted in concert with Scindia for ſecuring the perſon of Holkar, or for proſecuting the objects of the inſtructions with which the Commander in Chief might furniſh Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm.

138. The Governor General then proceeded to ſtate the expediency of reducing all the corps of irregular troops in the ſervice of the Britiſh Government, as a meaſure which, adverting to the actual condition of our military power and reſources, and to the ſtate of the Marhatta armies, might be adopted without hazard, and which would afford material relief to the Public Finances. The Governor General at the ſame time ſuggeſted various modes of providing for the corps of irregular troops which ſhould be diſmiſſed, with a view to preclude the neceſſity to which thoſe corps might otherwiſe be reduced of entering into the ſervice of our enemies.

139. The Governor General further ſignified to the Commander in Chief the neceſſity of employing every effort for the reduction of all other extra charges of every deſcription without delay, and for the ſettlements of our conqueſts, and the ſecurity of their Revenue.

140. The Governor General requeſted from the Commander in Chief a detailed report on all the points ſtated in theſe inſtructions, together with a return of all the irregular cavalry and infantry in the ſervice of the Britiſh Government, including a ſtatement of the monthly expence of thoſe corps, and a plan for the reduction of them, by transferring them to our Allies, and by poſting the Britiſh Officers lately in the Marhatta ſervice to thoſe corps; alſo a detailed plan for the diſtribution of the troops on the right bank of the Jumna; for the eſtabliſhment of cantonments near Agra, Delhi, Bundlecund, or other ſtations; and for the diſtribution of the troops in the Doab and Rohilcund, including the Vizier's territory: ſhewing the number of troops propoſed to be ſtationed at the ſeveral cantonments, garriſons, and poſts, and compriſing a general return of the number of men compoſing the army under his Excellency's perſonal command.

141. The Governor General in Council now proceeds to ſtate to your Honourable Committee, the ſubſtance of the inſtructions iſſued to the Right Honourable the Governor of Fort St. George for the accompliſhment of that part of the propoſed plan of arrangement which related to that Preſidency.

142. After ſtating in general terms the grounds on which the Governor General in Council founded an expectation of preſerving the relations of Peace with D. R. Scindia, and after adverting to the conſiderations which ſuggeſted the expediency of a ſyſtem of military arrangement ſuch as has been already deſcribed, the Governor General ſtated his opinion, that under actual circumſtances the army of Fort St. George might ſafely be placed on the ſcale of its ordinary eſtabliſhment, and that all extra charges of every deſcription might be immediately reduced.

143. The Governor General obſerved that it was ſcarcely poſſible, even if Scindia ſhould be diſpoſed to commence hoſtilities, that in the preſent ſeaſon the Deckan could become the theatre of the War; and that even if Scindia ſhould enter the Deckan, the ſubſidiary forces ſerving with the Peiſhwa and the Soubahdar of the Deckan, were fully equal to defeat the Marhatta armies. The Governor General therefore directed the Right Honourable the Governor of Fort St. George to ſuſpend the execution of the arrangements deſcribed in the 127th paragraph of this Diſpatch, and to diſtribute the army of Fort St. George at its uſual ſtations, and to proceed immediately to withdraw from the Deckan all corps and eſtabliſhments which might be extra to the field eſtabliſhment of the ſubſidiary forces ſerving with the Peiſhwa and the Soubadar of the Deckan reſpectively. As the abſence of the army of Bombay, under the command of Major General Jones, however, and the neceſſity of reinforcing Guzzerat, precluded the practicability of completing the ſubſidiary force of Poona with troops of the eſtabliſhment of Bombay, the Right honourable the Governor of Fort St. George was apprized that, until the return to Guzzerat of the army under Major General Jones, the deficiency of the ſubſidiary force of Poonah muſt be ſupplied from the Preſidency of Fort. St. George.

The Government of Fort St. George was alſo directed to proceed to reduce the extra battalions on the Eſtabliſhment of that Preſidency, and to make every other reduction of military expence compatible with the intereſt of the Public Service.

144. The Governor General in Council now proceeds to ſtate to your Honourable Committee the ſubſtance of the inſtructions iſſued on this occaſion to Colonel Cloſe, who in purſuance of the Orders of the 5th April had commenced his return to Mulkapore, for the purpoſe of aſſuming the command of the army of the Deckan, as ſtated in the 125th paragraph of this Diſpatch.

145. Copies of the Governor General's inſtructions to the Right honourable Lord Lake and Lord William Bentinck, of which the ſubſtance is above ſtated, were tranſmitted to Colonel Cloſe, and that officer was directed to carry into execution ſuch parts of thoſe inſtructions as might depend upon the exerciſe of his authority; Colonel Cloſe was further inſtructed to make ſuch a diſtribution of the two ſubſidiary forces ſerving with the Peiſhwa and the Soubadar of the Deckan reſpectively, as ſhould provide for the formation of a field corps conſiſting of two regiments of cavalry, one regiment of European infantry, and ſix battalions of Sepoys, with a due proportion of artillery, pioneers, &c. and to diſpoſe of the remainder of the ſubſidiary forces in the manner which might appear to Colonel Cloſe to be moſt advantageous for the ſecurity of our intereſt in the Deckan. At the ſame time it was intimated to Colonel Cloſe that the field corps ſhould occupy an advanced poſition near Mulkapore, and ſhould be cantoned or covered until it ſhould be practicable for the ſubſidiary forces to occupy the reſpective poſitions on the Godavery river, which had been appointed for their permanent ſtations.

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146. The Governor General in Council being of opinion that the actual poſition of D. R. Scindia in Hindoſtan, and the miſſion of Lieut. Colonel Malcolm to the Court of that Chieftain, precluded the neceſſity of continuing the military and political powers veſted in Colonel Cloſe by the Governor General's Orders of the 5th of April (as ſtated in the 34th paragraph), the Governor General in Council reſolved to withdraw thoſe powers, and to direct Colonel Cloſe to return to Poona for the purpoſe of reſuming his ſituation of Reſident at the Court of his Highneſs the Peiſhwa; authorizing that officer, however, to continue for the preſent to exerciſe the ſame controul over the field corps in advance, as was exerciſed by the Reſident at Poona over the Peiſhwa's ſubſidiary force. The communication of this arrangement accordingly formed a part of the inſtructions to Colonel Cloſe, to which the preceding paragraphs refer.

147. Copies of the Governor General's inſtructions to the Right honourable the Commander in Chief, to the Governor of Fort St. George, and to Colonel Cloſe, of which the ſubſtance is above ſtated, were tranſmitted to the Governor of Bombay with correſponding inſtructions for the execution of thoſe branches of the general arrangement, the completion of which depended in any degree upon the authority of the Government of Bombay; the objects to which the attention of the Governor of Bombay was immediately directed were, to ſecure the Province of Guzerat, and to make every reduction of extra expence which might be compatible with that object, and with a ſtate of efficient preparation in that quarter in the event (which the Governor General ſtated to be improbable) of Scindia's proceeding to hoſtilities, or of Holkar's attempting any incurſion into Guzerat. With a view to economy the Governor General alſo ſuggeſted to the ſpecial conſideration of the Governor of Bombay the expediency of cantoning the corps in Guzerat, but at the ſame time to canton them in ſuch a manner as to admit of aſſembling them with the greateſt expedition; obſerving, that it would be extremely deſirable to avoid the expence of field allowances if the troops could be ſo ſtationed as to ſecure in an effectual manner the Province of Guzerat; and the Governor of Bombay was accordingly deſired to refrain from incurring any field expences without the previous ſanction of this Government, unleſs circumſtances ſhould occur to render that meaſure indiſpenſably neceſſary, and to preclude the delay of awaiting the reſult of reference to the Supreme Government in India without hazard of injury to the Public Service.

148. For your Honourable Committee's more detailed information the Governor General in Council deems it proper to annex to this Diſpatch copies of the ſeveral inſtructions to the Right honourable the Commander in Chief, to the Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay, and to Colonel Cloſe, the ſubſtance of which has been ſtated in the preceding paragraphs. Z Z. A A A. B B B. C C C.

149. The Governor General in Council now reſumes the narrative of the proceeding of Dowlut Row Scindia, and of tranſactions connected with the conduct of that Chieftain.

150. The 109th paragraph adverts to the ſeizure of Ambajee, who was in conſequence compelled to conſent to the payment of 50 Lacks of Rupees. On the 4th of May, Serjee Row Ghautka, with about 3000 horſe, marched towards Rota for the purpoſe of realizing the amount to be paid by Ambajee, who had before been diſpatched to that place under the charge of Bappojee Scindia, Ambajee having promiſed to effect the payment at Kota. In his Diſpatch of the 4th of May to the Commander in Chief the acting Reſident intimated that by intelligence, which he deemed authentic, he was diſpoſed to believe that he ſhould be permitted to depart, with every neceſſary protection both from D. R. Scindia and from J. R. Holkar. Under this impreſſion the acting Reſident diſpatched a meſſage to D. R. Scindia, requeſting a reply to his memorial of the 27th of April, but received no communication upon the ſubject from D. R. Scindia before the acting Reſident's receipt of the Commander in Chief's inſtructions of the 29th of April, conveying his Excellency's Letter of that date to D. R. Scindia, the ſubſtance of which is ſtated in the 119th paragraph. On the receipt of thoſe inſtructions the acting Reſident immediately tranſmitted to D. R. Scindia the Commander in Chief's Letter to his Highneſs's Addreſs; intimating at the ſame time, that he had received correſponding Orders from the Commander in Chief, directing him to quit his Highneſs's camp with the leaſt practicable delay, and requeſting to be apprized of the arrangements which his Highneſs might be pleaſed to adopt for the purpoſe of facilitating the acting Reſident's execution of his Excellency's commands. To this communication his Highneſs replied, that the Miniſter Serjee Row Ghautka being

abſent at Kota, he could not immediately return a decided anſwer; and that in the courſe of two or three days a reply to the Commander in Chief's Letter might be prepared.

151. On the 7th of May the acting Reſident again ſignified to the Durbar his uneaſineſs at being prevented from executing the Orders of the Commander in Chief, intimating at the ſame time that his Excellency did not expect any anſwer to his Letter, but would be ſurprized to learn that the Britiſh Repreſentative at his Highneſs's Court was not permitted to obey the Orders of his own Government; that his Highneſs muſt be aware of the impracticability of the acting Reſident's departure without the full protection of his Highneſs; and that the uſages of the world, and the principles of Juſtice and Public Faith, required, that a perſon in the ſituation of the acting Reſident ſhould be entirely free from reſtraint; and that the acting Reſident merely deſired to be informed of his Highneſs's intentions to enable him to exculpate himſelf from the charge of a voluntary deviation from the Orders of the Commander in Chief. In his report upon this ſubject the acting Reſident ſuggeſted to the Commander in Chief, with reference to the ſyſtematic evaſion and delay which characterize the proceedings of a Marhatta Court, that his Excellency ſhould addreſs a ſeparate Letter to his Highneſs, the purport of which ſhould be limited to the demand of ſafe conduct for the acting Reſident and the gentlemen of the Reſidency to the camp of the Commander in Chief. Agreeably to this ſuggeſtion his Excellency the Commander in Chief immediately addreſſed another Letter to
D.D.D. Dowlut Row Scindia, a tranſlation of which is annexed to this Diſpatch.

152. On the 9th of May the acting Reſident had not received any ſatisfactory reply from D. R. Scindia to his ſeveral meſſages on the ſubject of the Orders of the Commander in Chief; on the preceding evening, however, his Highneſs ſignified to the acting Reſident that a copy of the Commander in Chief's Letter, together with the ſubſtance of the acting Reſident's ſeveral meſſages, had been communicated to the Miniſter Sirjee Row Ghautka. D. R. Scindiah's officers endeavoured to counteract the acting Reſident's ſolicitude to depart, by expatiating on the dangers to which he would be expoſed from the numerous troops ſtated to be aſſembled by the people of the country, in the vicinity of the camp, and in the road to the Head Quarters of the Britiſh army. The acting Reſident having obviated this ſuppoſed difficulty, by informing his Highneſs that whenever a day might be fixed for his departure, the Commander in Chief would diſpatch a force to meet the acting Reſident, and that he ſhould merely require a convoy of his Highneſs's cavalry, rather for the purpoſe of ſhewing that he had the protection of D R. Scindia than of repelling any danger, the acting Reſident received another meſſage to this effect: That the Commander in Chief's Letter, together with the ſubſtance of his Excellency's communications had been ſubmitted to the Miniſter, and that the advance of a Britiſh force was unneceſſary, becauſe, whenever the acting Reſident might depart, excluſively of about 500 of his Highneſs's horſe, and the ſame number of Jeſwunt Row Holkar's cavalry, the acting Reſident ſhould receive the protection of any force of infantry and guns he might deſire, and that his Highneſs would in every reſpect be reſponſible for the ſafe conduct of the acting Reſident to the Head Quarters of the Britiſh army.

153. In his Diſpatch to the Commander in Chief, containing a relation of the circumſtances above deſcribed, the acting Reſident ſtated that he had underſtood from ſome authority, that D. R. Scindiah had ſome intention of diſpatching a perſon of Rank to the Commander in Chief, together with ſome Chief on the part of Holkar. The acting Reſident added, that he had ſecretly inſinuated that ſuch a miſſion could not be received by the Commander in Chief ſo long as the acting Reſident ſhould be forcibly detained in the Camp of D. R. Scindia.

154. In reply to this communication, a Letter was addreſſed to the acting Reſident by the direction of the Commander in Chief, purporting that it appeared to his Excellency to be the wiſh of D. R. Scindia to detain the acting Reſident in his Highneſs's camp, and that this ſuppoſed diſpoſition of his Highneſs's mind, combined with the information of D. R. Scindiah's intention to diſpatch a perſon of Rank to the Commander in Chief, ſuggeſted a conjecture, that if a free and unſuſpected channel could be opened for the communication of his Highneſs's perſonal ſentiments, they might be found to differ eſſentially from thoſe profligate and unprincipled maxims which guided the conduct of his Miniſter, and his confederate, Jeſwunt Row Holkar. Under this impreſſion, the Commander in Chief ſuggeſted to the acting Reſident, that advantage might be derived from the miſſion of ſome perſon of Rank on the part of Dowlut Row Scindia to accompany the acting Reſident to

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the Head Quarters of the Britiſh army, who might either himſelf be the channel of communication, or whoſe miſſion might afford to Dowlut Row Scindia an opportunity for diſpatching in his ſuite a perſon in his confidence, charged with the communication of Dowlut Row Scindia's ſentiments and wiſhes on the ſubject of his affairs, to his Excellency the Commander in Chief. The acting Reſident was therefore directed by his Excellency to take advantage of any propoſition for the diſpatch of a Perſon of Rank to the Britiſh camp, by intimating to Dowlut Row Scindia, that although the Commander in Chief had poſitively refuſed to receive any perſon avowedly diſpatched by Dowlut Row Scindiah, for the purpoſe of negotiating for Jeſwunt Row Holkar, no objection oppoſed the diſpatch of a Perſon of Rank on the part of his Highneſs to accompany the acting Reſident for the purpoſe of communicating to the Commander in Chief his Highneſs's own ſentiments and views. Theſe inſtructions were dated the 15th of May.

155. On the 9th of May, the acting Reſident received the Governor General's inſtructions of the 20th of April, (the ſubſtance of which is compriſed in the 59th and following paragraphs of this Diſpatch) in which the Governor General ſtated his acceptance of Dowlut Row Scindia's Letter of apology, combined with his verbal declarations, and thoſe of his Miniſter, as a ſatisfactory atonement for the outrages committed by his Highneſs's ſervants againſt the Britiſh Reſidency; the acting Reſident at the ſame time received the Governor General's Letter to Dowlut Row Scindia upon that ſubject. In the actual ſituation of affairs at the Court of Dowlut Row Scindia, the acting Reſident judged it expedient to withhold the Communication of the Governor General's ſentiments, and the delivery of the Governor General's Letter upon that ſubject, until his arrival in the Britiſh camp. The conſiderations which influenced the determination of the acting Reſident upon this occaſion are ſtated in the annexed copy of his Letter of the 9th of May. EEE.

156. By the annexed copy of the acting Reſident's Diſpatch of the 11th of May (the lateſt that has been received at the Preſidency) your Honourable Committee will obſerve, that on the 10th of May Dowlut Row Scindia and Jeſwunt Row Holkar re-commenced their march towards Kotah, and that at the date above-mentioned the acting Reſident had not been able to obtain any ſatisfactory reply from Dowlut Row Scindia to his application for permiſſion to quit his Highneſs's camp. FFF.

157. By the whole tenor of the tranſactions at the Court of Dowlut Row Scindia your Honourable Committee will have obſerved, that the weakneſs and the indolence of Scindia's perſonal character, combined with his habits of levity and debauchery, have gradually ſubjected him to the uncontrolled influence of his Miniſter Serjee Row Ghautka, a perſon of the moſt profligate principles, and whoſe cruelty, violence, and abandoned conduct, have rendered him odious to whatever remains of reſpectable character among the Chiefs attached to Scindia. Ghautka's perſonal views, and irregular and diſorderly diſpoſition, are adverſe to the eſtabliſhment of Scindia's Government upon any ſettled baſis of peace and order. Ghautka is therefore an enemy to the Treaty of Alliance ſubſiſting between Dowlut Row Scindia and the Honourable Company. Your Honourable Committee will obſerve, that under the guidance of ſuch perverſe counſels the intereſts of Dowlut Row Scindia have actually been ſacrificed by Ghautka to thoſe of Juſwunt Row Holkar; and it appears by the report of the acting Reſident, contained in his Diſpatch of the 9th of May (of which a copy marked E. E. E. is annexed to this Diſpatch), that in the abſence of Sirjee Row Ghautka the functions of the Adminiſtration are actually diſcharged by Jeſwunt Row Holkar. So long as theſe perſons ſhall continue to maintain the entire aſcendancy in the counſels of Dowlut Row Scindia no hope can reaſonably be entertained of the juſt operation of the relations eſtabliſhed between the Britiſh Government and Dowlut Row Scindia, by the proviſions of ſubſiſting Treaties.

158. Adverting to the turbulent diſpoſition, and the predatory habits of Holkar, it is not probable that he will ſincerely conſent to any ſyſtem of arrangement which ſhall deprive him of the means of ranging the territories of Hindoſtan at the head of a body of plunderers, excepting only in the laſt extremity of ruined fortune. From that condition Jeſwunt Row Holkar may be conſidered to have been relieved in the degree in which the reduced power and reſources of Dowlut Row Scindia may have fallen under his controul by his junction with Ghautka.

159. Whatever might be the expediency under other circumſtances of offering to Jeſwunt Row Holkar terms of accommodation, without previous ſubmiſſion and ſolicitation on his part, in the preſent ſituation of affairs, the offer of terms, ſuch as Jeſwunt Row Holkar might be expected to accept, would be manifeſtly injurious

to the reputation, and ultimately hazardous to the ſecurity of the Britiſh Government. It is doubtful, however, whether the haughtineſs, ferocity, and turbulence of Holkar's diſpoſition could, under any circumſtances whatever, be reconciled to a condition of dependence and controul. This diſinclination on the part of Holkar to conſent to terms of accommodation, unqueſtionably exiſts in the mind of that Chieftain, independently of any hope of retrieving the diſgrace which he has ſuffered, and of recovering the power and reſources of which he has been deprived in the late conteſt. It is manifeſtly inconſiſtent with that regard to the reputation of the Britiſh Government, the preſervation of which is an eſſential bulwark of our power, or with the principles of public faith and honour, to offer conceſſions to Jeſwunt Row Holkar. His rejection or acceptance of conceſſions offered under the circumſtances of the preſent moment, would equally tend to ſhake the foundations of our power; no terms of ſettlement with Jeſwunt Row Holkar can ſafely be granted, which ſhall not have been previouſly ſolicited by that Chieftain, and which ſhall not be calculated to deprive him of the means of invading the rights and diſturbing the poſſeſſions of the Britiſh Goverment and its Allies.

160. The propoſition of Dowlut Row Scindia to mediate a Peace between the Britiſh Government and Holkar, affords no ground of confidence in the diſpoſition of Jeſwunt Row Holkar to conſent to any terms which could be granted to him conſiſtently with the principles of honour, ſecurity, or public faith. There is every reaſon indeed to believe that the propoſed mediation was merely a pretext to cover a pre-determined reſolution on the part of Serjee Row Ghautka, in the unlimited exerciſe of his aſcendancy over the Councils of Dowlut Row Scindia, to effect a junction of the forces of that Chieftain and Jeſwunt Row Holkar; and if the Britiſh Government had ſubmitted to accept the propoſed mediation, ſuch conceſſions would have been demanded as could only have been yielded in the laſt extremity of defeat and diſtreſs.

161. No principles of permanency exiſt in the preſent extraordinary combination of the intereſts of Dowlut Row Scindia and Jeſwunt Row Holkar which has been effected through the agency and aſcendancy of Serjee Row Ghautka. It is not probable that the Chiefs and the Troops of Dowlut Row Scindia will long ſubmit to be the inſtruments of the wild and profligate deſigns of Jeſwunt Row Holkar and Serjee Row Ghautka, or patiently endure the difficulties and diſtreſſes to which they are at preſent expoſed. It may be expected that Dowlut Row Scindia himſelf may ſoon become ſenſible of the diſgrace and degradation of his actual condition, and may be induced by a ſentiment of pride and indignation to make an effectual effort for his emancipation from the controul of thoſe Chieftains who have abuſed his confidence and uſurped his power. The Governor General in Council therefore anticipates the ſpeedy diſſolution of this confederacy; but the Britiſh Government will be prepared to take advantage of any circumſtances favourable to the reſtoration of permanent tranquillity, and of our relations with the Government of Dowlut Row Scindia, on the baſis of the Treaties of Peace and Defenſive Alliance.

162. It is the intention of the Governor General in Council, even under preſent circumſtances, to adhere to the principles of the Peace eſtabliſhed by the Treaty of Serjee Anjengaum, while Dowlut Row Scindia ſhall continue to abſtain from active meaſures of hoſtility againſt the Britiſh Government and its Allies.

163. The neceſſity of adopting a new baſis of Pacification with Dowlut Row Scindia, as ſtated by the Governor General in his inſtructions to the Commander in Chief of the 10th of April, (the ſubſtance of which is contained in the 45th and following paragraphs of this Diſpatch) was ſtated with reference to the ſuppoſed previous neceſſity of proſecuting hoſtilities againſt Dowlut Row Scindia. While any ground of expectation remains that Scindia may be induced to regulate his conduct in conformity to the ſpirit of ſubſiſting engagements, the immediate urgency of a change in the fundamental principles of our connection with the State of Dowlut Row Scindia is precluded. The unavoidable occurrence of hoſtilities with Dowlut Row Scindia would conſtitute a proof of the indiſpenſable neceſſity of ſuch a change; and without being actually placed in a condition of War relative to Dowlut Row Scindia, the Britiſh Government would not be juſtified in demanding the conceſſions neceſſary for the accompliſhment of the propoſed alteration in the ſyſtem of our political connection with the State of Dowlut Row Scindia.

164. The Governor General in Council confidently expects that the courſe of policy deſcribed in the 162d paragraph, combined with a due ſenſe of the advantages of the Treaty of Peace and Defenſive Alliance, will conſtitute an additional inducement

inducement with that Chieftain to effect his early emancipation from his preſent diſtreſſed and degraded ſituation. In the mean time the Governor General in Council has the ſatisfaction to aſſure your Honourable Committee, that no danger can be apprehended from any exertion of the combined forces of Dowlut Row Scindia and Jeſwunt Row Holkar to impair the foundations of our ſecurity.

165. Even ſhould no opportunity occur for a permanent and advantageous ſettlement of our relations with Dowlut Row Scindia and Jeſwunt Row Holkar previouſly to the return of the ſeaſon for military operations, the arrangements which have been adopted for the diſpoſal of the Britiſh forces, as deſcribed in the 132d and following paragraphs of this Diſpatch, and which will be completely accompliſhed before the commencement of that ſeaſon, will ſecure the tranquillity of our Poſſeſſions and thoſe of our Allies from any hoſtile attempt on the part of the confederated forces of thoſe Chieftains.

166. In concluding this Diſpatch the Governor General in Council deems it expedient to ſubmit to your Honourable Committee the following obſervations reſpecting the effect of the War with Holkar, upon the principles of the general ſyſtem of our Defenſive Alliances in Hindoſtan and the Deckan.

167. The different States of India included in the general ſyſtem of Defenſive Alliance are:

The Peiſhwa,
Soubahdar of the Deckan,
Rajah of Myſore,
Guickawar,
Rajahs of Jeypore,
D° — Bhurtpore,
D° — Matcheary,
Rana of Gohud,
Scindia.

168. In the proſecution of hoſtilities againſt Jeſwunt Row Holkar we have derived conſiderable aſſiſtance from the Peiſhwa, the Soubahdar of the Deckan, the Rajah of Myſore, and the Guickawar, under the operation of our engagements with thoſe ſtates. That aſſiſtance could not have been expected under any other ſtate of circumſtances. The troops of theſe ſtates have actually joined our armies, while the reſources of their reſpective territories have been at our diſpoſal, and have been applied with advantage to the uſe of our troops in the field.

169. At this moment the troops of the Peiſhwa and of the Soubahdar of the Deckan form a uſeful addition to the army in the Deckan. The troops of the Rajah of Myſore are already prepared for active operations; the troops of the Guickawar have rendered conſiderable ſervices, with the army under the command of Major General Jones, and have furniſhed convoy for the extenſive ſupplies which have been drawn as well from the Guickawar's territories as from the Company's reſources for the uſe of the army.

170. Theſe advantages could not have been obtained without the operation of the ſyſtem of alliances eſtabliſhed with thoſe States reſpectively; and it may juſtly be apprehended that in a different ſtate of circumſtances the reſources by which our military operations have been ſo materially facilitated might have been applied againſt us. The cauſes which have precluded the operation of the alliance with Dowlut Row Scindia have been fully detailed in the narrative of tranſactions and events at that Chieftain's Court, and your Honourable Committee will obſerve that thoſe cauſes are wholly unconnected with any conſiderations affecting the general policy of the alliance.

171. The Rajah of Jeypore has not fulfilled the duties of the alliance againſt the common enemy with regard to active exertions; he has obſerved a ſtrict neutrality. But this conduct on the part of the Rajah muſt be attributed to the internal ſtate of the politics of that Court. The Rajah of Jeypore, however, has been uſeful in a certain degree by aſſembling his troops, and by publicly manifeſting a deſign to co-operate with the Britiſh forces. Had the Rajah of Jeypore been unconnected with us the difficulties of the War in Hindoſtan would have been increaſed by the neceſſity of adopting meaſures of precaution to guard againſt the poſſible effect of intrigues at that Court, which we ſhould not then have had the means of controlling.

172. The Rajah of Macheary has performed all the duties of the Defenſive Alliance with fidelity and zeal.

173. The Rana of Gohud has been equally faithful, and his troops have been actually employed againſt the enemy.

174. With regard to the Rajah of Bhurtpore, it may be obſerved, that a ſufficient period of time had not elapſed to give full effect to the Alliance, before the advance of Holkar compelled the Britiſh Power to direct its immediate attention to the proſecution of hoſtilities againſt that Chieftain. The retreat of Colonel Monſon's detachment, followed by the troops of Jeſwunt Row Holkar, favoured the ſucceſs of Holkar's intrigues at the Durbar of the Rajah of Bhurtpore, and the characteriſtic treachery of the Aſiatic Durbars, combined with an exaggerated impreſſion of Holkar's power, induced the Rajah of Bhurtpore to violate his engagement to join the cauſe of the enemy. The experience of the difficulty, danger, and diſtreſs, which have attended his connection with Jeſwunt Row Holkar, has induced the Rajah of Bhurtpore to abandon the cauſe of that Chieftain, and ſeek the ſources of ſecurity and proſperity in the renewal of his alliance with the Britiſh Power.

175. It is evident, therefore, that the war with Jeſwunt Row Holkar has not only not affected the general ſyſtem of our political relations, but has demonſtrated the utility of thoſe relations in their application to the increaſe of our reſources and power againſt our enemies. Under every poſſible advantage derived from the exertions of intrigue, from the unſettled ſtate of our conqueſts, from the internal commotion naturally occaſioned by a ſtate of active War on the frontier, from the exaggerated impreſſion of Holkar's power, reſources, ſkill, and reputation, the diſturbances excited by Holkar have not ſhaken the great foundation of alliances eſtabliſhed in Hindoſtan and the Deckan; and it may be reaſonably expected that the ultimate conſequences of the War with Holkar will tend to confirm the ſtability of all our Alliances, and to ſecure the tranquillity of all our Dominions.

We have the honour to be,

Honourable Sirs,

Your moſt faithful humble Servants,

Fort-William, the 31ſt May 1805.

(Signed) *Welleſley*,
G. H. Barlow,
G. Udny.

(Copy.)

(A.) No. 2.—Copy of a LETTER from Dowlut Row Scindia to the Governor General; dated 18th October 1804.

From Maha Rajah Dowlut Row Scindia, received the 18th of February 1805.

MAY proſperity and happineſs attend your Excellency through life!

Although the relations of harmony and friendſhip had long ſubſiſted between the two ſtates, they were confirmed laſt year by the concluſion of two Treaties, through the Honourable Major General Welleſley and Major John Malcolm, but more eſpecially by the ſecond Treaty, whereby a Defenſive Alliance having been formed with the Company, the intereſts of the two States were completely identified. In the ſpirit of that union the proſperity of the garden of friendſhip has formed the object of my anxious ſolicitude; accordingly, when I ſaw and knew the hoſtile diſpoſition of Jeſwunt Row Holkar, which had been anticipated by both States after the firſt concluſion of the Treaty of Alliance, I repeatedly communicated to the Honourable Major General Welleſley, to Major Malcolm, and to Mr. Webbe, verbally, through Baboo Eetul Punt and Moonſhee Kavil Nyne, propoſitions calculated to avert the evil effect of his hoſtility; and I took ſeveral opportunities of ſending for Mr. Webbe, and of perſonally explaining to him, in the moſt impreſſive manner, the hoſtile nature of Holkar's views and the propriety and expediency of fruſtrating the miſchievous effects of them; that the evil had not yet increaſed to ſuch a magnitude that it might not be overcome by common exertion; and now that the Britiſh forces under the command of his Excellency General Lake had arrived near Jyepoor, it was highly deſirable that my whole army ſhould be aſſembled for the purpoſe of co-operating in the extermination of the enemy, by which means that object might be ſpeedily accompliſhed to the ſatisfaction of both States; but that in theſe times of trouble and confuſion my Government has ſuſtained heavy loſſes, and has experienced the moſt ſevere pecuniary embarraſſment, and that to enable me to collect an army, money was indiſpenſably neceſſary; that without money it was impoſſible to aſſemble an army or to proſecute war; that as under the perfect union and identity of intereſts now ſubſiſting between the two States the loſs and injury ſuſtained by one muſt be conſidered to be the loſs and injury of both, if in conſideration of the embarraſſed ſtate of my finances the Honourable Company's Government would in the preſent criſis of affairs grant me pecuniary aſſiſtance to the extent which might be requiſite to proſecute the War, ſuch aſſiſtance would be conformable to the dictates of that union, and would, therefore, not be miſapplied; that if, however, there ſhould be any heſitation about affording me ſuch pecuniary aid, I requeſted that it might be given to me on loan, without intereſt, and the amount be afterwards deducted from the annual ſum of twenty Lacks and fifty thouſand Rupees (which includes the Revenue of Pergunnahs, Dholepore, Baree, and others) that I am to receive from the Honourable Company.

Mr. Webbe replied by ſaying that he would refer the queſtions to your Excellency's deciſion, and act accordingly. Conceiving that this honeſt counſel would meet with your Excellency's entire approbation, I wrote to the ſeveral commanding officers to aſſemble the troops at the different ſtations, under the ſuppoſition that they might be equipped and prepared for ſervice by the time of the receipt of your Excellency's anſwer to the reference made to your Excellency by Mr. Webbe, and be ready to march at a moment's notice. I alſo diſpatched orders to Bappojee Scindia and to Suddaſheo Row to proceed with a force conſiſting of ſix or ſeven battalions of infantry and of ten thouſand horſe, to join his Excellency General Lake; accordingly thoſe officers, notwithſtanding the extreme diſtreſs of the troops under their command for their pay, in obedience to my orders, and in the hope that when they ſhould effect a junction with the Britiſh Army his Excellency General Lake, in conſequence of the union and perfect identity of intereſts between the two States, would not fail to relieve their exigencies, ſet out for Kolah without a moment of delay; and when by ſeveral ſucceſſive marches they had arrived near Kolah, thoſe officers diſpatched Letters to his Excellency General Lake, informing the General that in obedience to the commands of their maſters they had arrived with a body of troops in the vicinity of Kolah, and expected ſpeedily to join the General. The Commander in Chief, however, replied that their ſervices immediately with him were unneceſſary, and deſired them to join Colonel Monſon and Mr. Lucan, who had advanced with a detachment to oppoſe Holkar. They accordingly repaired with their whole force to Colonel Monſon and Mr. Lucan, to whom they repreſented the diſtreſſed ſtate of the troops on account of their pay, and requeſted ſome allowance to

be made for their ſubſiſtence, aſſuring the Colonel that if the neceſſary relief were afforded to the troops they would manifeſt the utmoſt zeal and alacrity in the depending conteſt, and continue in perfect obedience to his authority; but the Colonel diſtinctly anſwered that he could afford them no pecuniary aſſiſtance whatever, and referred them to General Lake. Having no alternative, Bappojee Scindia and Suddaſheo Row wrote to his Excellency General Lake a ſecond time, when the General in reply deſired them to return to Ougein. My officers received this communication from his Excellency with ſurprize and aſtoniſhment, and not conceiving it proper to retire to Ougein without my permiſſion reported theſe circumſtances to me. I immediately ſent a verbal Meſſage to Mr. Webbe on the ſubject, who ſaid that I muſt do as his Excellency General Lake had deſired. An interval of upwards of a month had now elapſed without receiving any anſwer to their reference. Bappojee Scindia found that he could no longer ſuſtain his troops without advancing them ſome money, and was abſolutely compelled to diſpatch Suddaſheo Row with a whole body of horſe and infantry, in different directions to ſeek a ſubſiſtence, Bappojee Scindia himſelf himſelf remaining with three thouſand horſe, lightly equipped, with Colonel Monſon, in expectation of receiving an anſwer from me to his Letter. About this time an action took place with Jeiwunt Row Holkar, when Colonel Monſon ſent a verbal meſſage to Bappojee, deſiring Scindia to leave his baggage and camp followers with the baggage, &c. of the Britiſh troops, and joining Mr. Lucan with his cavalry advanced to oppoſe Holkar. Colonel Monſon with the infantry, however, remained behind. Bappojee Scindia acted conformable to Colonel Monſon's deſire, and advancing with Mr. Lucan, with the cavalry, encountered the enemy, and notwithſtanding the immenſe ſuperiority of the enemy in number, oppoſed the utmoſt reſiſtance in their power. At length the combined armies of the two States were repulſed. The loſs ſuſtained by Bappojee Scindia in killed and wounded amounted to ſeven hundred horſe; and much plunder was alſo committed. Colonel Monſon, without having any ſhare in the action, effected his retreat, in the utmoſt confuſion, with the infantry, which had occupied a poſition at the diſtance of two coſs from the ſcene of action, to Kotah. Bappojee Scindia joined Colonel Monſon on the road with the remainder of his broken troops. But when Colonel Monſon reached Kotah he found himſelf unable to maintain his ground there, and withdrawing his troops accordingly from that place, croſſed the Chumbul river in boats, which he found ready for that purpoſe. Bappojee Scindia at the ſame time requeſted that after croſſing the river the Colonel would allow the boats to return for the purpoſe of conveying his troops acroſs the river, that they might be enabled to join him, but Colonel Monſon never returned the boats. Bappojee Scindia therefore finding it impracticable to attempt to croſs the river without the aſſiſtance of the boats, took up a poſition cloſe to Kotah. Holkar's army, however, arriving there inveſted the place, and would have ſhortly ſeized the perſon of Bappojee Scindia had not Rajah Zalim Sing of Kotah, ſent a meſſage to Bappojee Scindia, informing Bappojee that if he did not viſit Holkar he would inevitably loſe his life; agreeably to whoſe advice Bappojee Scindia, ſeeing that he had no alternative, acted, by going with Rajah Zalim Sing to viſit Holkar, and by remaining ſome days with Holkar, under plauſible profeſſions of amity. At laſt, however, Bappojee Scindia found means to extricate himſelf from the power of Holkar, when he communicated to me all theſe circumſtances, and the addreſs by which he had preſerved his life, and ſucceeded in withdrawing himſelf from Holkar's party; ſtating at the ſame time, that if I would even now make him ſome pecuniary advances he would aſſemble his troops, recall Suddaſheo Row, and prepare to give the enemy battle. I accordingly renewed, with the utmoſt degree of earneſtneſs, my application to Mr. Webbe, to furniſh ſome pecuniary aid for the relief of the immediate exigences of the army; but that Gentleman, although in the courſe of the diſcuſſion of the depending queſtion he once acknowledged to me, that your Excellency had authorized him to afford the required pecuniary aſſiſtance, took no meaſures to furniſh it to me; and although I contraſted the fatal conſequence which muſt attend his diſregard of this queſtion, with the advantage and extenſive good to be derived from the immediate application of a ſum of Money to the purpoſe of preparing the army, my efforts proved wholly unſucceſsful. Bappojee Scindia being extremely diſtreſſed and embarraſſed by the importunities of the troops, without the leaſt hope of receiving any pecuniary aſſiſtance from me, was compelled oſtenſibly to eſpouſe the cauſe of Holkar.

As all theſe evils originated in the defeat; to obviate the future aggravation of them, and the occurrence of more ſerious diſturbance, I have come to a fixed determination either to march myſelf from Bundelcund, for the purpoſe of aſſuming the

command of my army in perſon, or to diſpatch Bhow Gopaul Row, with a well-appointed force of horſe and foot, ſelected partly from the ſtrength of the old military eſtabliſhment, and partly compoſed of recruits, for the purpoſe of engaging the enemy. But it was impracticable either for me to move, or to ſend Bhow Gopaul Row without procuring a fund for the ſupport of the troops, and other exigencies.

I ſent verbal meſſages by Bapoo Etul Punt and Moonſhee Kavil Nyne, to Mr. Webbe, informing him that all the exiſting evils were to be aſcribed to the pecuniary diſtreſs of my Government, which was manifeſt, and that the diſturbances were increaſed daily; and aſking his advice with reſpect to the propriety either of my marching, or of diſpatching Bhow Gopaul Row; obſerving at the ſame time, that as the intereſts of the two States were identified, whatever he ſhould recommend for their mutual benefit ſhould be carried into effect; but in that caſe he muſt obtain a ſupply of money for me, either as a gratuity, or on loan without intereſt, for the purpoſe of preparing an extenſive body of cavalry, to be collected from different quarters, for the purpoſe of bringing the enemy to condign puniſhment, ſince without a very conſiderable body of cavalry to ſupport the infantry, it was impracticable to chaſtiſe Holkar; that the amount of any pecuniary aid which he might afford, ſhould be hereafter deducted from the annual amount of the fifteen Lacks of Rupees ſettled by the Treaty, and of the five Lacks and a half of Rupees on account of the Jumma of the Pergunnahs Dholepore, Baree, and others, and from the revenues collected from Dahood, Pawaghur, Chumar Koordah, Jaumgaun, and others, which the Treaty ſtipulates to be reſtored to me, and that I ſhould receive the revenues thereof annually, from the 15th day of Ramzaun, correſponding with the 30th of December 1803.

Mr. Webbe, however, treated this repreſentation with the utmoſt contempt, and never conſented to afford me the leaſt degree of pecuniary aſſiſtance, but ſuffered the queſtion to float in indeciſion, and has been guilty of palpable neglect in the payment of the third inſtalment of the fifteen Lacks of Rupees; as alſo in the payment of the revenues collected from the Pergunnahs Dholepore and Baree.

My friend Jonce believed that Mr. Webbe faithfully reported to your Excellency an account of all tranſactions at this Court; but now that I perceive Mr. Webbe is capable of ſuch inattention and neglect with regard to the adoption of theſe deſirable and neceſſary meaſures, I am ſatisfied that he has never made any communication to your Excellency of my reiterated propoſals, councils, or advice to him in the preſent important criſis of affairs. Your Excellency is diſtinguiſhed by conſummate wiſdom and penetration; and in correctneſs of obſervance of the duties of friendſhip, may challenge the whole world: if, therefore, Mr. Webbe had tranſmitted to you, my friend, information of theſe points, your Excellency would doubtleſs have returned a favourable anſwer to them.

Under theſe circumſtances I have diſpatched to your Excellency, by two hircarrahs, this friendly Letter for the purpoſe of explaining to your Excellency the points above adverted to, and alſo communicating other circumſtances which have occurred, together with my ſentiments, with reference to time to come.

The particulars are as follow:

1ſt. After the concluſion of the two Treaties, his Excellency General Lake gave the countries of Gohud and Gwalior, together with the fort of the latter, to the people of Bhootpongra. The caſe, however, is, that the countries of Gohud and Gwalior have for a long period of time been annexed to my territory. At the time of the concluſion of the Peace I delivered to the Honourable Major General Welleſley a ſtatement under my own ſeal and ſignature of all the countries and forts in Hindoſtan which I had ceded, together with a memorandum of their names and annual value. In that ſtatement, however, the names of the countries of Gohud and Gwalior, with the fort of the latter, were not inſerted, had I ceded thoſe countries their names alſo would unqueſtionably have appeared in that ſtatement. The delivery of that territory and fort to the people of Bhootpongra, and their occupation of them, therefore, was in direct violation of the Treaty of Peace.

2nd. Among the ſeven Rajahs named in the Copy of the Treaty tranſmitted to me by your Excellency, the name of the Rajah of Jodepour is inſerted, which I was not prepared to expect, ſince the Rajah of Jodepour has, during the laſt fifty or ſixty years, ſtood in a tributary relation to me, and the greateſt exertions were employed to enforce the payment of the Tribute from that country by my anceſtors, who fought and bled in the proſecution of that object.

It was not proper, therefore, to connect the name of the Rajah of Jooeder, with the other ſix Rajahs above alluded to.

To illuſtrate the ſubject further, I will aſk, why the Rajah of Jodepore afforded an aſylum to the family of Holkar if he had concluded any engagements with the Britiſh Government, and why has he uniformly aſſerted to me that he had not concluded engagements, or formed an alliance with any State; and that he ſtill continued to ſtand in the ſame relation towards me as he has always done?

In the courſe of our converſations, although both theſe points were inſiſted on, Mr. Webbe has pertinaciouſly refuſed to liſten to what has been urged upon them.

3dly. The affair of the fifteen Lacks of Rupees on account of the territory in Hindoſtan,* which, according to the Proviſions of Treaty, is payable annually to me, and which your Excellency's Vackeels engaged ſhould be paid in three inſtalments in the year—at the period for the payment of each inſtalment Mr. Webbe brings forward various objections of a nature highly improper and unbecoming.

* Meaning the Jagheer of his Chieftains.

4thly. The Pergunnahs of Dholepore, Baree, and Rajah Kerra, the Jumma of which is five and a half Lacks of Rupees per annum, were reſigned to me by the Proviſions of the Treaty. Thoſe Pergunnahs have not yet been delivered up to me, nor has the amount of the Collections from them, from the date of their Treaty to the preſent time, been paid to me; no intention appears of delivering them over to me, nor in the event of their being retained by the Britiſh Government does Mr. Webbe ſeem inclined to the annual payment of the Jumma, but clearly evades that point.

5thly. The Collections from Chummar Koonda, Jaumgaun, Dahood, Pawaghur, &c. Mohauls, which I am entitled to by Treaty, from the date of the Treaty until that of the reſtitution of thoſe places, have not yet been paid.

6thly. It is conditioned in the Treaty, That many troops muſt not be ſtationed in the Pergunnahs of Cumarcoondah, Jamgaun, &c. There muſt only be Tehſeeldars,* or if any Zemindar ſhall become refractory, or if any perſon ſhall excite diſturbance within thoſe Pergunnahs, the Britiſh troops, on the application of the Tehſeeldars, will apply a remedy accordingly. In conformity to the obligations of Treaty, Tehſeeldars only have been ſtationed in thoſe Pergunnahs, the whole of which have been deſtroyed by the violence of turbulent people, and by the Bheels, and continue ſubject to the ſame depredations. Although the Tehſeeldars ſtate theſe circumſtances to the officers commanding Britiſh troops, and alſo to the Killedar of Ahmednagur, which place is in the vicinity of thoſe Pergunnahs; no one attends to them, nor is any attempt made to ſuppreſs theſe diſorders; and in conſequence, the whole of theſe Pergunnahs are one continued ſcene of devaſtation, literally made level with the earth, and not a trace of habitation or cultivation remains. If I propoſe to Mr. Webbe that I ſhould diſpatch troops from hence to thoſe Pergunnahs, he will not conſent, nor will he himſelf apply a remedy.

* Perſons for the Collection of the Revenues.

7thly. The Jaggeers in Hindoſtan, eſtimated at two Lacks of Rupees per annum, which by Treaty were to be relinquiſhed by the Britiſh Government in favour of certain of my chiefs and relations; moſt of thoſe now, at the expiration of ten months, remain unrelinquiſhed, and the Nazims and Aumils refuſe to relinquiſh them on various pretexts.

8thly. In the ſecond Treaty it is provided, that in conſideration of the union eſtabliſhed between the two States the officers of the Company's troops will attend to the protection of my territories in the ſame manner as to the protection of the Company's. But notwithſtanding Colonel Murray's coming to Ougein, Jeſwunt Row Holkar inveſted the Fort of Mundioor during full two months, and plundered and laid waſte the whole of that diſtrict, including the town; and in the ſame manner, while Colonel Murray was at Ougein, Meer Khaun, the Affghan, a partizan of Jeſwunt Row Holkar's, inveſted the fortreſs of Bheloa, and plundered the whole of that diſtrict, and the town and fort, which he captured, and yet no aſſiſtance or protection was afforded by the Colonel. What is to be thought of all theſe points which are contrary to the Treaties? This, however, is certain, that the circumſtances of this quarter are entirely unknown to your Excellency, elſe ſuch a degree of procraſtination on the part of the Company in fulfilling the obligations of friendſhip and the conditions of Treaty, were impoſſible.

As the War with Holkar, in conſequence of the officers of your Excellency's troops thinking too lightly of it, has now run to a great length, and my territory has been expoſed to the laſt degree of devaſtation, and as Mr. Webbe neither fulfils

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the obligations of Treaty or of friendſhip, nor returns any anſwers* to my plans of operation for the conduct of the War againſt the enemy, and to my propoſitions, all which are conformable to the conditions of Treaty, nor adjuſts any of theſe points, therefore a pair of Hircarrahs are ſent with this Letter to your Excellency for the purpoſe of communicating all theſe circumſtances, and with a view to the arrangement of the diſordered ſtate of the affairs of my Government, which hitherto, in conſequence of the union ſubſiſting between the two States, I have expected from the Company's officers, and which, without my moving, appears impracticable; nay, without that, the ſtate of my affairs is daily becoming worſe. I have, in whatever manner I was able, by loans, raiſed funds for the proviſion of neceſſaries for my march, and for collecting my troops, and on the 20th of September marched from my encampment at Boorhampore. I have alſo written to all the officers of my troops to join me from every quarter, and it is my intention to raiſe new troops. The friendſhip and union ſubſiſting between us has induced me to write to your Excellency all circumſtances paſt, preſent, and to come.

* Meaning ſatisfactory Anſwers.

When friendſhip has been eſtabliſhed by treaties and engagements between Princes and Chiefs of high rank and power, it is incumbent on both parties to obſerve it on all occaſions, and they conſider the injuries and loſs of friends and allies to be their own; and in the ſame manner, the ſtrength and power of friends and allies to be their own ſtrength and power. My continuance during ſo long a period of time in the vicinity of Boorhampore has been owing entirely to my want of friends, and to my expectation, founded on the union of the two States, of aid in all my affairs on the part of your Excellency. As Mr. Webbe, who reſides with me on the part of your Excellency, practiſes delay and evaſion in every point, and avoids the advance of money in the form of pecuniary aid, of a loan, or on account of that which is clearly and juſtly due by the conditions of the Treaty, I have deemed it neceſſary to communicate all circumſtances to your Excellency.

My army having reached the banks of the Nerbudda by ſucceſſive marches, is beginning to croſs. I ſhall now remain in expectation of an anſwer. Your Excellency is endowed with great wiſdom and foreſight; and are unequalled in the virtues of fulfilling the obligations of engagements and of friendſhip; I therefore requeſt your Excellency to take into your deliberate conſideration all that I have written, and adopt ſuch meaſures as may moſt ſpeedily both terminate the conteſt with Jeſwunt Row Holkar, and fulfil the obligations of the Treaties ſubſiſting between us, and ſtrengthen, in the moſt perfect degree, and perpetuate, the foundations of union and alliance between the two States. Let your Excellency further be pleaſed to conſider where is the advantage of ſuffering that which has been taken from friends to fall into the hands of enemies; undoubtedly your Excellency's provident wiſdom and correct underſtanding will never approve ſuch a thing, ſince the power and ſtrength of one friend muſt be conſidered to be the power and ſtrength of another, and the weakneſs and defective reſources of one are alſo thoſe of the other. If I acquire ſtrength by territory, and money, that ſtrength (as the conſequence of our union) becomes, in truth, the ſtrength of the Company alſo. Having maturely weighed and conſidered all theſe points, let your Excellency be pleaſed to favour me with a ſpeedy and favourable anſwer. If by the time of my arrival at Malwa a full and detailed anſwer to all that I have written arrives, it will be extremely proper and adviſable.

My determined reſolution now is, after having collected a numerous army conſiſting both of old troops and new levies, to proceed to chaſtiſe the enemy; for how can I be content to ſee a territory which for a long time has been in my poſſeſſion, and in the conqueſt of which Crores of Rupees have been expended, and great battles have been fought, in the poſſeſſion of another? It is no very difficult matter to wreſt the territory from the hands of the enemy; nothing elſe is neceſſary but the open and cordial ſupport of friends. I await your Excellency's favourable anſwer for the proſecution of my affairs, and the arrangement of my views.

A true Tranſlation. (Signed) *J. Monckton*,
Dep^y Perſian Sec^y to Gov^t.

A true Copy. *J. Adam*,
Dep^y Sec^y to Gov^t.

(A.) No. 3.—Copy of the Governor General's Reply to Dowlut Row Scindia's Letter of the 18th of October 1804; dated 14th April 1805.

To Dowlut Row Scindia. Written 4th April 1805.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Highneſs's Letter, containing a detailed ſtatement of the repreſentation which your Highneſs is pleaſed to make of the tranſactions of your Highneſs's Durbar, from the period of the commencement of the War with Jeſwunt Row Holkar, until the date of that Letter (Vide that received the 18th of February).

Your Highneſs's Letter was delivered by Baugwunt Row, your Vakeel, to whom it was diſpatched by Hircarrahs from your Highneſs's camp; and your Vakeel, agreeably to your directions, proceeded from Benares to Calcutta for the expreſs purpoſe of delivering your Letter. This dilatory mode of conveying your Highneſs's Letter prevented its arrival at Calcutta until four months after the date which it bears. It is a ſubject of ſurpriſe and concern that your Highneſs ſhould not have adopted the moſt expeditious mode of conveying to me a Letter involving ſuch important conſiderations. The mode of conveyance which your Highneſs adopted appears to be inconſiſtent with a deſire of receiving my early reply to the ſeveral points which you have been pleaſed to ſtate; a conſcious ſenſe of the juſtice and equity of the ſtatements and demands contained in your Highneſs's Letter would probably have been manifeſted by a more direct and expeditious communication of your Highneſs's ſentiments.

Your Highneſs has been pleaſed to ſtate your conviction that the late Mr. Webbe neglected to report to me an account of all the tranſactions at your Highneſs's Court, and that he never made any communication to me of your reiterated propoſals, counſel, or advice.

I aſſure your Highneſs that Mr. Webbe regularly communicated to me all the tranſactions at your Highneſs's Court, ſtating to me the ſubſtance of all the arguments, obſervations, and propoſitions of your Highneſs and your Miniſters, during the various conferences between Mr. Webbe, your Highneſs, and your Miniſters, on ſubjects connected with the ſtate of public affairs. Mr. Webbe at the ſame time reported to me all the replies which he returned to the ſtatements and propoſitions of your Highneſs and your Miniſters. Theſe replies, however, your Highneſs has entirely omitted in the narrative which your Letter contains of the tranſactions and negotiations at your Highneſs's Court. The inaccuracy, fallacy, and injuſtice of the ſtatements contained in your Highneſs's Letter are peculiarly remarkable, in the extraordinary revival of your claim to the Diſtricts of Gohud and Gwalior. Your Highneſs has ſtated that claim not only without any reference to the repeated diſcuſſions of that queſtion between your Highneſs, your Miniſters, and Major Malcolm, but, after that queſtion had been completely and finally adjuſted by a formal act of your Highneſs's Government, and by your own perſonal acceptation in public Durbar of the Liſt of Treaties confirmed by the 9th article of the Treaty of Peace. At a conference holden on the 20th May 1804 between your Highneſs's Chief Miniſter, the late Bappoo Wittul, and other principal officers of your Government, and the Britiſh Reſident, Mr. Webbe, accompanied by Major Malcolm, Bappoo Wittul declared in the moſt ſolemn manner, on the part of your Highneſs, that the claim to Gohud and Gwalior had been entirely abandoned; and the Britiſh Reſident having expreſſed a deſire to be enabled to report to me the final adjuſtment of that queſtion, Bappoo Wittul authorized the Reſident, in the moſt unequivocal manner, to aſſure me that the claim had been completely relinquiſhed by your Highneſs; and Bappoo Wittul having reported to your Highneſs the declaration which he had made to the Britiſh Reſident in your Highneſs's name, your Highneſs not only verbally aſſented to that declaration, but ratified it in the moſt public, formal, and ſolemn manner, by receiving from the hands of the Britiſh Reſident, in your public Durbar, the Liſt of Treaties confirmed by the operation of the 9th Article of the Treaty of Peace, amongſt which Treaties is the engagement concluded by the Britiſh Government with the Ranah of Gohud. A tranſaction ſo public and formal muſt be conſidered to poſſeſs all the force and obligation of the moſt ſolemn treaty; and inſeparable as that is from the due execution of the 9th Article of the Treaty of Peace, to revive the queſtion relative to the Diſtricts of Gohud and Gwalior would invalidate the Treaty of Peace, and impair the obligation of every ſtipulation which it contains.

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Under theſe circumſtances it becomes my duty to require that your Highneſs ſhould now diſtinctly confirm, by a written inſtrument, the declaration made to the Britiſh Reſident in your Highneſs's name, relative to your claim to the poſſeſſion of Gohud and Gwalior; and that you ſhould diſtinctly declare that your Highneſs conſiders your acceptance of the Liſt of Engagements delivered into your hands by the Britiſh Reſident on the 20th of May 1804, to conſtitute a formal recognition of thoſe engagements. I requeſt that your Highneſs's reply to this requiſition may be immediately communicated to his Excellency Lord Lake at the Head Quarters of the Britiſh army in Hindoſtan; and that you will be pleaſed, under a written inſtrument tranſmitted to Lord Lake, to declare in plain terms whether your Highneſs now propoſes to diſpute the validity of any of the Treaties which you have already ſolemnly recognized; and particularly whether you now propoſe to diſpute the validity of the Treaty between the Britiſh Government and the Ranah of Gohud.

Your Highneſs has ſignified that you had taken ſeveral opportunities of ſending for Mr. Webbe, and of perſonally explaining to him in the moſt impreſſive manner, the hoſtile nature of Holkar's views, and the propriety and expediency of fruſtrating the miſchievous tendency of Holkar's projects; that the evil had not yet increaſed to ſuch a magnitude that it might not be overcome by common exertion; and now that the Britiſh forces under the command of his Excellency General Lake had arrived near Jeypoor, it was highly deſirable that your whole army ſhould be aſſembled for the purpoſe of co-operating in the extermination of the enemy, by which means that object might be ſpeedily accompliſhed to the ſatisfaction of both States; but that your Government had ſuſtained heavy loſſes, and had experienced the moſt ſevere pecuniary embarraſſments; and that to enable your Highneſs to collect an army, money was indiſpenſably neceſſary; that without money it was impoſſible to aſſemble an army, or to proſecute War. That as under the perfect union and identity of intereſts ſubſiſting between the two States, the loſs and injury ſuſtained by one muſt be conſidered to be the loſs and injury of both, if, in conſideration of the embarraſſed ſtate of your Highneſs's finances the Honourable Company's Government would, in the actual criſis of affairs, grant you pecuniary aſſiſtance to the extent which might be requiſite to proſecute the War, ſuch would be conformable to the dictates of union, and would therefore not be miſapplied; that if, however, there ſhould be any heſitation about affording you ſuch pecuniary aid, you had requeſted that it might be given to you on loan without intereſt, and the amount be afterwards deducted from the annual ſum of twenty Lacks and fifty thouſand Rupees (which includes the Revenue of Pergunnahs, Dholepore, Baree, and others) that you were to receive from the Honourable Company.

Your Highneſs will recollect, that by the terms of the Defenſive Alliance your Highneſs is bound to employ your utmoſt exertions, in conjunction with the Britiſh Power, in the proſecution of joint War. No obligation, however, is impoſed upon the Britiſh Power to afford to your Highneſs pecuniary aid for that purpoſe. The Britiſh Government is therefore entitled to expect from your Highneſs that degree of aſſiſtance in the proſecution of the War which the ſtate of your Government may enable you to afford; but the grant of pecuniary aid to your Highneſs is entirely optional on the part of the Britiſh Government. It is unneceſſary to examine whether your Highneſs was really prevented by the embarraſſed condition of your affairs from affording any aid in the proſecution of the War againſt Holkar. If the reſources of your Highneſs's Government were exhauſted to ſuch a degree as to be inadequate to the ſupply of the ordinary expences of the State, it was not reaſonable to expect that the Britiſh Government ſhould provide, from its own funds, for ſo enormous a deficiency in your Highneſs's reſources; in other words, that the charges of the troops in your Highneſs's ſervice, to be employed in the proſecution of the War, ſhould be borne by the Company. Such, however, appears to have been your Highneſs's expectation. I muſt aſſert that your Highneſs poſſeſſed no right, founded either upon the ſtipulation of any Treaty, or upon any principle of juſtice, to warrant an expectation that the Britiſh Government ſhould replace, at its own expence, all the loſs which your Highneſs had ſuſtained in the war which you had waged againſt the Britiſh Power. Your Highneſs will recollect the diſcuſſions on the ſubject of pecuniary aid which enſued after the Reſident had received my inſtructions upon that ſubject: on that occaſion your Highneſs's Miniſters ſubmitted to the Reſident's conſideration four plans for the co-operation of your Highneſs's troops with thoſe of the Britiſh Government. 1ſt. That your Highneſs ſhould take the field in perſon with an army of 25,000 men, with a proportion of infantry and artillery, the total expence of which was com-

puted at 25 Lacks of Rupees per menſem.—2dly. That your Highneſs's Miniſter Bappoo Wittul ſhould proceed with a ſmaller force, the expence of which was computed at fifteen Lacks of Rupees per menſem.—3dly. That the contingent of troops which your Highneſs is engaged to furniſh in the event of joint war, by the terms of the Defenſive Alliance, and the expence of which was eſtimated at ten or twelve Lacks of Rupees per menſem, ſhould be employed under the command of another officer.—And 4thly. That a ſmall body of your Highneſs's troops actually in the province of Malwa, ſhould join and co-operate with the Britiſh detachment under the command of Colonel Murray.

Your Highneſs's Miniſter intimated to the Reſident, that your Highneſs was prepared to carry into effect any one of theſe plans of co-operation which the Reſident might approve; but at the ſame time diſtinctly ſtated to the Reſident your Highneſs's expectation that the whole charge of whatever forces your Highneſs might bring into the field, ſhould be borne by the Company.

Your Highneſs cannot poſſibly conſider ſuch an expectation to be reaſonable; nor can your Highneſs juſtly complain of the Britiſh Government for declining to afford pecuniary aid to the extent of ſubſidizing your Highneſs's contingent of troops, which by Treaty you are bound to furniſh at your own charge. Your Highneſs appears to have conſidered yourſelf to be abſolutely inveſted with a right to pecuniary aid, under the plea that the ſum of twenty Lacks and fifty thouſand Rupees per annum was payable under the Treaty to your Highneſs, or to your Government, by the Britiſh Government. This ſum muſt be ſuppoſed to conſiſt of the amount of the ſtipends aſſigned to certain Chieftains connected with your Highneſs's Government by the 7th Article of the Treaty of Peace, and of the net revenue collected by the Britiſh Officers ſince the termination of the War from the Diſtricts of Dholepore, Baree, &c.

It is my duty to point out the invalidity of your Highneſs's claim to the former of thoſe ſums. By the expreſs terms of the Treaty, the faith of the Britiſh Government is pledged for the payment of the ſtipends to the amount of ſeventeen Lacks, including Jaghires, not to your Highneſs, nor on account of your Highneſs's Government, but to the perſons reſpectively to whom thoſe ſtipends are aſſigned. It is impoſſible therefore, without a violation of the Treaty of Peace, and of the Public Faith pledged to thoſe Chieftains, and other perſons of rank, to admit your Highneſs's claim to the payment of the amount of thoſe ſtipends, as an available reſource for ſupplying the exigencies of your Highneſs's Government. I could not therefore, have conſented to grant to your Highneſs pecuniary aid on the ſecurity of the ſtipends, the amount of which the Britiſh Government would have been compelled to diſcharge, excluſively of the ſums which might be advanced for the ſervice of your Highneſs's Goverment. I ſhall have occaſion to advert to this ſubject again in a ſubſequent part of this Letter.

I admit, and have never denied, your Highneſs's claim to the net revenue of Dholepore, Barree, and Rajah Kerra. The ſum, however, due on that account, at the period of time to which your Highneſs's Letter refers, muſt have been inconſiderable. I ſhall advert to this ſubject alſo in a more detailed manner in another part of this Letter.

It is evident, from your Highneſs's own ſtatement, that the amount of pecuniary aid, which you conſidered to be ſufficient to enable you to fulfil the obligation of your engagements, was very conſiderable, and that your Highneſs did not poſſeſs, on any ground whatever, a claim upon the Britiſh Government to a ſum of money in any degree proportioned to the extent of your expectations. The queſtion of granting or withholding ſuch pecuniary aid was excluſively a queſtion of expediency with reference to the intereſts of the Britiſh Government; if, therefore, I had refuſed to grant that aid, no complaint on the part of your Highneſs would have been juſtified. Your Highneſs poſſeſſed no right by Treaty to demand ſuch aid from the Britiſh Government, and any ſuch aid, if afforded, could merely be conſidered as an act of favour and kindneſs, but not as a conceſſion of right. Under the alleged extent of your Highneſs's difficulties and diſtreſſes, if I had declined to aid you with pecuniary funds, your Highneſs might, in that caſe, have been exempted from the imputation of an intentional failure in the duties of the alliance; but you would not, therefore, have been entitled to claim pecuniary aid, as a matter of right from the Britiſh Government.

The Britiſh Reſident, however, under my expreſs authority, repeatedly offered to aſſiſt the exigencies of your Highneſs's Government to a certain extent, provided

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any ſatisfactory aſſurance were afforded of the attainment of the object of ſuch pecuniary aid in the due proſecution of war againſt the enemy.

Your Highneſs has thought proper to compriſe in your Letter a detailed narrative of the proceedings of Bappojee Scindea and Suddaſheo Row, according to the reports conveyed to you by your Highneſs's ſervants. It is unneceſſary to inveſtigate the accuracy of every part of that detail, ſince your Highneſs admits the moſt material part of the caſe, the open defection of thoſe Chieftains, and their public junction with the enemy. Your Highneſs aſcribes their defection to the want of reſources for the payment of their troops, and aſſerts, that their junction with the enemy was involuntary, and the unavoidable conſequence of the circumſtances in which they were placed. The defect of pecuniary reſources might perhaps be urged in juſtification of the inactivity of the force under the command of thoſe officers in the promotion of the common cauſe, but the actual junction of that force with the enemy's army, and the activity and zeal manifeſted by thoſe officers in the enemy's cauſe, muſt be aſcribed to other motives, and cannot be juſtified by their alleged want of means for the payment of their troops. This ſentiment is confirmed by the ſubſequent conduct of thoſe perſons who have continued to be among the moſt zealous and active partizans of Jeſwunt Row Holkar. The obſervations which have been ſtated, on the general ſubject of affording to your Highneſs pecuniary aid, to enable your armies to co-operate with the Britiſh troops, are equally applicable to Bappojee Scindia's alleged demands of pecuniary aid from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and from Colonel Monſon, of which demands, however, your Highneſs's Letter has conveyed to me the firſt intimation.

It cannot poſſibly be maintained that the Britiſh Government was engaged to ſupply Bappojee Scindia and Suddaſheo Row with funds for the payment of their troops; and your Highneſs evidently means by the narrative of the proceedings of thoſe officers merely to juſtify their conduct in joining the enemy. Your Highneſs can ſcarcely expect me to aſſent to a perverted principle of public faith, which would ſanction the moſt flagrant treachery and deſertion of allies and dependents in every caſe of pecuniary difficulty or diſtreſs.

I ſhall now proceed to reply ſeparately to the ſeveral Articles ſtated in your Highneſs's Letter.

The firſt Article relates to your Highneſs's alleged claim to the diſtricts of Gohud and Gwalior.

I have adverted, in a preceding part of this Letter, to the impropriety of your Highneſs's revival of a claim which has been renounced by your Highneſs, in the moſt formal and ſolemn manner, in preſence of the late Mr. Webbe, and of Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm; and I have deemed it neceſſary to requeſt your Highneſs's direct confirmation of your own act. After the ample diſcuſſions upon the ſubject of Gohud and Gwalior, between Major Malcolm and your Highneſs's Miniſters, and after your Highneſs's ſolemn and public renunciation of the claim to thoſe Diſtricts, confirmed by your formal and public acknowledgment of the validity of the Treaty ſubſiſting between the Company and the Ranah of Gohud, I cannot conſent to receive from your Highneſs any application on the ſubject of thoſe diſtricts, reſting on the ground of your alleged right to the poſſeſſion of them. I deem it neceſſary, however, to explain to your Highneſs the fallacy of the ſtatement upon that ſubject, contained in your Highneſs's Letter.

You have ſtated, "that after the concluſion of the two Treaties, his Excellency "General Lake gave the countries of Gohud and Gwalior, together with the fort "of the latter, to the people of the Ranah of Gohud; that the countries of "Gohud and Gwalior have for a long period of time been annexed to your High-"neſs's territory; that at the time of the concluſion of the Peace your High-"neſs delivered to the Honourable Major General Welleſley a ſtatement, under "your own ſeal and ſignature, of all the countries and forts in Hindoſtan which you had "ceded, together with a memorandum of their names and annual value; that in "that ſtatement, however, the names of the countries of Gohud and Gwalior, with "the fort of the latter, were not inſerted; that if your Highneſs had ceded thoſe "countries their names alſo would unqueſtionably have appeared in that ſtatement, "and that, therefore, the delivery of that territory and fort to the people of the "Ranah of Gohud, and their occupation of them, was in direct violation of "the Treaty of Peace."

The queſtion reſpecting Gohud and Gwalior has no connection whatever with the ſchedule of Ceſſions annexed to the Treaty of Peace. Thoſe Diſtricts, which formerly belonged to the family of the Ranah of Gohud, were aſſigned to that Chieftain by an engagement contracted by the Britiſh Government with the Ranah of

Gohud before the concluſion of the Treaty of Peace; and that engagement was confirmed by the operation of the 9th Article of the Treaty of Peace, which ſtipulates "that certain Treaties having been made by the Britiſh Government with "Rajahs and others, heretofore feudatories of the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Row "Scindia, thoſe Treaties are to be confirmed; and that the Maharajah renounces "all claims upon the perſons with whom ſuch Treaties have been made, and de-"clares them to be independent of his Government and authority." This circumſtance has been totally overlooked by your Highneſs, although the queſtion of the eventual alienation of the territory of the Ranah of Gohud, by the operation of the 9th Article of the Treaty of Peace, was a ſubject of repeated diſcuſſion between the Honourable Major General Welleſley and your Vackeels, at their conferences previouſly to the concluſion of the Peace, and although Major General Welleſley diſtinctly apprized your Vakeels, in the courſe of thoſe conferences, that the territory of the Ranah of Gohud, which, always included the Fort and Diſtrict of Gwalior, might be alienated by the operation of the 9th Article of the Treaty.

Your Highneſs has ſtated under the 2d head, That "among the ſeven Rajahs, "named in the copy of the Treaty tranſmited to your Highneſs by me, the name of "the Rajah of Jodepore is inſerted, which you were not prepared to expect, ſince "the Rajah of Jodepore had during the laſt fifty or ſixty years ſtood in a Tribu-"tary relation to your Highneſs, and the greateſt exertions were employed to en-"force the payment of the tribute from that country by your Highneſs's anceſtors, "who fought and bled in the proſecution of that object. That it was not proper "therefore, to connect the name of the Rajah of Jodepore with the other ſix "Rajahs alluded to."

The name of the Rajah of Jodepore was inſerted in the Liſt of Treaties becauſe previouſly to the termination of the War an engagement was concluded with that Chieftain, by his Excellency the Commander in Chief; and by the 9th Article of the Treaty of Peace all engagements concluded by the Britiſh Government with Rajahs and other feudatories of your Highneſs are acknowledged and confirmed. The Rajah of Jodepore, however, having ſubſequently refuſed to receive that engagement, ratified by the Britiſh Government, the alliance became diſſolved. This circumſtance was ſtated to the late Mr. Webbe, but by ſome error, or by the miſcarriage of the Letter to Mr. Webbe, it appears that the name of the Rajah of Jodepor has not been expunged from the Liſt of Tributaries. The Britiſh Government has no intention to interfere in any manner between your Highneſs and the Rajah of Jodepore. The name of the Rajah of Jodepore may therefore be expunged from the Liſt of Treaties, and your Highneſs will act according to your pleaſure towards that Rajah.

Under the 3d head your Highneſs has adverted to "the affair of the fifteen Lacks "of Rupees on account of the territory in Hindoſtan, which (your Highneſs ob-"ſerves) according to the Proviſions of Treaty is payable" annually to your Highneſs, and which the Britiſh Reſident engaged ſhould be paid in three inſtalments "in the year."

Your Highneſs obſerves that at the period for the payment of each inſtalment Mr. Webbe brings forward various objections of a nature highly improper and unbecoming.

I have obſerved in a former part of this Letter that by the expreſs terms of the Treaty, the Faith of the Britiſh Government is pledged for the payment of the penſions, not to your Highneſs, nor on account of your Highneſs's Government, but the perſons reſpectively to whom theſe penſions are aſſigned. Your Highneſs, however, ſtill derives the benefit of thoſe penſions, becauſe by the grant of ſuch allowances your Highneſs's reſources are relieved from the burthen of providing for the perſons to whom the penſions have been granted. This queſtion was amply diſcuſſed and completely adjuſted between your Highneſs's Miniſters and Major Malcolm previouſly to the payment of the firſt inſtalment of five Lacks of Rupees, and this conſtruction of the ſtipulation of the Treaty regarding penſions, was ſtated by the late Mr. Webbe to your Highneſs's Miniſter Bappoo Wittul, at the conference to which I have adverted in a former part of this Letter, and was unequivocally admitted by that Miniſter. The penſions alſo have actually been paid according to that rule.

Your Highneſs's aſſertion that at the period for the payment of each inſtalment Mr. Webbe brings forward various objections, muſt certainly be founded in error and miſinformation. Agreeably to the order of payment eſtabliſhed by the Reſident, Major Malcolm, the firſt inſtalment was not payable until the 1ſt of May 1804;

It was paid, however, by Major Malcolm before the close of the month of February 1804, more than two months before it was due. The next instalment was not due until the 1st of September 1804, but it was paid by the late Mr. Webbe in the month of July 1804. On the 18th of October, therefore, the date of your Highness's Letter, it is a positive fact that no instalment was due.

Your Highness cannot fail to observe the danger to which your dignity and honour are exposed by such unfounded charges of violation of Treaty preferred in your name against the British Government. I trust that your Highness will exercise your authority in preventing your ministers and servants from such abuse of your name. Your Highness will remark that under this head a charge is preferred against the British Government of failure in the payment of the stipulated pensions under the Treaty of Peace, at a moment when these pensions had actually been paid in advance.

The expression in your Highness's Letter implies that at the date of that Letter the period for the payment of an instalment of the pensions had occurred more than once during Mr. Webbe's residence at your Highness's Court; whereas Mr. Webbe did not arrive at Boorhanpore until the 12th of May, eleven days after the first instalment became due, and two months and a half after it had been paid. The second instalment was paid by Mr. Webbe more than a month before it was due. The third instalment was not due until the 1st of January 1805, more than two months and a half after the date of your Highness's Letter. It appears, therefore, that during the whole course of Mr. Webbe's residence at your Highness's Court only one instalment was payable by that gentleman; and that, far from having objected to the payment of it, as your Highness's Letter states, Mr. Webbe discharged the amount long before it became due. If your Highness refers to Mr. Webbe's objections to the payment of the pensions into your Highness's Treasury, instead of the stipulated payments to the pensioners, the answer to that point has been already stated.

Your Highness proceeds to state, under the 4th head, that "The Pergunnahs of Dholepore, Barree, and Rajah Kerra, the Jumma of which is 5½ Lacks of Rupees per annum, were assigned to your Highness by the Provisions of the Treaty. That those Pergunnahs have not yet been delivered up to "you, nor has the amount of "the Collections, from the date of the Treaty, been paid to your Highness; that "no intention appeared of delivering them to you; nor, in the event of their being "retained, has Mr. Webbe seemed inclined to receive the annual payment of the "Jumma, but has clearly evaded that point."

Your Highness has never dispatched any person properly authorized to receive charge of these Pergunnahs, you cannot therefore consider their continuance in the occupation of the Company to be a just ground of complaint. With reference to the operations of the War against Holkar, the surrender of those Pergunnahs at the present time would be extremely inconvenient; at the termination of hostilities they shall be delivered over to the person whom you may appoint, or, if your Highness should prefer it, the British Government will accept the farm of those Pergunnahs at an equitable rent, which shall be regularly paid into your Highness's Treasury. The extraordinary and suspicious occurrences at your Highness's Court have retarded the payments on account of the net Collections from those Pergunnahs. Orders, however, have been issued to the British Representative for the payment of the amount due on an inspection of accounts; and an arrangement shall be adopted for the regular payment of the Collections to your Highness, until the Pergunnahs shall have been delivered over to your Highness's officers, if you should not ultimately prefer to let them in farm to the Company.

5th.—Your Highness has stated a claim to the Collections from Chumarcoonda, Jaumgong, Dahood, Pawanghur, &c. Mohauls from the date of the Treaty of Peace until the date of the restitution of those places. Of this claim I had never been apprized until I received your Highness's Letter. Whatever Collections may have been realized from those places within the specified period of time, will of course, when ascertained, be paid to your Highness; and instructions will be issued, directing an investigation of that subject, by the Government of Bombay, when the account shall be adjusted. The British Resident at your Highness's Durbar will be directed to pay the amount into your Highness's Treasury.

In the 6th Article your Highness has stated that your Highness being prohibited by the terms of the Treaty of Peace from stationing troops in the Pergunnahs of Chumarcoonda, Jaumgong, &c. those Pergunnahs had been destroyed by the vio-

lence of turbulent people, and by the Bheels; and that the Britiſh officers refuſed to employ troops for the ſuppreſſion of thoſe diſturbances.

The Britiſh Government is not required by the Treaty of Peace to ſuppreſs diſturbances in thoſe Pergunnahs, or to protect them from the incurſions of robbers. With a view, however, to manifeſt my diſpoſition to conform to your Highneſs's wiſhes, I will direct the Britiſh officers to pay particular attention to the preſervation of good order within thoſe Diſtricts.

In the 7th Article your Highneſs adverts to the delay which has occurred in relinquiſhing the Jaggeers in Hindoſtan, amounting to two Lacks of Rupees per annum, which, by the Treaty of Peace are to revert to certain of your Highneſs's Chiefs and Relations. On application to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, the Civil Officers of the Britiſh Government, within whoſe juriſdiction thoſe Jagheers are ſituated, will be veſted with authority to ſurrender them either to the Grantees or to ſuch perſons as ſhall produce the Sunnuds which were granted to the ſeveral Jaggeerdars by Major Malcolm, together with ſufficient authority for receiving charge of the Jaggeers on the part of the proprietors.

I have not heard that any application has been made to the Britiſh officers on the part of theſe Jaggeerdars. The Jaggeerdars will of courſe be entitled to receive from the Britiſh Government whatever has been received by that Government from the Jaggeer lands ſince the date of the Treaty of Peace.

Your Highneſs proceeds to ſtate under the 8th head that "in the Second Treaty "it is provided that, in conſideration of the union eſtabliſhed between the two States, "the officers of the Company's troops will attend to the protection of your High-"neſs's territories in the ſame manner as to the protection of the Company's. But "that notwithſtanding Colonel Murray's coming to Ougein, Jeſwunt Row Holkar "inveſted the Fort of Mundſoor during full two months, and plundered and "laid waſte the whole of that Diſtrict, including the town; and that in the "ſame manner, while Colonel Murray was at Ougein, Meer Khaun, the Affgan, "a partizan of Jeſwunt Row Holkar's, inveſted the Fortreſs of Bhelſa, and plun-"dered the whole of that Diſtrict, and the town and fort, which he captured; "and yet no aſſiſtance or protection was afforded by the Colonel."

It is true that the Treaty of Defenſive Alliance contains the ſtipulation to which your Highneſs refers, and that ſtipulation is reciprocal. The permanent ſecurity and tranquillity of both States is the baſis and object of the alliance. When the ſecurity and tranquillity of either State are menaced by the violence and aggreſſion of an external enemy it becomes the duty of both to combine their efforts for the deſtruction of the enemy; and each State will have fulfilled the obligations of the Defenſive Alliance in the degree in which its exertions have contributed to that end.

In the proſecution of the War it muſt be expected that the enemy will occaſionally gain opportunities of ravaging the territories of the allied States. The obligations of the Defenſive Alliance being reciprocal, the Britiſh Government might with equal juſtice aſcribe to your Highneſs a violation of the Treaty of Defenſive Alliance, becauſe your Highneſs afforded no protection to the Britiſh Territories againſt the incurſions of the enemy.

An appeal to the evidence of facts, however, will manifeſt the degree in which either State has fulfilled the obligations of the Defenſive Alliance.

By the valour, activity, and ſkill of the Britiſh armies, Jeſwunt Row Holkar has been deprived of nearly all his territorial poſſeſſions, a part of which, including the capital city of Judore, was delivered over to your Highneſs's Officers. The whole of his force has been repeatedly defeated, and nearly deſtroyed, with the loſs of all his artillery; and he has been deprived of every reſource but that which he derives from the feeble and precarious aid of the Rajah of Bhurtpore.

Has your Highneſs, according to the Proviſions of Treaty, contributed in any degree to theſe victories? On the contrary, has not the conduct of your Highneſs and of your Officers aided the cauſe of the enemy againſt the power by which thoſe victories have been atchieved, and with which your Highneſs was pledged to co-operate?

Your Highneſs has aſſerted that pecuniary difficulties have prevented your exertions in the proſecution of the War, and occaſioned the junction of a large portion of your Highneſs's troops with the enemy's force.

Admitting the juſtice of this aſſertion, can your Highneſs juſtly claim, in your own favour, the operation of an engagement, the obligations of which you admit your inability to fulfil? The Britiſh Government, however, adopted every practicable

ticable meaſure for the protection of your Highneſs's territory, and your capital of Ougein was actually protected from plunder by the advance of the Britiſh troops, at your Highneſs's deſire, under the command of Colonel Murray. If your Highneſs's Officers at Ougein had joined Colonel Murray with their troops, and employed their exertions in ſupplying the equipments of the Britiſh force, it might have been practicable to have protected Mundſoor or Bhelſa. But far from obtaining any aid from your Highneſs's Officers, Colonel Murray experienced every ſpecies of counteraction. Your Highneſs cannot have forgotten that the miſconduct of your Officers at Ougein was a conſtant ſubject of remonſtrance with the late Mr. Webbe, and your Highneſs is in poſſeſſion of ſeveral memorials on that ſubject, delivered to you by Mr. Webbe.

The Britiſh Reſident repeatedly and urgently adviſed your Highneſs to proceed to your capital for the purpoſe of arranging the affairs of your Government, for reſtoring vigour and ſufficiency to your Adminiſtration, and of enabling your Highneſs to fulfil the obligation of the Defenſive Alliance by ſeizing the poſſeſſions of the enemy in Malwa, and of co-operating with the Britiſh force under Colonel Murray. But your Highneſs, in violation of your repeated promiſes, and of your defenſive engagements, directed your march towards Hoſungabad. In further violation of thoſe engagements your Highneſs entered into a Negotiation with the Rajah of Berar, without communicating the nature of it to the Britiſh Government; and, in violation of the Treaty of Peace, your Highneſs permitted the accredited Vackeel of Jeſwunt Row Holkar to remain in your camp, and permitted the perſon who aſſumed the general management of your affairs to maintain a conſtant and clandeſtine intercourſe with him. Theſe obſervations conſtitute a ſufficient reply to the charge of a violation of the Treaty of Defenſive Alliance, which your Highneſs has adduced againſt the Britiſh Government.

On every occaſion when the Reſident urged your Highneſs to proceed to Ougein for the purpoſe of reſtoring the vigour of your Government, of reviving the efficiency of your declining reſources, and of co-operating with the Britiſh troops in the proſecution of the War, your Highneſs uniformly aſſerted your inability to proceed for want of funds to pay your troops, and in your Highneſs's Letter you have aſcribed your detention at Boorhanpore to the ſame cauſe. Your Highneſs, however, ſtated in the ſame Letter that you had been enabled, by Loans, to provide neceſſaries for your march, and for collecting your troops; that you had accordingly marched from Boorhaunpore; that you had written to all the Officers of your troops to join you from every quarter, and that it was your intention to raiſe new troops.

It is evident, therefore, that your Highneſs never intended to comply with the ſuggeſtion of the Reſident on the ſubject of your return to Ougein. For your Highneſs aſſigned the deficiency of your funds as the only cauſe which prevented your return to Ougein in conformity to the Reſident's advice; and when your Highneſs, according to your own declaration, had obtained funds, you marched in a different direction, and afforded to the Reſident no explanation of the nature of your deſigns. Under theſe circumſtances, it is evident that your Highneſs never entertained the deſign of proceeding to Ougein, or of co-operating with the Britiſh troops in the proſecution of the War. With what degree of Juſtice, therefore, can your Highneſs complain of the conduct of the Britiſh Government in withholding the pecuniary aid which you ſolicited, until adequate ſecurity had been obtained for the due application of thoſe funds to the common cauſe of the Allies, inſtead of perverting the aid furniſhed by the allies to the cauſe of the enemy?

Your Highneſs has ſtated in your Letter that it was your determined reſolution, after having collected a numerous army, conſiſting both of old troops and new levies, to proceed to chaſtiſe the enemy; and your Highneſs adds, "How can I be "content to ſee a territory which for a long time has been in my poſſeſſion, and in "the conqueſt of which Crores of Rupees have been expended, and great battles "have been fought, in the poſſeſſion of another; and that it is no difficult matter "to wreſt the territory from the hands of the enemy." I am unable to comprehend your Highneſs's meaning in the paſſage above quoted. The enemy has not at any ſtage of the war been able to effect the conqueſt of a ſingle diſtrict, and wherever the Britiſh troops have approached the enemy has ſought his ſafety in a precipitate flight; and although, ſubſequently to the date of your Highneſs's Letter, you have received conſtant reports of the repeated defeats of the enemy by the Britiſh troops, your Highneſs has continued to augment your forces and to advance into Hindoſtan. Theſe meaſures, therefore, muſt be aſcribed to objects entirely different from thoſe which your Highneſs has declared. Before I conclude this Letter

I deem it neceſſary to ſtate the leading facts of your Highneſs's proceedings, and thoſe of your Highneſs's officers, under the Treaty of Defenſive Alliance.

1ſt.—After your Highneſs's repeated and ſolemn aſſurances to the Reſident of your intention to return to your capital for the purpoſe of co-operating with the Britiſh Government in the proſecution of the war, your Highneſs, without affording any explanation to the Reſident, directed your march towards the Territory of Bhopaul, in poſitive violation of your perſonal promiſe repeatedly made to the Reſident.

2ndly.—Notwithſtanding the repeated remonſtrances of the Reſident on the impropriety of permitting the continuance of the enemy's Vakeel in your Highneſs's Camp, that Vakeel was permitted to remain, and to accompany your march, and with your Highneſs's knowledge.—The perſon to whoſe charge you committed the executive adminiſtration of your affairs maintained a conſtant and clandeſtine intercourſe with that Vakeel of the enemy.

3dly.—The officers of your Highneſs's Government at Ougein, inſtead of joining Colonel Murray with any part of the troops ſtationed at that capital, or affording to Colonel Murray any aid whatever in his preparations for the field, counteracted the meaſures of that officer, and oppoſed every degree of difficulty to his exertions in completing the equipments of the army under his command.

4thly.—Two of your Highneſs's military Commanders, with the troops under their command, who were appointed to co-operate with the Britiſh forces in Hindoſtan, deſerted to the enemy, and have acted with the enemy during the whole war.

5thly.—Your Highneſs has openly juſtified the conduct of thoſe officers in deſerting to the enemy, on the plea that the Britiſh commanders refuſed to advance money for the pay of the troops which your Highneſs was bound by Treaty to furniſh at your own charge; thereby maintaining a principle inconſiſtent with the ſpirit of the Treaties of Peace, and of Defenſive Alliance.

6thly.—Your Highneſs has withdrawn your troops from thoſe diſtricts which had been conquered from the enemy by the Britiſh forces, and ſurrendered to your Highneſs's officers, thereby reſtoring to the enemy a part of his reſources of which he had been deprived by the exertions of the Britiſh troops, and of which the benefit had been excluſively transferred to your Highneſs.

7thly.—Your Highneſs has conducted a ſecret negotiation with the Rajah of Berar, without affording to the Britiſh Reſident any explanation of the nature and object of it, thereby violating an expreſs ſtipulation of the Treaty of Defenſive Alliance.

8thly. Your Highneſs has violated the territory of his Highneſs the Peiſhwa, the ally of the Britiſh Government, by invading and plundering the diſtrict of Sangur; by deſtroying the city, and beſieging the fort; and by exacting a contribution from that place by force of arms.

9thly. Notwithſtanding your Highneſs's repeated and moſt ſolemn aſſurances to the Britiſh Repreſentative of your intention to proceed to the capital of your dominions, your Highneſs had marched with a large army to Narwa, on the frontier of the territory of an Ally of the Britiſh Government.

10thly. Your Highneſs has continued to augment your army by collecting your troops from all quarters, by new levies, and by the acceſſion of a numerous train of Artillery, although your Highneſs profeſſed an utter inability to ſupply funds for the payment of your army previouſly to its augmentation, and although the declared object of thoſe meaſures had ceaſed to exiſt; thereby juſtifying a ſuſpicion that your Highneſs's views were directed rather againſt the Britiſh Government or its Allies than againſt the common enemy.

11thly. Your Highneſs has ſuffered the late flagrant outrages againſt the perſon and property of the Britiſh Repreſentative and his ſuite, committed by perſons in your Highneſs's ſervice, and within the limits of your Highneſs's camp, to paſs unnoticed and unatoned, without any endeavours to diſcover and puniſh the offenders, and without any effectual meaſures for recovering the plundered property, or any declared intention of re-paying the amount; without offering a public apology, or addreſſing to me any excuſe to palliate an outrage ſo atrocious againſt the ſacred character of the Repreſentative of the Britiſh Government, reſiding at your Highneſs's Court; and without any endeavour to alleviate the perſonal diſtreſs of the Britiſh Repreſentative, either by contributing to his accommodation, or by any acts of kindneſs or hoſpitality.

12thly. Your Highneſs has revived your claims to the Diſtricts of Gohud and Gwalior, alienated from your Highneſs's Dominions by the operation of an Article

of

of the Treaty of Peace, after a minute and deliberate diſcuſſion upon that ſubject with your Highneſs's Government, and after the moſt ſolemn and public renunciation of that claim on the part of your Highneſs, in preſence of the Britiſh Reſident at your Highneſs's Court, and after having publicly accepted and confirmed the Liſt of Treaties, by one of which this alienation was declared.

13thly. The general conduct of your Highneſs's Government, and eſpecially the augmentation of your Highneſs's force, and your march to Narwa, have encouraged the enemy to expect your Highneſs's ſupport, of which expectation the enemy has made a public boaſt, and a general opinion exiſts in Hindoſtan and the Deckan, that your Highneſs has reſolved to unite your forces with the remnant of the enemy's power in a conteſt againſt the Britiſh Government, your Friend and Ally.

By all theſe acts your Highneſs has manifeſtly violated not only the obligations of the Treaty of Defenſive Alliance, but alſo of the Treaty of Peace.

Your Highneſs cannot have forgotten the reduced ſtate of your Power at the time when the generoſity and clemency of the Britiſh Government granted to your Highneſs, in the laſt extremity of ruined fortune, and in the moſt abject condition of defeat and diſtreſs, the liberal Peace which you implored, after having vainly endeavoured, by a war of aggreſſion, in confederacy with another State, to diſturb the foundations of the Britiſh Empire in India.

Your Highneſs muſt be ſenſible that you were indebted at that moment for your exiſtence as a State, if not for your life, excluſively to the mercy of the Britiſh Power, which, after an uninterrupted and rapid ſucceſſion of the moſt glorious victories over your Highneſs's armies, after the conqueſt of the greater part of your former Dominions, in the hour of triumph granted to you terms of Peace, by which a conſiderable portion of the Territory conquered by the Britiſh arms was reſtored to your Dominions, and you were again recognized amongſt the independent States of India, and placed in a condition of dignity and honour, under every circumſtance calculated to alleviate your feelings, to reſtore the tranquillity of your mind, and to revive the order and efficiency of your Government.

After the concluſion of Peace, your Highneſs ſolicited the protection of the Britiſh Power againſt the manifeſt deſigns of Jeſwunt Row Holkar, which menaced entire ruin to your State. The Britiſh Government conſented to afford you that protection, and to guarantee your Highneſs in the ſecure and tranquil poſſeſſion of all the rights and privileges of an independent Power; and your Highneſs now is indebted for your perfect ſecurity againſt Holkar, and for the means of protecting your own Territory, and of occupying that of the enemy, to the exertions of the Britiſh armies oppoſed to Holkar's forces.

The return which your Highneſs has thought proper to make for this unmerited liberality on the part of the Britiſh Government is ſufficiently explained in this Letter, and is now public in every region of Hindoſtan and the Deckan, where the reſult of the late War, the terms of the Peace, and your Highneſs's conduct towards the Britiſh Power, are fully known and well underſtood. But the Britiſh Government is ſtill diſpoſed to view with indulgence even the recent acts of your Highneſs's Councils. I am ſtill diſpoſed to maintain the relations of Amity and Peace with your Highneſs, and to continue to preſerve the Proviſions of the Treaties of Peace and Defenſive Alliance, provided your Highneſs ſhall adopt a courſe of proceeding ſuitable to the ſpirit of thoſe engagements.

In the mean while the Britiſh Reſident is directed to ſatisfy ſuch parts of your Highneſs's repreſentations as appear to be proper and compatible with the foundations of the Alliance, unleſs your Highneſs's conduct ſhall have precluded all hopes of Amity and Peace. I moſt anxiouſly deprecate ſuch an event, being ſincerely ſolicitous not only to maintain peace with your Highneſs, but to fulfil every duty of friendſhip, and to promote the proſperity of your Highneſs's affairs, and the honour and ſtability of your Government.

But if, in deſpite of my efforts to maintain the relations of amity, your Highneſs ſhall compel me to renew the war, every exertion of the Britiſh Arms ſhall again be employed in every quarter of India for the neceſſary and ſalutary purpoſe of impoſing a due reſtraint upon the violence, treachery, and ambition of a State, whoſe perverted counſels have manifeſted an utter contempt of every obligation of juſtice, faith, gratitude, and honour.

A true Copy.

J. Adam,

Depy Secy to Govt.

(A.) No. 4.—Copy of a DISPATCH from Colonel CLOSE; dated 15th March 1805.

To his Excellency the Moſt noble Marquis WELLESLEY, K. P. Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

ON the evening of the 13th inſtant, his Highneſs the Rajah of Berar returned my viſit. He was received with the formalities uſual on ſuch occaſions, and treated throughout the interview with every mark of cordiality and reſpect.

On riſing to depart he addreſſed himſelf to the Honourable M. Elphinſtone, in terms expreſſive of the ſatisfaction he experienced in the friendſhip of the Honourable Company, which will be more particularly explained to your Lordſhip by the Honourable M. Elphinſtone's correſpondence.

The particulars which paſſed at the interview which I have had with Ballajee Yeſwunt, and Atmaram Pundit, are conveyed to your Lordſhip in the encloſed Paper; and as I cannot refuſe credit to the information contained in this Paper, and being thus apprized of the exiſtence of a ſtate of affairs entirely different from that ſuppoſed in your Lordſhip's Inſtructions of the 23d February, I ſhall accordingly remain here until honoured with your Lordſhip's further orders.

It will be proper for me to return Ballajee Yeſwunt's viſit, and I ſhall report to your Lordſhip, if any further information occurs material for your Lordſhip's notice.

I have the honour to be, with the higheſt reſpect,
My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's, &c. &c.
(Signed) *By Cloſe*,
Reſident at Poona.

Nagpore,
15th March 1805.

(A true Copy).
J. Adam.

(Copy.)

Nagpore, March 14th 1805.

ON the 12th inſtant his Highneſs the Rajah of Berar announced his intention of viſiting Colonel Cloſe, at Four o'Clock on the enſuing day.

On the 13th Khundoo Shumker reported that he had delivered Mr. Elphinſtone's Note to Ballajee Yeſwunt, that he would come as uſual, with the Rajah, but his Highneſs's preſence would prevent his talking on buſineſs; he would however wait on Colonel Cloſe and Mr. Elphinſtone in the evening. Khundoo Shumker obſerved that Ballajee Yeſwunt's reaſon for being in ſo much haſte was that the Hooly began on the 14th, and would prevent his intended viſit, and alſo intimated a wiſh on the part of Ballajee Yeſwunt and Atmaram, that their communications with the Engliſh Gentlemen ſhould be concealed from the Rajah of Berar. He further mentioned that Ballajee Yeſwunt had received ſome account of the fall of Bhurtpore. The Rajah came to the Reſidency in the afternoon, and remained till a late hour; in conſequence Ballajee Yeſwunt and Atmaram deferred their viſit, though (as Kundoo Shumker ſtates) they had prepared to ſet out.

This morning they came to the Reſidency, and after ſome complimentary expreſſions requeſted that they might have a private interview with the Britiſh Reſidents. After taking their ſeats Ballajee Yeſwunt began by obſerving that Atmaram was Scindia's Dewan, and that he himſelf was the Maha Rajah's Vakeel at Nagpore.

Atmaram explained that he had come here on a pilgrimage, but that Ballajee Yeſwunt was the principal perſon employed for the conduct of Scindia's affairs at the Rajah's Durbar, which he illuſtrated by pointing out that Ballajee Yeſwunt ſtood preciſely in the ſame relation to the Maha Rajah's Government, that Mr. Elphinſtone did to the Company's. Colonel Cloſe replied by remarking, that the ſituation of a public Miniſter required the confidence and conſideration of his own Government, and every where commanded reſpect and attention.

Ballajee Yeſwunt then inquired whether Colonel Cloſe had not received a Letter from the Maha Rajah, and Colonel Cloſe ſaying he had not, the queſtion was more than once repeated with conſiderable earneſtneſs. The ſame anſwer having been

been returned, Ballajee aſked whether Colonel Cloſe had no accounts from Scindia's Court, Colonel Cloſe ſaid he had Letters from Mr. Jenkins, but that they did not mention any Letter having been addreſſed to him.

Ballajee and Atmaram then inquired whether Mr. Jenkins's Letters noticed no negotiations with the Maha Rajah, and no wiſh on the part of that Prince that Colonel Cloſe ſhould proceed with confidence to his Highneſs's camp; Colonel Cloſe having replied in the negative, Ballajee ſaid that he had received Letters, and that he was inſtructed to do all he could to ſatisfy the Colonel's mind, and to prevail on him to proceed to join the Maha Rajah. Colonel Cloſe then entered on a converſation with Ballajee and Atmaram, which was calculated to draw on explanations of the nature of the Letter which they alleged had been written by Scindia to Colonel Cloſe, and of the ſuppoſed negotiations with Mr. Jenkins.

Ballajee and Atmaram then called in two Carkoons who had waited till now in the room where they were firſt received; after converſing for ſome time with them, Ballajee Yeſwunt ſaid that his orders were merely to ſatisfy the Colonel, and get him to go to camp, and that when he arrived the differences which had ariſen might be diſcuſſed, and if any infractions of the Treaty had occurred * they might be removed. To this one of the Carkoons added, that when there were points to be accommodated it was neceſſary to reſort to the means of negotiation (Jawaul oo juwaub). Colonel Cloſe on this addreſſed himſelf to the Carcoon, aſſenting to his obſervation; and remarking, that where there were points to be adjuſted the beſt way was to have them openly explained, and that, when differences occurred between States they ought to be removed by friendly examination. Some converſation then took place among the Marhatta Gentlemen, after which Ballajee Yeſwunt ſaid, that he had reported Colonel Cloſe's arrival at Nagpore, and that he had received a Letter from Scindia, in conſequence of which he had already communicated a part; that he was not ordered to inform Colonel Cloſe of the whole of the contents of that Letter, but merely to remove any heſitation which Colonel Cloſe might feel in proceeding to camp: he ſaid he would, nevertheleſs, from motives of friendſhip, go farther in explaining ſome parts of Scindia's Letter, which he did as follows:—

He firſt ſaid, That a Treaty had been concluded between Wittul Punt and a Gentleman whoſe name he did not recollect, who came before Mr. Webbe (and who proved on further inquiry to be Major General the Honourable Sir Arthur Welleſley); that Wittul Punt was dead, and the other Gentleman had left the Deckan, but that the Treaty ought nevertheleſs to be obſerved, which had not been the caſe on the part of the Britiſh; and their non-fulfilment of the Treaty had occaſioned the diſſatisfaction at preſent exiſting in Scindia's mind, and was the reaſon why he did not go along with the Britiſh Government; that the Maha Rajah therefore wiſhed Colonel Cloſe to come to his camp, becauſe he expected from that Gentleman's wiſdom and experience that he would be able to ſettle the diſpute which aroſe from the non-performance of the Treaty; Colonel Cloſe encouraging him to ſpeak freely on the ſubject of the grounds of Scindia's diſſatisfaction, he went on to ſtate, that after the laſt War, when the Maha Rajah was at Burhanpore, unable to move for different reaſons, and when his army was diſperſed on account of the famine, his Dominions had been invaded by Jeſwunt Row Holkar, and he had relied for their defence on the aſſiſtance which the Company was bound to afford him; that Mr. Webbe had promiſed Scindia that the Britiſh army ſhould bring Holkar to action within eighteen days, and that accordingly ſome troops had been moved from Guzerat to Ougein, where they were joined by Scindia's infantry, and the army commanded by Jeſwunt Row Sewajee, notwithſtanding which they had not marched againſt Holkar, or taken any ſtep to prevent his plundering Malwa, and reducing the opulent town of Mundeſoor to a heap of ruins.

Colonel Cloſe aſking whether Ballajee Yeſwunt had mentioned theſe circumſtances as involving one of the infractions of Treaty, Ballajee ſaid that he had not, but that four or five Articles of the Treaty of Peace had been infringed by the Britiſh Government. After ſome inquiries he explained that he alluded to the failure of the Britiſh Government in reſtoring certain Territories and Garriſons in Hindoſtan, which by the Treaty belonged to Dowlut Rao, and in paying the ſum of 15 Lacks of Rupees, which the Company had engaged to make good annually to his Sircar. Ballajee Yeſwunt then made ſome obſervations on the fallen ſtate of Scindia's Govern-

* Here Atmaram ſaid, "And they have occurred."

ment, and the little advantage he had derived from his connections with the Company; on which Atmaram enlarged, obſerving that when Holkar was plundering Scindia's country the Britiſh had given him no aſſiſtance and no money; that in conſequence he had been deſerted by his troops, who went to increaſe Holkar's ſtrength, and that the enemy, after having thus injured the Maha Rajah, had been ſuffered to go without any retaliation on the part of the Britiſh.

Mr. Elphinſtone replied to this ſtatement by obſerving that the Engliſh, without any aſſiſtance from the Maha Rajah, had totally deſtroyed Holkar's power, and had reduced him to a ſtate of the loweſt miſery and contempt.

Atmaram took no notice of this obſervation, but proceeded to compare the former ſtate of Scindia's Government with that in which it now was. He requeſted Colonel Cloſe to call to mind the footing on which Mahajee Scindia ſtood, and the friendly relations which he maintained with the Britiſh. He ſaid the Scindia family had then reached a pitch of power and ſplendour which was only equalled by the greateſt States, and which enabled it to cope with any (Velayatka Padſha) foreign monarch. He ſaid it was expected from the Company's friendſhip that they would enable Scindia to reſtore his Government to its ancient dignity; for this purpoſe money and territory were requiſite. He ſaid, that if the Company would ſupply him with reſources he would collect and pay a large army; and that it was not the ſyſtem of his Government to maintain himſelf in the ſame manner as other States. That from Mahajee Scindia's time a powerful army had been kept on foot and conſtantly employed in a courſe of action and enterpriſe. He added, that it was as little conſiſtent with Dowlut Row's diſpoſition and habits, as with the plans of his Government, to ſit down like this Rajah (meaning his Highneſs the Rajah of Berar) and paſs his time in eaſe and luxury. He ſaid, that the friendly ſupport of the Company in affording Scindia pecuniary reſources was the only means which could enable him to retain any command over his troops, and if they were not afforded, the army which he had collected muſt remain without the controul of a Chief; that it was therefore neceſſary that he ſhould have money, and be enabled to reſtore the *(Thize)* vigour of his Government. Colonel Cloſe making ſome remarks on the flouriſhing ſtate of the Government in Mahajee Scindia's time, and the habits of amity which it maintained with the Company, Atmaram ſaid, there were men in Mahajee Scindia's time who knew how to retain the Company's friendſhip, and were acquainted with *(Ujne Pulla)* the "Extent of their own Power."

That theſe men were gone, but there were ſtill ſeveral Chiefs, ſome ancient, and others of recent employment, that felt themſelves equal to the duties of their ſtations.

Colonel Cloſe now remarked, that the Maha Rajah's expectations from the Company's friendſhip ſhould be regulated by the obligations of the Treaty. That General Welleſley had not omitted, in conſtructing the Treaty of Peace, to provide the means of preſerving obedience and order in the Maha Rajah's Government by affording him the ſupport of a Britiſh ſubſidiary force. Atmaram replied to this by obſerving that the advance of a Britiſh force to Ougein had proved no protection for the Maha Rajah's territory againſt Holkar's depredations. Mr. Elphinſtone inquiring why the Maha Rajah had not exerted himſelf to enable that force to move, Atmaram ſaid, becauſe it was too weak to engage Holkar; but this argument was diſcouraged by Ballajee Yeſwunt, who told Atmaram, that if Scindia thought the force too weak he ought to have called in ſix more Battalions. In the courſe of the diſcuſſion of this point between the Marhatta Miniſters Atmaram let fall an obſervation that Holkar was now again moving into Malwah. Atmaram maintained that the Subſidiary Force was by the Treaty to be kept in Hindoſtan for the defence of Scindia's poſſeſſions there. This being refuted by quoting the Treaty, Atmaram ſaid that the Treaty was ſufficiently favourable to Scindia, if it had been fulfilled, but that Scindia's Government had not derived thoſe advantages from it to which it was entitled. In explaining what theſe advantages were, Atmaram ſpecified the Fortreſs of Gwalior.

Atmaram then again dwelt on the neceſſity of Scindia's having territory and money to enable him to ſupport an army.

Mr. Elphinſtone making ſome remark on the little uſe that Scindia had for an army now that his enemy was entirely reduced and deſtroyed, Atmaram ſaid, that the uſe of an army was to repel any attack which might be made on a ſtate, as well as to engage thoſe who were already its enemies. Colonel Cloſe then recapitulated the three grounds of complaint which had been brought forward:—

1ſt. The infringements of the Treaty of Peace.

2d. The

2d. The inadequate exertions of the Company in the war with Holkar; and,

3d. The low ſtate of Scindia's Government, and the limited ſphere of action to which he was confined.

The Marhatta Miniſters very readily concurred in the ſtatement; and the Colonel proceeded to ſay, that the grounds of Dowlut Row's complaint were entirely new and unexpected, for that the Company's Government had never failed in its engagements either to the Maha Rajah or any other power, but that he knew the Britiſh Government to be ſincerely deſirous of remaining on the moſt friendly terms with Scindia; and that he would be glad to know what meaſures appeared to them calculated to remove the diſſatisfaction which was ſtated to have ariſen in his Highneſs's mind. Ballajee and Atmaram both replied that the mode of removing Scindia's diſſatisfaction would be communicated to Colonel Cloſe on his arrival in camp, and Atmaram added, that the Colonel was a man of foreſight and experience, who was matured in years, and who had ſeen and done much; that he had ſettled the Peiſhwa's Government, and he truſted would adjuſt this diſpute, and ſatisfy the Maha Rajah on the points which had occaſioned the preſent difference. He continued ſome further converſation, in the courſe of which he obſerved that friendſhip was valuable and worth preſerving, and that the other ſtate was productive of diſtreſs to the Ryots, and of the deſtruction of armies. When he had concluded, Colonel Cloſe obſerved that gentlemen employed in conducting the affairs of the Britiſh Government were ſwayed only by conſiderations of truth, juſtice, and honour; that he ſtood in the ſame ſituation with other Engliſh gentlemen, and would proceed on any of the Maha Rajah's demands by examining whether they were founded in any of the principles he had mentioned. If the Maha Rajah entertained expectations which had no baſis in juſtice, he (the Colonel) could do no more than any other gentleman towards their gratification.

Ballajee Yeſwunt then ſaid that it appeared to be the opinion of the Britiſh Government that they had fulfilled their engagements; that the Maha Rajah had a very different impreſſion; that the ſubject ought to be examined, and if the Britiſh ſhould appear to have failed in performing the Treaty they ſhould make reparation, and when that was done, all would be ſettled, and the Maha Rajah do as he pleaſed.

*Atmaram then enforced Ballajee's argument, declaring, that if on diſcuſſion the Britiſh admitted their failure, it would lie with them to make the adjuſtment, and if not it would be thrown on the Maha Rajah. Atmaram made uſe of the expreſſion "Maha Rajah ka Pulla pur Dalna" which Colonel Cloſe and Mr. Elphinſtone endeavoured to prevail on him to explain without ſucceſs. Hitherto Colonel Cloſe's object was to encourage the Marhatta gentlemen to ſpeak openly, and diſcloſe the views of the Maha Rajah, which had a ready effect on Atmaram, who generally expreſſed himſelf with much earneſtneſs, and appeared ſtrongly to feel the preſent reduced ſtate of his maſter's Government.

Colonel Cloſe now recapitulated the cauſes of complaint alleged by Ballajee and Atmaram, and proceeded to ſhow that they had no foundation in reaſon or juſtice. He began by aſſerting that the Britiſh Government had never departed from its engagements, and would never ſuffer any imputation to be caſt on its good faith; that the points which they had ſtated had already been fully diſcuſſed, and ſatisfactory documents could be produced to prove that the Rights of the Britiſh Government, in relation to the Treaty, had been recognized by Scindia himſelf; that in regard to Holkar the Company's exertions had been ſuch as to annihilate the power of the common enemy, and the extent of thoſe exertions might be appreciated by conſidering the number of troops which had been employed and the treaſures which had been expended. Atmaram and Ballajee replied by repeating that the Britiſh Government might think it had fulfilled the Treaty, but the Maha Rajah thought it had not; that it was true they had exerted themſelves lately againſt Holkar, but their doing ſo had no tendency to leſſen the damage occaſioned in Malwa by that Chief in the beginning of the war. Colonel Cloſe replied, that Scindia had expreſſed no ſuch opinion as that now imputed to him; that all differences which had exiſted had been equitably and finally determined, and that the ſubject had never been renewed either with Mr. Webbe or Mr. Jenkins, whereas the cuſtom of all nations required, that if the Maha Rajah had taken up any idea of his being treated with injuſtice, he ſhould ſtate it to the Miniſter who reſided at his Court.

* Note. Atmaram's expreſſion may alſo be tranſlated, "If the Britiſh admit their failure, the blame would lie with them, and if not, let it be thrown on the Maha Rajah."

Ballajee Yeſwunt and Atmaram then expreſſed their ſurprize, that Mr. Webbe and Mr. Jenkins had reported no diſcuſſion on the ſubject of the infringement of the Treaty, but they ſaid, as thoſe Gentlemen had failed to record his Highneſs's complaints, they would now procure a Letter from him to Colonel Cloſe, in which he would ſtate the reaſons of his diſpleaſure.

Colonel Cloſe preſſing them on the ſilence of the Maha Rajah to Mr. Jenkins on the ſubject of Gwalior, they appeared diſconcerted, and ſaid they were not ordered to go into this diſcuſſion, but that they were induced to go ſo far in explaining Scindia's ſentiments by their regard for the Engliſh Gentlemen. Ballajee further obſerved, that the Company was bound to pay a ſum of money annually to the Maha Rajah, which it had failed to do. Colonel Cloſe replied, that the Britiſh Government was under no engagement to pay money annually to the Maha Rajah's Circar, but had bound itſelf to allow penſions to certain of his Sirdars; that even that was conditional. That he, the Colonel, was not acquainted with all the diſcuſſions which had taken place about the Penſions, but that Mr. Jenkins had lately drawn on Surat for two Lacks of Rupees on account of the Penſions, and that if he had withheld payment of any part of them he had probably ſtated the grounds of his proceedings; that there were inſtances of Sirdars who were actively employed in the ſervice of the common enemy; and it would not be expected that the Company would pay to them Penſions which were due only while they remained faithful to both Governments. He mentioned the inſtances of Bappojee Scindia and Suddaſheo Row. Of the former Atmaram ſaid, he was by caſt a Pindarry, and that he ſuppoſed he had found in Holkar a maſter who could pay and maintain him.

The Miniſters then aſked what anſwer they ſhould return to the Maha Rajah; Ballajee Yeſwunt ſaid that there were three plans which they could propoſe for procuring a renewal of the friendſhip between the Governments. Colonel Cloſe reminded him, that nothing had occurred on the part of the Company's Government to diſturb the friendſhip.

The Vakeel ſaid, that friendſhip ſtill exiſted. He next detailed his plans.

1ſt. That he ſhould get a Letter from the Maha Rajah, containing ſuch expreſſions as ſhould encourage Colonel Cloſe to come on.

2d. That Colonel Cloſe ſhould write to Scindia, and ſend his Letter by one of them; or,

3d. That one of them ſhould carry a verbal Meſſage, and procure a Letter as before propoſed. Both he and Atmaram talked much of their deſire to be the means of preſerving Peace between the two Circars. Colonel Cloſe replied by deſiring them to inform the Maha Rajah that Colonel Cloſe was highly ſenſible of the obliging nature of his Highneſs's Orders; that they had fully complied with them, and that he was ſtrongly impreſſed with a ſenſe of their politeneſs and attention; and had great pleaſure in meeting them on the preſent occaſion.

(Signed) *By Cloſe,*
Reſident at Poona.

(Signed) *Mount Stuart Elphinſtone,*
Reſident.

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam,
Deputy Sec^y to Gov^t.

Copy.

(A.) No. 5.—Inſtructions to Mr. JENKINS, Acting Reſident with DOWLUT ROW SCINDIA; dated 2d April 1803.

R. JENKINS, Eſq. Acting Reſident with DOWLUT ROW SCINDIA.

Sir,

HIS Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General has received your Diſpatch of the 14th ultimo. I am directed to inform you that your proceedings in conſequence of your receipt of the Governor General's inſtructions of the 23d and 24th of February, are entirely approved, and to communicate to you the following obſervations and directions for the regulation of your conduct.

2. In the actual ſtate of affairs it is of the utmoſt importance to provide the means of ſpeedy and unembarraſſed communication with Dowlut Row Scindia, and to come to a diſtinct underſtanding with Scindia on the principal points affecting our preſent and future ſituation relative to that Chieftain. An immediate adjuſtment of

thoſe fundamental points is become indiſpenſably neceſſary, with a view to determine the nature of our future relation to the State of Dowlut Row Scindia, and to remove thoſe ſources of doubt and miſtruſt which the extraordinary conduct of his Highneſs's Durbar, under the influence of Ghautka, has excited with regard to the intentions of that Chieftain.

3. His Excellency has reaſon to believe that Colonel Cloſe has not proceeded from Nagpore to the Court of Dowlut Row Scindia, and if he ſhould have proceeded, the diſturbed ſtate of the intermediate country may have obſtructed his progreſs; it is neceſſary therefore to adopt without delay meaſures calculated to ſecure the requiſite intercourſe with Dowlut Row Scindia, independently of the preſence of Colonel Cloſe at that Chieftain's Court.

4. It has not appeared to the Governor General by the tenor of any of your Diſpatches, written ſubſequently to the plunder of the Britiſh camp, that Dowlut Row Scindia was diſpoſed to obſtruct the functions of the Britiſh Reſident, or to deny the marks of attention due to your repreſentative character; and this opinion has been confirmed by the contents of your Diſpatch of the 14th ultimo, by which his Excellency obſerves with ſatisfaction that you have reſumed the exerciſe of your functions, and had been received with due reſpect by Dowlut Row Scindia, and by the executive officers of his Government. The Governor General does not approve your abdication of the functions of Reſident; ſuch an act could only have been requiſite if Scindia had evidently encouraged the outrage committed upon your camp, or refuſed all atonement for that inſult: an extreme caſe alone could juſtify your abdication of your repreſentative character without the poſitive orders of your Government. The Governor General directs you to adopt without delay every practicable meaſure for the purpoſe of replacing your loſſes, by purchaſing in the camp of Dowlut Row Scindia ſuch articles as are neceſſary for the accommodation of the Reſidency, and are procurable there, and by applying to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, or to Lieutenant Colonel Martindell for ſuch as are not procurable in Dowlut Row Scindia's camp. The Governor General directs me to inform you that it would have been more conformable to his wiſhes if you had uſed every effort to replace your loſſes immediately after the commiſſion of the outrage which has occaſioned ſuch public embarraſſment. A detachment of troops will probably be neceſſary for the protection of ſuch articles as you may require from the camp of either of the Britiſh armies; you will therefore demand from Dowlut Row Scindia permiſſion for the advance of ſuch detachment, and you will generally require from Dowlut Row Scindia every practicable aſſiſtance in reſtoring the Reſidency to its former condition; at the ſame time it will be neceſſary to ſupply the deficiency in your eſcort, on which ſubject the Commander in Chief will apprize you of his Lordſhip's arrangements.

5. No part of the arrangements ſtated in the preceding paragraphs are to delay the execution of the following inſtructions, which I am directed to tranſmit to you for the regulation of your conduct in the preſent ſituation of affairs; the tenor of the Letter from Dowlut Row Scindia to his Excellency the Governor General, of which a copy and tranſlation were encloſed in my Diſpatch to you of the 14th ultimo, together with the tenor of the communication from Dowlut Row Scindia's Vakeel at Nagpore to Colonel Cloſe, as deſcribed in a Diſpatch from Colonel Cloſe, of which a copy was tranſmitted to you in my Letter of the 1ſt inſtant, has enabled the Governor General to form a conjecture of the tendency of the projects which are in agitation at that Durbar, and to comprehend ſome of the pretenſions which the prevailing officers of the Durbar are diſpoſed to hazard. Whatever queſtions may require diſcuſſion with Scindia, the outrage committed upon the Britiſh Reſidency ſuperſedes every other conſideration, nor can any point of difference be diſcuſſed until that preliminary ſhall have been adjuſted. The Governor General deems it to be indiſpenſably neceſſary, upon every principle of juſtice and public honour, to require from Dowlut Row Scindia a public and formal atonement for the violence committed by his predatory horſe upon the camp of the Britiſh Reſident on the 25th of January. You will have obſerved that this atonement has been demanded in general terms by the Governor General's Letter to Dowlut Row Scindia of the 24th of February. I now proceed to ſtate to you the preciſe nature and extent of the atonement which in the judgment of the Governor General in Council will be deemed ſatisfactory, and which you are accordingly directed to require from Dowlut Row Scindia in the name of the Governor General.

6. You will be pleaſed to demand an audience of Dowlut Row Scindia for this purpoſe. You will expreſs to him the concern and indignation with which the Governor General received the information of the outrage committed by predatory horſe

and others in his Highneſs's ſervice againſt the accredited Miniſter of the Britiſh State; you will ſignify to his Highneſs that although the Governor General is diſpoſed to believe that Dowlut Row Scindia has not perſonally participated in that outrage, the Government of his Highneſs muſt be conſidered to be reſponſible for it, and to be pledged to afford every practicable degree of compenſation and atonement. You will ſignify to Dowlut Row Scindia the Governor General's expectation that his Highneſs will in public Durbar declare that the outrage committed by his predatory horſe was unauthorized by his Highneſs, and that his Highneſs is concerned for the outrage which they have committed. That his Highneſs will addreſs a Letter to the Governor General expreſſing his diſavowal and diſapprobation of the acts of his Pindarries, and his hope that theſe irregularities will not be aſcribed to the orders or inclination of his Government. That his Highneſs will employ every endeavour to diſcover the perpetrators of that outrage, and will puniſh them when diſcovered: and that his Highneſs will either adopt meaſures for the recovery of the property plundered by his people, or become reſponſible for its value.

7. I am directed, however, to obſerve that his Excellency will not conſider the actual diſcovery of the perpetrators of the outrage, and the recovery of the plundered property, or the payment of its value, to conſtitute indiſpenſable branches of the required atonement. The Governor General will be ſatisfied with the preſcribed public declaration, and with the delivery of the Letter, combined with a manifeſt ſolicitude to diſcover and puniſh the offenders.

8. In ſtating this repreſentation and demand to Dowlut Rao Scindia, you will be careful to avoid any harſh or irritating language, which is always undignified, and inconſiſtent with true policy, but at the ſame time you will expreſs yourſelf with firmneſs, and reſolution. Whilſt you abſtain from a ſtyle of ſevere remonſtrance, and of peremptory requiſition, which may preclude his Highneſs's aſſent to your demands, you will preſerve a language and demeanor correſponding with the ſenſe which the Britiſh Government entertains of the atrocity of the outrage, and of the juſtice of our demand of reparation. The reverence due to the character of Ambaſſador is not only well underſtood by the Marhattas, but carried to an extreme by that race; even in a ſtate of actual war you will not fail to urge this principle to its utmoſt extent with reference to the caſe.

9. His Excellency the Governor General confidently believes that Dowlut Row Scindia will afford the juſt and moderate atonement which his Excellency has reſolved to demand, but if Dowlut Row Scindia ſhould refuſe or neglect to make the preſcribed public declaration, and to addreſs a Letter of Apology to the Governor General, you will ſignify to Dowlut Row Scindia that his Excellency the Governor General has reſolved to abandon all connection with a rude and barbarous State, which, diſregarding the acknowledged principles of univerſal juſtice and of public law, withholds a juſt and moderate atonement for an outrage committed againſt the accredited Repreſentative of a great independent Power, in a ſtate of perfect amity and peace; in this caſe you will further intimate to Dowlut Row Scindia that you have received the poſitive orders of the Governor General, directing you to quit the camp of Dowlut Row Scindia; and you will deliver to the Maha Rajah the annexed Letter, marked No. 1, a copy of which is encloſed for your information; you will deſire to be furniſhed with a ſafeguard to the neareſt Britiſh camp. You will, at the ſame time, ſtate to Dowlut Row Scindiah that the departure of the Britiſh Repreſentative from his Highneſs's Court is totally unconnected with any hoſtile deſigns on the part of the Britiſh Government againſt the State of Dowlut Row Scindia, with which the Britiſh Government will continue diſpoſed to maintain the relations of peace, while Dowlut Row Scindia ſhall abſtain from any acts of direct aggreſſion againſt the Britiſh Government, or any of its Allies; but that after having ſuſtained ſuch an outrage on the part of his Highneſs's Government, in the perſon of its Repreſentative, and after having failed in its endeavours to obtain from Dowlut Row Scindia a juſt and moderate atonement, the Britiſh Government can no longer preſerve any connection with his Highneſs's Government, nor maintain any intercourſe with his Highneſs through the channel of a Britiſh Reſident at his Highneſs's Court; you will add, that you are from that moment precluded by your inſtructions from entering into the diſcuſſion of any public queſtions, and you will ſignify to Dowlut Row Scindia, that whatever claims he may poſſeſs upon the Britiſh Government under the Treaty of Peace, muſt be adjuſted through the channel of his Highneſs's Agents diſpatched for that purpoſe to the Right honourable Lord Lake, at the Head Quarters of the Britiſh Army, who is veſted with powers to adjuſt ſuch claims, and who poſſeſſes in all reſpects in

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Hindoſtan the ſame power which Sir Arthur Welleſley poſſeſſed in the Deckan during the laſt War. You will further apprize Dowlut Row Scindia that he will be held reſponſible for the ſafe and unmoleſted journey of the Britiſh Repreſentative to the neareſt Britiſh camp. After having made this declaration in the moſt formal and public manner, you will quit the camp of Dowlut Row Scindia at the earlieſt practicable period of time.

10. If, agreeably to his Excellency the Governor General's hope and expectation, Dowlut Row Scindia ſhall afford the preſcribed atonement, the next object of your attention muſt be to adopt meaſures for carrying into effect thoſe arrangements connected with the Treaty of Peace, which have been ſuſpended by the ſtate of affairs in Hindoſtan and at Scindia's Durbar; and to adjuſt ſuch points of inferior importance as may at preſent conſtitute ſources of diſcontent and complaint at the Court of Dowlut Row Scindia.

11. Under the former deſcription may be ſtated the following:

1ſt.—The payment of the net Revenue of the Diſtricts of Dholepore, Baree, and Rajah Kerrah, which has been collected by the officers of the Britiſh Government ſince the concluſion of Peace.

2ndly.—The diſcharge of the arrears of the penſions which by the 7th Article of the Treaty of Peace are payable to certain perſons named in that article.

3rdly.—The relinquiſhment of the Jaggeers ſituated within the limits of the Britiſh territories, which by the 7th Article of the Treaty of Peace are aſſigned to Bala Baye Saheb and others.

4thly.—The reſtitution of Dholepore, Baree, and Rajah Kerrah, to the officers of Dowlut Row Scindia's Government.

12. The Governor General is anxious that the payments due to Dowlut Row Scindia and to his officers, under the Treaty of Peace, ſhould be made with the leaſt poſſible delay.

13. In the event, therefore, of Dowlut Row Scindia's compliance with the demand of atonement in the manner deſcribed, you will immediately ſignify to Dowlut Row Scindia that you have received inſtructions to provide for the diſcharge of the amount of Collections due to his Highneſs's Government from the Diſtricts of Dholepore, Baree, and Rajah Kerrah, and for the payment of the arrears of Stipends to thoſe perſons to whom, by the 7th Article of the Treaty of Peace, they are payable; and you will expreſs your readineſs to proceed to the adjuſtment of all thoſe points.

14. Encloſed I have the honour to tranſmit to you a Diſpatch from the Collectors of Agra, containing a Jumma Waſil Baukee account of the Collections from the diſtricts of Dholepore, Baree, and Rajah Kerrah, for the fuſilee years 1210 and 1211. The Collector of Agra has been directed to tranſmit to you atteſted copies of the original of that account, together with a further account of the Collections from thoſe diſtricts up to the lateſt practicable date.

15. Without awaiting the receipt of thoſe accounts, however, you will offer immediate payment of the balance due to Dowlut Row Scindia, according to the account herewith tranſmitted.

16. It is proper to obſerve that Dowlut Row Scindia appears to claim the payment of a Revenue from thoſe diſtricts nearly equal to the Jumma; it will be neceſſary, therefore, to explain to his Highneſs that he cannot be conſidered to be entitled to more than the net Collections; at the ſame time the Governor General is diſpoſed to obſerve the utmoſt degree of liberality in adjuſting this claim; and as it appears by the account herewith tranſmitted that the amount of the net Collections realized by the Company's officers in the year 1211 Fuſily, is inferior to the amount of the Collections realized by Dowlut Row Scindia's officers in the preceding year; and as Dowlut Row Scindia will probably urge that if his officers had been employed in the Collections a larger amount would have been realized, the Governor General will conſent that the payments to Dowlut Row Scindia ſhall be regulated by the ſtandard of Collections in 1210.

17. It is evident from the tenor of the diſcuſſions which took place between the late Mr. Webbe, and Dowlut Row Scindia's Miniſters, as well as from the contents of the Letter from Dowlut Row Scindia to his Excellency the Governor General, to which the 5th paragraph of this Diſpatch refers, and from the late Conference holden at Nagpore, between Colonel Cloſe and Dowlut Row Scindia's Vakeel, as deſcribed in Colonel Cloſe's Diſpatch to the Governor General of the 16th ultimo, of which a copy was tranſmitted to you on the 1ſt inſtant, that Dowlut Row Scindia has miſ-ſtated the nature of the ſtipulation, regarding the

ſtipends payable to certain Officers of his Government, and that he continues to claim the payment of thoſe ſtipends on account of his Government, although this pretenſion when advanced by Dowlut Row Scindia's Miniſter was ſucceſsfully reſiſted both by Major Malcolm, and the late Mr. Webbe. That pretenſion was firſt urged by Dowlut Row Scindia's Miniſters in the month of February 1804, at the time when Dowlut Row Scindia delivered to the Reſident the Liſt of Perſons to whom his Highneſs wiſhed that penſions ſhould be aſſigned under the 7th Article of the Treaty of Peace, and after much diſcuſſion the Miniſters admitted the obvious conſtruction of that Article.

18. In declaring your intentions, therefore, to diſcharge the arrears of ſtipends due under the 7th Article of the Treaty of Peace, it will be proper that you ſhould refer to the tranſaction above deſcribed, and that you ſhould explain to Dowlut Row Scindia the nature of the ſtipulation, on the ſubject of Penſions, appriſing his Highneſs that the faith of the Britiſh Government is pledged for the payment of thoſe Stipends, not to his Highneſs's Government but to the Perſons reſpectively to whom they are aſſigned by the 7th Article of the Treaty of Peace. To provide for the eventual loſs of the Document to which the 17th paragraph refers, I am directed to tranſmit to you a copy of it.

19. In my Diſpatches of the 11th and 12th June, and 10th November 1804, to the Addreſs of the late Mr. Webbe, I tranſmitted, by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General's direction, two Papers containing the Accountant General's ſuggeſtions relative to the mode of providing funds for the payment of the demands on account of the Revenues of Dholepore, Baree, and Rajah Kerrah, and of the Stipends to Dowlut Row Scindia's officers. You will provide the funds for the payments hereby directed in the manner ſuggeſted in thoſe documents, duplicates of which are annexed to this Diſpatch. It is ſuperfluous to intimate to you that the Stipends of Bappojee Scindia, and Suddaſheo Mahadeo muſt be conſidered to have been forfeited by the treachery of thoſe Chieftains. It is a principle that will hardly be conteſted by Dowlut Row Scindia's Government, that in the caſe of forfeiture or death, the Penſions lapſe to the Britiſh Government. It is true, that one object of granting thoſe Penſions was the relief of Dowlut Row Scindia's reſources. But by the ceſſation of thoſe Penſions by forfeiture for crimes it cannot be conſidered incumbent on Dowlut Row Scindia to provide for the offenders. The ceſſation of Penſions forfeited for crimes does not affect the reſources of Dowlut Row Scindia, and the original intention of that Article of the Treaty, by which Penſions were granted is not defeated by the lapſe of forfeited Penſions to the Britiſh Government. In the caſe of the death of a Penſioner it would be equitable and politic to aſſign the whole or a proportion of the Penſion to the family of the deceaſed, if his family ſhould be in a condition to require it. If it is not in a diſtreſſed ſituation, Dowlut Row Scindia connot be conſidered to be pledged to provide for the family in a greater degree after the deceaſe of the Penſioner than he was before. In ſuch caſe, therefore, the argument which has been ſtated with regard to forfeited Penſions is equally applicable to thoſe which ceaſe by the death of the Penſioner.

20. With regard to the relinquiſhment of the Jaggeers granted to Bala Baye Saheb, and others, by the 7th Article of the Treaty, you will apprize Dowlut Row Scindia, that on application to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, the Civil Officers of the Britiſh Government within whoſe juriſdiction thoſe Jaggeers are ſituated will be veſted with authority to ſurrender them, either to the grantees, or to ſuch perſons on their part reſpectively, as ſhall produce the Sunnuds granted to the ſeveral Jaggeerdars, by Major Malcolm, together with a ſufficient authority for receiving charge of the Jaggeers on the part of the Proprietors. A copy of another Diſpatch from Major Malcolm, containing a tranſlation of the form of the Sunnuds granted by him to the Jaggeerdars, is alſo encloſed.

21. With regard to the reſtitution of Dholepore, Baree and Rajah Kerrah, it will be proper to apprize Dowlut Row Scindia that during the continuance of the War it would be extremely inconvenient to evacuate thoſe diſtricts, and to ſtate to him that the Britiſh Government will continue to be reſponſible to him for the payment of the Revenue, or if his Highneſs ſhould prefer it, the Britiſh Governments will farm thoſe Diſtricts at an equitable Rent.

22. Dowlut Row Scindia muſt admit that the delay which has occurred in the adjuſtment of theſe ſeveral queſtions is to be aſcribed principally to the conduct of his Highneſs's Government. The Britiſh Government has uniformly manifeſted a diſpoſition not only to fulfil but to exceed the obligation of its engagements with

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Dowlut Row Scindia, but the objects of that diſpoſition have been fruſtrated by Dowlut Row Scindia's deviation from that courſe of proceeding which is preſcribed not only by the nature of his connection with the Britiſh Government but by the poſitive obligation of his engagements.

23. It appears by Dowlut Row Scindia's Letter to the Governor General that his Highneſs claims a ſum of money on account of the Collections from Chumar Koonda, Jaumgong, Dahood, Pawangur, &c. Mehals realized by the officers of the Britiſh Government from the date of the Treaty of Peace until that of their reſtitution to Dowlut Row Scindia. The Governor General was not apprized of the exiſtence of any ſuch claim, but if it ſhould be advanced by Dowlut Row Scindia, you will intimate to him that the queſtion ſhall be referred to Bombay, and that his Highneſs ſhall receive whatever may appear upon inveſtigation to be due to him.

24. Dowlut Row Scindia has alſo complained in his Letter to the Governor General of the inſertion of the name of the Rajah of Jodepore in the Liſt of Tributaries. An engagement was actually concluded with that Chieftain by the Commander in Chief before the termination of the War, but he refuſed to accept the ratification of the Governor General in Council, and the engagement was conſequently conſidered to have become null and void. This was ſtated in a Diſpatch to the late Mr. Webbe, but no explanation appears to have been afforded upon that point to Dowlut Row Scindia.—This omiſſion, however, ſhould be immediately ſupplied. His Excellency the Governor General's reply to Dowlut Row Scindia's Letter contains detached anſwers to both theſe points, and you will refer to the copy which you will receive of his Excellency's Letter for replies to thoſe and any other points ſtated in Dowlut Row Scindia's Addreſs, which may become the ſubject of verbal diſcuſſion.

25. Having adjuſted theſe ſeveral points, which are the only unſettled points connected with the complete execution of the Treaty of Peace on the part of the Britiſh Government, you will direct your attention to others of inferior importance which appear to conſtitute ſources of diſcontent and complaint. All points of this deſcription which have hitherto been officially and authentically ſubmitted to his Excellency the Governor General are compriſed in a Memorandum delivered to the Honourable Sir Arthur Wellesley by the Vakeels of Dowlut Row Scindia who negotiated the Treaty of Peace, containing various requeſts, ſome of which were referred for deciſion to the authority of the Governor General.

26. With a view to enable you to ſatisfy Dowlut Row Scindia on thoſe points, I encloſe, by order of his Excellency the Governor General, anſwers to all the articles of that Memorandum, and you will be pleaſed to deliver to Dowlut Row Scindia a tranſlation of the document now tranſmitted for his information.

27. This liberal courſe of proceeding ought to ſatisfy Dowlut Row Scindia of the ſincere diſpoſition of the Britiſh Government to fulfil, with the utmoſt punctuality, all the ſtipulations of the Treaty of Peace, and to maintain the relations of amity with his Highneſs's Government.

28. Having thus removed every plauſible ground of complaint on the part of Dowlut Row Scindia againſt the Britiſh Government you will proceed to execute the following inſtructions which his Excellency the Governor General has judged it proper to iſſue on the ſubject of the Letter bearing the Seal of Dowlut Row Scindia, to which the 5th paragraph of this Diſpatch refers, and of which a copy and tranſlate were tranſmitted to you from the Perſian Department on the 14th ultimo.

29. The Governor General entertains ſome doubt whether Dowlut Row Scindia is apprized of the contents of that Letter; at all events, his Excellency deems it adviſable to afford to his Highneſs an opportunity of diſavowing it, if, as is probable, he ſhould be anxious to avoid the diſcuſſion of the various unwarrantable and extraordinary pretenſions and demands contained in that document.

30. You will accordingly demand a private audience of Dowlut Row Scindia at the earlieſt convenient opportunity after you ſhall have expreſſed your readineſs to ſettle all the points ſtated in the preceding paragraphs; at that audience you will produce the copy of the Letter to the Governor General under his Highneſs's Seal, and you will ſignify to his Highneſs that it is an authentic copy of a Letter bearing his Highneſs's Seal, which four months after its date was delivered to his Excellency the Governor General by Bhugwunt Row, who, during many years has officiated as the Vakeel of his Highneſs's Government at Fort William, but who, for ſome time paſt, had been at Benares; that this Vakeel was not the uſual channel of communication; that the unuſual channel adopted for the tranſmiſſion of the Letter without the

knowledge of the Britiſh Reſident at Scindia's Durbar; the extravagance and injuſtice of the allegations, and the inaccuracy and fallacy of the ſtatements contained in it; and eſpecially the unwarrantable renewal of the claim to the Diſtricts of Gohud and Gwalior, which by a ſolemn public act of his Government his Highneſs had poſitively renounced, had ſuggeſted to the Governor General's mind a doubt of the authenticity of that Letter; that you are therefore directed to requeſt that his Highneſs will declare whether that Letter has been written with his Highneſs's knowledge, and whether it contains the expreſſion of his Highneſs's genuine ſentiments. If Dowlut Row Scindia ſhould diſavow the Letter it will be ſufficient for you to ſuggeſt to his Highneſs the expediency of reſenting the preſumption of his ſervants in this extraordinary abuſe of his Highneſs's name and authority.

31. If, however, Dowlut Row Scindia ſhould avow the Letter, you will proceed to deliver to his Highneſs a Letter from the Governor General, which will be tranſmitted to you for that purpoſe from the Perſian Department, and which contains a detailed reply to every part of his Highneſs's Addreſs.

32. In this event, the Governor General deems it advisable that both Dowlut Row Scindia's Letter, and the Governor General's Reply, ſhould be immediately read in public before Dowlut Row Scindia To this, however, his Highneſs will probably object, and in that event you will not inſiſt upon it. After delivering the Governor General's Letter, you will ſignify to his Highneſs that any further diſcuſſion of the ſubject of his Highneſs's Letter muſt now be conducted with his Excellency the Commander in Chief, Lord Lake, at the Head Quarters of the Britiſh army, who has been veſted with authority to adjuſt all points which remain to be adjuſted between the two Governments; and you will further intimate to his Highneſs, that with a view to facilitate and expedite the final ſettlement of all depending queſtions, and alſo eventually to concert with his Highneſs a plan of operation for the reduction of the remnant of Jeſwunt Row Holkar's power, Mr. Groeme Mercer will be diſpatched on the part of the Commander in Chief, veſted with full powers to effect, in concert with you, the accompliſhment of thoſe objects.

33. Although Dowlut Row Scindia's diſavowal of the Letter, or relinquiſhment of the claims therein advanced, will preclude the neceſſity of agitating many of the points ſtated in that document, ſome queſtions of great importance affecting the nature of the relations which ſhall hereafter ſubſiſt between the two States, and eventually involving alſo an arrangement for the co-operation of his Highneſs's troops in completing the reduction of the enemy's power, will yet remain to be adjuſted. The Governor General deems it expedient that theſe queſtions, as far as they are connected with the immediate views and intentions of Dowlut Row Scindia, ſhould be regulated under the immediate authority of the Commander in Chief. His Excellency, therefore, has not judged it proper to render Mr. Mercer's miſſion conditional; under any circumſtances, therefore, you will be prepared to expect the arrival of Mr. Mercer, who will be inſtructed to act in concert with you in all political diſcuſſions and negotiations at the Court of Dowlut Row Scindia; you will, however, be careful not to permit the ſettlement of the points ſtated in the preceding paragraphs of this Letter to be delayed on account of the expectation of Mr. Mercer's arrival. Although Colonel Cloſe has ſtated in his Diſpatch to the Governor General of the 15th inſtant his intention of awaiting at Nagpore the orders of the Governor General on the ſubject of his proceeding to the camp of Dowlut Row Scindia, his Excellency deems it probable that Colonel Cloſe will infer from his receipt of a copy of Dowlut Row Scindia's Letter to the Governor General, tranſmitted by his Excellency's command, unaccompanied by any orders prohibiting his further progreſs towards Dowlut Row Scindia's camp, that it was the wiſh of the Governor General that he ſhould proceed; and the tenor of your Letter to Colonel Cloſe, dated the 6th ultimo, may be expected to afford an additional inducement to Colonel Cloſe to proſecute his journey. It is not, however, the intention of the Governor General, in his Excellency's reply to Colonel Cloſe's Diſpatch of the 15th ultimo, to direct that officer to proceed to the camp of Dowlut Row Scindia, but to authorize his return to Poona, if he ſhould not have advanced conſiderably on his march towards Scindia's camp at the time when he may receive his Excellency's reply, in which latter caſe Colonel Cloſe will be ordered to proceed to Scindia's camp.

34. In the event of Colonel Cloſe having proſecuted his journey to the camp of Dowlut Row Scindia, you will be pleaſed, on his arrival, to deliver to him theſe inſtructions for the regulation of his conduct.

35. It

35. It appears to be neceſſary to apprize you that although the Governor General anxiouſly deſires the removal of Ghautka, who is an enemy to peace and to the Britiſh power, and a moſt profligate character, his Excellency does not conſider that meaſure to be indiſpenſable to the maintenance of peace; nor is the Company authorized to interfere if Scindia ſhall perſiſt to ſubmit to Ghautka's influence. It is however highly deſirable to aſſiſt Scindia in emancipating himſelf from Ghautka, and to aid the friends of peace and of the Britiſh Power at Scindia's Durbar; and for this purpoſe it would be extremely ſatisfactory to the Governor General if a proper ſucceſſor to Bappoo Wittul could be found for the maintenance of the ſubſiſting Treaties between the two States. Such a perſon muſt receive the full ſupport and aid of our influence and countenance; and an arrangement of this nature, under Scindia's good-will, might completely conſolidate the alliance. Perhaps Jeſwunt Row Goreparah, or Kaveel Nyne, or ſome other reſpectable perſon receiving Jagheer or Penſion from the Company, might be agreeable to Scindia, and the Maha Rajah might again propoſe to remove Ghautka from his office by an act of ſudden authority. In ſuch a caſe every aid ſhould be given to Scindia by the Britiſh power, and the neareſt Britiſh army ſhould be directed to advance for the purpoſe of favouring the meaſure, if Scindia ſhould deſire ſuch a diſpoſition of our troops.

36. I am further directed to obſerve to you that the Governor General would not object to Ambajee, if Scindia ſhould propoſe that perſon; and if Ambajee ſhould expreſs a proper ſenſe of the benefits of the Peace and Alliance, with a due diſpoſition to maintain both. You will not, however, proceed to deſire any movement of the army for the purpoſe of favouring the removal of Ghautka until Colonel Cloſe or Mr. Mercer ſhall arrive in Scindia's camp, as it will be neceſſary to have the aid of their experience in the conduct of an affair of ſuch difficulty.

37. In the event of War appearing to be certain you will concert with the neareſt Britiſh officer the means of retiring with ſafety from Scindia's camp.

38. In the ſame event you will advert to the following conſiderations:

39. Moſt of Scindia's reſpectable Sirdars and officers will quit him if properly encouraged. In the event of War you will endeavour to publiſh proper encouragement to them; particularly you will not fail to promiſe to all penſions and jaggeerdars under the Treaty of Peace, provided they will quit Scindia and join the Britiſh armies. This plan will leave Scindia without an officer of any rank or character. Baptiſte would certainly come over, and muſt be encouraged. The great advantage of the Penſions is the influence which they afford us in the event of War with Scindia. It muſt alſo be proclaimed that every man who remains with Scindia will loſe his Penſion or Jaghire.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Fort-William, 2d April 1805.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*, Secret[y] to Gov[t].

A true Copy. *J. Adam*, D[y] Sec[y] to Gov[t].

(Copy.)

Inſtructions to the Commander in Chief, 4th April 1805.

(A.) No. 6.—His Excellency the Right honourable Lord LAKE, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE received through Lieutenant Colonel Martindell a copy of Mr Jenkins's addreſs to your Lordſhip, under date the 22d ultimo, and I deem it neceſſary to communicate to your Lordſhip without delay, in general terms, my ſentiments on the meaſures to be purſued with regard to Dowlut Row Scindia under any courſe of proceedings which that Chieftain may be ſuppoſed to adopt.

2. It is poſſible that Scindia may halt in a poſition at a conſiderable diſtance from Bhurtpore, and may there open a negotiation with your Excellency by diſpatching a Vakeel to your Excellency's camp. In that event your Excellency will be pleaſed to reject all demands which may in any degree differ from the terms of the Treaty of Peace concluded with Dowlut Row Scindia on the 30th of December 1803, and your Excellency will be regulated in your Negotiations by the tenor of the inſtructions which have been iſſued to Mr. Jenkins, under date the 2d inſtant, and of which a copy has been tranſmitted for your Excellency's information, and of my notes to your Excellency of the 29th ultimo, as far as they

may be applicable to Dowlut Row Scindia. When Dowlut Row Scindia ſhall abſtain from actual aggreſſion I ſhall be diſpoſed to accede to an adjuſtment of all depending points in the manner preſcribed in thoſe documents, and to maintain our intercourſe and connection with Dowlut Row Scindia as before, on the baſis of the Treaties of Peace, and Defenſive Alliance.

3. In the event of War your Excellency will take every practicable meaſure for the ſafety of Mr. Jenkins, and of the Britiſh Reſidency. If Scindia ſhould violate the territory of our Ally, the Ranah of Gohud, or ſhould advance within a ſhort diſtance of any part of our territories, or thoſe of our Allies, or of your Excellency's camp, or of that of any of our detachments, evidently with hoſtile intentions, or in a menacing manner, your Excellency will of courſe employ the moſt active exertions for attacking and deſtroying his force; and in this caſe the atrocious treachery of Scindia has been ſo flagrant that your Excellency cannot render a more eſſential ſervice to your country, than by the total reduction of Scindia's force oppoſed to you.

4. If the ſucceſs of your Excellency's force ſhould be ſuch as to place your Excellency in a condition to dictate the terms of Pacification with Scindia, I have no deſire to depart from the baſis of the Treaties of Peace, and Defenſive Alliance, now ſubſiſting, with this difference, that in the ſuppoſed event I ſhould deem it neceſſary to require Dowlut Row Scindia's conſent to the eſtabliſhment of the Britiſh ſubſidiary force within his dominion, and your Excellency will accordingly proceed to the adjuſtment of every point under thoſe Treaties in the manner preſcribed by the inſtructions to Mr. Jenkins, to which the 2d paragraph refers, requiring at the ſame time Dowlut Row Scindia's reception of the ſubſidiary force within his territories.

5. After any ſucceſs againſt Scindia your Excellency will alſo require as a Preliminary of all negotiation on the ſubject of Peace with Scindia, the removal of Sirjy Row Ghautka from Scindia's counſels.

6. In the event of the defeat of Dowlut Row Scindia's force by the Britiſh troops it is probable that Jeſwunt Row Holkar may be diſpoſed to accede to terms of accommodation. The terms which I ſhould be diſpoſed to grant to Jeſwunt Row Holkar are a ſettlement in part of the Territory of the Holkar family, which it was intended to aſſign to Dowlut Row Scindia, on the condition of Holkar's abſtaining from all demands or exactions from any of the Allies of the Britiſh Power.

7. No territory ſhould be granted to Holkar to the ſouthward of the Nerbuddah in the event of any Treaty with him.

8. The beſt arrangement, however, with Holkar would be an allowance on the principles ſtated in my Inſtructions of the 30th June 1804, to the late Mr. Webbe, of which your Excellency has a copy.

9. I recommend it to your Excellency to employ Mr. Græme Mercer in any negotiations with Scindia; and after the late events at the Court of Scindia it is deſirable that Mr. Jenkins ſhould withdraw as ſoon as poſſible; Mr. Mercer may remain in the Reſidency until the arrival of Colonel Malcolm, or Colonel Cloſe.

Fort-William, I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
4th April 1805. (Signed) *Welleſley.*

P. S. In any negotiation your Lordſhip will not permit Scindia to treat for Holkar, or Holkar for Scindia. It may alſo be neceſſary to obſerve that if after due notification any of the preſent Penſioners of the Britiſh Government ſhall ſerve in Scindia's army, againſt the Britiſh Power, their Penſions muſt be ſtruck off at the Peace. The Penſions were granted to the individuals and not to Scindia's Government. The Penſions of Bappojee Scindia, and of Suddaſheo Row muſt never be renewed. All ſuch reductions are to be conſidered as abſolute, and not to be replaced by Penſions of equal amount to other parties.

(A true Copy) (Signed) *W. J. Adam,*
Deputy Sec^{y} to Gov^{t}.

(Copy)

(A.) No. 7.—Copy of NOTES to the Commander in Chief; dated 29th March 1805.

Fort-William, 29th of March 1805.

1. SCINDIA is probably before this time at Narwa with an army.

2. His

2. His views are not yet declared to me, but they are probably hoſtile, or at leaſt intended to be regulated by events.

3. He aſſerts ſeveral Claims under the Treaty of Peace, and perhaps he may take up a poſition on the frontier, and require ſatisfaction for thoſe claims, or he may invade Gohud, or other parts of our territory, or that of the Allies; and, to juſtify this invaſion, under pretence of theſe claims, he may attempt to ſeize Gwalior, Gohud, and Dholepore, &c. &c.

4. It is abſolutely neceſſary to have a force ſuperior to Scindia in a poſition calculated to intimidate him, but not ſo cloſe as to render hoſtilities inevitable. I truſt that ſteps have already been taken for reinforcing Colonel Martindell, and that he will be ordered immediately to take up a commanding poſition againſt Scindia.

5. In addition to this meaſure, it would be deſirable that Lord Lake ſhould approach Scindia. The co-operation of theſe two bodies muſt deſtroy him if he ſhould attempt hoſtilities.

6. When the ſeveral Corps are in their proper poſitions Scindia ſhould be brought to a full explanation upon all points of difference by amicable repreſentation. Mr. Mercer ſhould be ſent to Scindia, after having received a proper ſafeguard, with a Letter from the Commander in Chief.

7. In the mean while Mr. Jenkins will be empowered to act, and to correſpond with the Commander in Chief, and to take his Excellency's orders until Colonel Cloſe ſhall arrive, who will alſo be placed under Lord Lake's orders.

8. It is doubtful whether Colonel Cloſe will reach Scindia in time, or indeed at all. It is intended to relieve Colonel Cloſe at Scindia's Durbar, by Colonel Malcolm, who is expected ſoon at Calcutta, and who will proceed directly from the Governor General to Scindia's camp. But this arrangement cannot take place for a time. The Commander in Chief might immediately ſend an ordinary Letter of compliment to Scindia.

9. It is very deſirable to avoid War with Scindia; but if he ſhould attack any part of our Territories, or thoſe of the Allies, a vigorous movement againſt him would probably induce moſt of his people to quit him, and I ſuppoſe his guns muſt fall; but War muſt be avoided if poſſible.

10. If he ſhould demand Gwalior, or Gohud, or make any hoſtile demand, your Lordſhip will move an adequate force againſt him without delay.

11. If he ſhould expreſs a deſire to be aided againſt Ghautka, he muſt be aided; but care muſt be taken to preclude the effects of treachery in ſuch a caſe.

12. Ambajee cannot be received by us without a violation both of the Treaties of Peace and Alliance. If Scindia does not intend War, the puniſhment of Ambajee may be conſidered advantageous; Ambajee cannot be received while any hope of Peace ſhall remain. In the event of War, or if War ſhould appear to be certain, your Lordſhip will receive Ambajee or not, as your Lordſhip may judge moſt uſeful for the proſecution of War.

If Scindia ſhould not advance himſelf, but ſend his Pindarries into the Country of Gohud, or elſewhere, your Lordſhip will order the troops to deſtroy theſe robbers without reſerve; you will then write to Scindia, and deſire him either to rereat, and call off his Pindarries, or to reſtrain them. If he does neither, you will advance a ſufficient corps, and drive him to the ſouthward, at ſuch a diſtance as ſhall prevent his depredations.

Moſt of Scindia's reſpectable Sirdars and Officers will quit him, if properly encouraged. In the event of War, your Lordſhip will publiſh proper encouragement to them; in ſuch an event particularly you will not fail to promiſe to all the Penſioners and Jaghiredars under the Treaty of Peace, full and regular payment for life of all their claims under the Treaty of Peace, provided they quit Scindia and join the Britiſh armies. This plan will leave Scindia without an officer of any rank or character. Baptiſte would certainly come over, and muſt be encouraged. The great advantage of the penſions is the influence which they afford us in the event of War with Scindia. It muſt alſo be proclaimed that every man who remains with Scindia will loſe his penſion or Jaghire.

Scindia may attempt to ſend his Aumils to Dholepore, Raja Kerra, and Barree, that meaſure cannot now be permitted until Peace be reſtored; but the amount of the Revenue of thoſe diſtricts muſt be paid to Scindia, unleſs he ſhould violate the Peace.

In the event of War with Scindia the Allies muſt be plainly told that if they prevaricate they will be treated as enemies, or delivered over to Scindia whenever Peace ſhall be reſtored.

(Signed) *W.*

N. B.—The Reſident with Scindia will be informed that your Lordſhip's powers are the ſame as General Welleſley's, and if occaſion ſhould require it, he will inform Scindia accordingly.

(Signed) *W.*

(A true copy.)

J. Adam,
Depy Secy to Govt.

(Copy.)

(A.) No. 8.—Copy of INSTRUCTIONS to Colonel CLOSE, dated 5th April 1805.

Colonel CLOSE, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Moſt Secret. 1. THE intelligence contained in the encloſed Copy of a Letter from the acting Reſident at the Court of Dowlut Row Scindia, under date the 22d ultimo, having ſuggeſted to his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General's judgment the probability of a rupture with Dowlut Row Scindia, his Excellency deems it neceſſary to adopt, without delay, ſuch meaſures as appear to be proper with reference to a ſtate of War with that Chieftain.

2. With a view to ſecure the efficient and prompt application of our reſources in the Deckan to the exigencies and emergencies of the public Service, his Excellency has deemed it proper to inveſt you with the ſame political and military powers as thoſe which were veſted in the Honourable Major General Sir Arthur Welleſley, during the War with the confederated Marhatta Chieftains, by his Excellency's inſtructions to that officer of the 26th of June 1803, with the exception of the military command in the province of Guzzerat; and you are hereby authorized and directed to exerciſe thoſe powers to the extent and in the manner applicable to the preſent ſtate of circumſtances in the Deckan.

3. It is the deſire of his Excellency that you ſhould proceed with the leaſt practicable delay to aſſume the perſonal command of the main army of the Deckan. In the mean time you will be pleaſed to iſſue orders to Colonel Wallace, and to Colonel Haliburton, directing thoſe officers reſpectively to occupy with the troops under their command the poſitions ſuggeſted by the Honourable Major General Sir A. Welleſley, in the encloſed extract of his Letter of the 4th March 1805, to your addreſs, with reference to the eventual renewal of hoſtilities with Dowlut Row Scindia.

4. A copy of this Diſpatch will be tranſmitted to Colonel Wallace and Colonel Haliburton, with a view to preclude delay in the accompliſhment of the propoſed arrangement, and Colonel Wallace will be directed to aſſume the command of the troops in the Deckan, and to act under theſe orders until he ſhall receive your further inſtructions.

Fort-William,
5th April 1805.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) *N. B. Edmondſtone,*
Secy to Govt.

P. S. In addition to the inſtructions conveyed in the body of this Diſpatch I am directed to ſignify to you his Excellency the Governor General's deſire that you will prohibit Colonel Wallace and Lieutenant Colonel Haliburton from commencing operations againſt the poſſeſſions of Dowlut Row Scindia until they ſhall receive further orders for that purpoſe, or until certain intelligence ſhall reach them of the actual commencement of hoſtilities with Dowlut Row Scindia, in Hindoſtan. Thoſe officers are, however, to proceed without delay to occupy the poſitions moſt favourable for the proſecution of hoſtile operations.

I am further inſtructed to deſire that you will iſſue orders to Colonel Wallace and Colonel Haliburton directing them to ſuſpend the execution of the orders which have been iſſued for the return of the extra Madras corps to their uſual ſtations.

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam,
Depy Secy to Govt.

Extract

Extract from a private Letter, addreſſed to Colonel CLOSE, by Major General the Honourable Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY, dated 4th March 1805.

OUR troops in the Deckan cannot do any thing, in my opinion, excepting Wallace's corps, to ſeize Scindia's poſſeſſions about Ahmednaghur; and Haliburton's to ſeize Boorhampoor, and lay ſiege to Aſſeerghur. Theſe operations can be carried on without impeding the arrangement directed by me in my Letter of the February, of which I ſent you copies. The only thing to take care of is to make Wallace's corps approach Haliburton's as ſoon as he will have placed the Collector in poſſeſſion of the Countries about Ahmednaghur, in order that he may cover Haliburton's operations, and prevent Scindia from impeding the operations againſt Aſſeerghur, ſuppoſing that he ſhould fly before the army in Hindoſtan, and move in that direction. A true extract.

(Signed) *John Forbes*,
K. R.

A true copy.

J. Adam,
Depy Secy to Govt.

(A.) No. 9.—Copy of INSTRUCTIONS to Colonels HALIBURTON and WALLACE, dated 5th April 1805.

To Colonel HALIBURTON, &c. &c.

Sir,

I AM directed by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General to tranſmit to you the encloſed copy of his Excellency's inſtructions to Colonel Cloſe of this date, and to deſire that, without awaiting the receipt of inſtructions from Colonel Cloſe, you will proceed to carry into effect the Governor General's Orders for the diſpoſition of the force under your command with a view to eventual hoſtilities with Dowlut Row Scindia.

2. You will receive the earlieſt practicable information of the actual occurrence of hoſtilities with that Chieftain; but in the expectation of that intelligence you will not ſuſpend the moſt active exertions for the purpoſe of placing the force under your command in a condition to act with promptitude and effect againſt thoſe poſſeſſions of Dowlut Row Scindia, in the occupation of which that force is to be employed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Fort-William, 5th April 1805. (Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*,
Secy to Govt.

A true copy.

J. Adam,
Depy Secy to Govt.

To Lieutenant Colonel WALLACE, commanding the Subſidiary Force at Fort-William.

Sir,

I AM directed by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General to tranſmit to you the encloſed copy of his Excellency's inſtructions to Colonel Cloſe of this date, and to deſire that, without awaiting the receipt of inſtructions from Colonel Cloſe, you will proceed to take the perſonal command of the Subſidiary Force of Poonah, and to carry into effect the Governor General's Orders for the diſpoſition of that force, with a view to eventual hoſtilities with Dowlut Row Scindia.

2. You will receive the earlieſt practicable information of the actual occurrence of hoſtilities with that Chieftain; but in the expectation of that intelligence you will not ſuſpend the moſt active exertions for the purpoſe of placing the force under your command in a condition to act with promptitude and effect againſt thoſe poſſeſſions of Dowlut Row Scindia, in the occupation of which that force is to be employed. I have, &c. &c.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*,
Secy to Govt.

A true copy.

J. Adam,
Depy Secy to Govt.

(Copy.)

(A.) No. 10.—LETTER to the Honourable JONATHAN DUNCAN, Esq. Governor of Bombay, dated 5th April, 1805.

The Honourable JONATHAN DUNCAN, Esq. Governor in Council at Fort St. George.

Sir,

A DISPATCH received this day from the acting Resident at the Court of Dowlut Row Scindia, of which a copy is annexed for your information, having suggested the necessity of adopting immediate measures of precautions in the event of Dowlut Row Scindia's commencing hostilities against the British Government or its Allies, I deem it to be proper to desire you to take the earliest steps for strengthening the force in Guzerat, now under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Woodington, to the utmost extent which may be practicable.

BOMBAY:
Fit for Duty.
Europeans - 460
78th Regiment 381
84th do. - - 501
2 Battalions. 1st. 846
- - - - 2d. 846
GUZERAT:
Comp. Lu Reg. 134
2d. Batt. 2d. - 933
A Battalion of Sepoys, number unknown.
MALABAR:
2d Batt. 1st. - 712
2d. d - 2d. - 641
N.B. These Numbers are the R. and F. actually present fit for Duty, and are exclusive of Sick, on command, and duty.

2. By the return of the troops serving under the Presidency of Bombay, under date the 1st March 1804, it appears that the Garrison of Bombay, exclusive of European Artillery, the Armed Association, Fencibles, Portuguese Militia, Pioneers, Lascars, and Invalids, amounts to the 78th and 84th Regiments, and two Battalions of Sepoys. The troops in Guzerat consist of the Company's European regiment, and two battalions of Sepoys; there are four battalions of Sepoys at Poona, and two Bombay battalions on their march from Malabar to Poona; these last two corps are intended to form part of the subsidiary force serving with the Peishwa.

3. For the purpose of reinforcing the corps under Lieutenant Colonel Woodington you will, as soon as may be possible after the receipt of this dispatch detach by the most safe and expeditious route, a corps consisting of at least five companies of European infantry, a company of European artillery, and one battalion of Sepoys, with a due proportion of camp equipage, artillery, Pioneers, Lascars, and every other necessary equipment, to enable this corps to be employed on Field-service the moment it reaches the province of Guzerat. You will determine the place to which this corps is in the first instance to proceed, adverting to the necessity of its early junction with the force under Lieutenant Colonel Woodington; and you will be pleased at the same time to apprize that Officer of the arrangements which you may adopt in consequence of these instructions.

4. For the purpose of supplying the place of the battalion to be detached from Bombay you will apply to the acting Resident at Poona, who will receive instructions to send to Bombay one of the battalions now doing duty at Poona. The acting Resident at Poona will be desired if possible to send to Bombay two battalions of Sepoys from Poona, but this arrangement may be inconvenient to the Public interests in the Deckan, and may not therefore be carried into immediate effect.

5. In this case you will await the arrival at Poona of the two battalions expected at that city from Malabar. As soon as these corps shall have reached Poona, the acting Resident will be ordered to send a second battalion to Bombay, which will enable you to detach another corps to Guzerat for the purpose of reinforcing Colonel Woodington.

6. From the preceding statement you will be pleased to observe that my intention is,

First. If the acting Resident at Poona should send at the first instance two battalions of Sepoys to Bombay, you will then detach immediately two battalions to Guzerat.

Secondly. If the acting Resident should be able to send in the first instance only one battalion to Bombay, you will then detach immediately one battalion to Guzerat; and you will wait until the acting Resident shall send another battalion to Bombay, before you detach a second battalion to Guzerat. In the first case, the reinforcement to Colonel Woodington will consist of one company of European artillery, five companies European infantry, and two battalions of Sepoys. In the second case, the reinforcement will amount to the same number of European artillery and infantry, and one battalion of Sepoys; and the battalions of Sepoys will not be detached until you receive a reinforcement from Poona.

7. It is possible that the two battalions now in Malabar may be detained in that Province,

Province, in that caſe you will be pleaſed to make application to Sir William Clarke to replace from Goa the detachment which may be ordered from the Governor of Bombay, and whoſe place cannot be ſupplied from the corps at Poona.

8. I am fully aware of the arrangement which Major General the Honourable Sir Arthur Welleſley has ſuggeſted to you for the relief of the 77th by the 84th. If that arrangement ſhould have taken place you will be pleaſed to conſider theſe orders as applicable to the 77th regiment, and I will order that corps to proceed to Bombay inſtead of marching to relieve the 74th, now ſerving with the ſubſidiary force with the Soubahdar of the Deckan.

9. Copies of this Diſpatch will be tranſmitted to the Right honourable Lord William Bentinck, Sir William Clarke, the acting Reſident at Poona, Colonel Cloſe, Mr. Jenkins, and the Right honourable Lord Lake. Sir William Clarke will be directed to attend to any requiſitions which you may make to him for a military reinforcement, either of Europeans or Natives, to the Garriſon of Bombay. A copy of my inſtructions to Sir William Clarke on this ſubject is included for your information.

10. You will be pleaſed to advert to the date of Lieutenant Colonel Woodington's Commiſſion; and, in ſending a reinforcement to the corps now under the command of that officer, to be careful not to ſend to Guzerat an officer of ſuperior rank to Lieutenant Colonel Woodington, in whoſe zeal and activity I repoſe entire confidence.

11. You will be pleaſed to inſtruct Colonel Woodington to place the corps under his command in a ſtate of equipment for active ſervice, and to lay in at convenient places on the frontier of Guzerat ſufficient ſupplies of grain, ſtores, and other ſupplies. The object of aſſembling this corps is to guard the Province of Guzerat againſt foreign invaſion, and to attack the forts and poſſeſſions of Dowlut Row Scindia in that province and its vicinity in the event of Scindia's commencing hoſtilities againſt the Britiſh power. But although I am deſirous that this corps ſhould be completely equipped, and placed in a ſtate of the moſt efficient preparation for active war, as well as in the moſt favourable poſition for the reduction of Scindia's poſſeſſions, it is not my intention to authorize the commencement of hoſtilities againſt the poſſeſſions of Scindia until you ſhall receive further orders from me, except in the ſingle event of an attack on the Province of Guzerat, which Colonel Woodington will repel with the force under his command. But you will particularly direct Colonel Woodington not to commence any hoſtile operations againſt the forts and territories of Scindia until ſpecific inſtructions ſhall be received from me for that purpoſe.

12. You will be pleaſed to direct Colonel Woodington to tranſmit directly, through my military Secretary, for my information, regular returns of the troops, ſtores, grain, ſupplies, ammunition, guns, money, &c. under his command, together with all ſuch information as may be calculated to keep me fully apprized of every circumſtance connected with the corps under his immediate command, as well as with the ſtate of affairs in the countries in the vicinity of his poſition. Duplicates of Lieutenant Colonel Woodington's Diſpatches to my military Secretary ſhould be tranſmitted *via* Hindoſtan, and copies ſhould alſo be forwarded to Major General Jones, and to the Right honourable Lord Lake and Colonel Cloſe, or the officer commanding in the Deckan, with whom Colonel Woodington ſhould regularly correſpond.

13. This Diſpatch is of the moſt ſecret nature, and ſhould not yet be recorded. You will communicate to Lieutenant General Nicholls a copy for his information. You will be pleaſed to inform me of the meaſures which you may adopt in conſequence of theſe inſtructions. My wiſh is to give Colonel Woodington at leaſt a force conſiſting of a corps of European infantry, ſome European artillery, and four ſtrong and well-equipped battalions of Sepoys.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.

Fort-William,
5th April 1805.

(Signed) *Welleſley.*

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam, Dep^{y} Sect^{y} to Gov^{t}.

(Copy.)

(A.) No. 11.—INSTRUCTIONS to Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK, dated 5th April 1805.

To the Right hon^ble Lord W. C. BENTINCK, Governor of Fort St. George.

Secret.
Official, No. 4.

My Lord,

Right Hon Lord Lake, Instructions relative to Scindia, dated 4th April
The Hon. J. Duncan, dated 5th April.
Col. Close, date d°.
Colonels Wallace and Haliburton, d°.
Capt. F. Sydenham, d°.
Sir W. Clarke, d°.

I HAVE the honour to enclose for your Lordship's information copies of the Instructions which I have issued to the authorities noted in the margin, and also to transmit to you a copy of the Dispatch from Mr. Jenkins, to which those instructions refer.

2. The state of circumstances appears to me to render it necessary to suspend for the present the execution of my instructions of the 24th of January 1805, relative to the return from the Deckan of the extra Madras Corps, now serving under Colonel Haliburton, and of the on the subject of the reduction of the extra Madras Battalions, and of the Mysore Horse who were engaged to serve with the British army in the Deckan. I accordingly request your Lordship to suspend the execution of those Instructions to a more convenient period of time, unless your Lordship should be of opinion that they can be carried into effect without danger to the public interests, under the apparent change of circumstances, with reference to Dowlut Row Scindia, and to the orders transmitted to the authorities in the Deckan for the eventual employment of the British forces in that quarter against the resources and territories of Dowlut Row Scindia.

3. I deem it necessary to request your Lordship's attention to the state of the Southern Jaggeerdars of the Mahratta Empire, and to the necessity of being prepared to frustrate any attempt which those Chieftains may make in favour of Scindia in the event of hostilities with that Chieftain. It will be necessary to have some force in readiness to act against any Chieftain who may aid the cause of our enemies; and your Lordship, in concert with his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir John Cradock (who has been apprized of the contents of these Instructions, and to whom I request your Lordship to communicate a copy of this Dispatch, with all its enclosures) will be pleased to adopt such measures as you may deem best calculated to maintain the tranquillity of our possessions and those of our Allies in the vicinity of the territories of the Southern Jaggeerdars, and to defeat any attempt which the Southern Jaggeerdars may make in favour of the enemy. Your Lordship will obtain ample information respecting the Southern Jaggeerdars from the Resident at Poona, the Resident at Mysore, and Major Wilks, late acting Resident in Mysore.

4. Your Lordship will also be prepared, in concert with Sir John Cradock, to strengthen the Government of Goa, should Sir William Clarke make any detachment from that Garrison to Bombay; and your Lordship and Sir John Cradock be of opinion that Sir William Clarke requires a reinforcement.

5. A copy of this Dispatch has been transmitted to the Honourable the Governor of Bombay, to Colonel Close, to the Resident at Hyderabad, and to the acting Resident at Poona. I have the honour to enclose, for your Lordship's information, a copy of my Dispatch of this date to his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir John Cradock.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.
(Signed) *Wellesley.*

Fort-William,
5th April 1805.

A true Copy.
J. Adam,
Dep^y Sec^y to Gov^t.

(A.) No. 12.—Copy of INSTRUCTIONS to Sir JOHN CRADOCK; dated 5th April 1805.

(Copy.)

His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir J. CRADOCK, K. B.

Sir,

Most Secret.

WITH a view to expedition in the present pressure of Public business I have requested the Right honourable Lord W. Bentinck to communicate to your Excellency a copy of my Dispatch of this date to his Lordship, together with all its enclosures noted in the margin.

2. In

2. In conformity to the tenor of my inſtructions to the Right honourable Lord William Bentinck, your Excellency will be pleaſed to adopt ſuch arrangements, in concert with his Lordſhip, as you may deem to be neceſſary under the actual ſtate of affairs, with reference to the general objects ſtated in the ſeveral inſtructions to the different authorities in the Deckan and at Bombay, of which copies will be furniſhed to you by Lord William Bentinck.

3. I rely with confidence on the exertion of your Excellency's diſtinguiſhed activity, zeal, and military talents in the Field, whenever an adequate occaſion ſhall occur to require your perſonal ſervice. I ſhould have requeſted your Excellency to have aſſumed the perſonal command of the army in the Deckan at the preſent moment, had either the nature of the ſervice, or the extent of the probable ſcene of action been proportionate to your high rank and ſtation. In the preſent ſtate of doubt reſpecting the actual employment of the troops, and conſidering the limited ſcale of their probable operation if hoſtilities ſhould become inevitable, the ſervice will be ſufficiently well performed by Colonel Cloſe; but if circumſtances ſhould appear to me to demand an extenſion of thoſe operations, or to require your Excellency's preſence in the Deckan, beyond the limits of the territories ſubject to the Preſidency of Fort St. George, I ſhall not fail to give your Excellency the earlieſt intimation of ſuch a proſpect of affairs; and I ſhall requeſt you to aſſume the exerciſe of the civil and military powers which for the preſent are veſted in Colonel Cloſe, extending them to Guzerat and Bombay. In the exerciſe of the military powers veſted in Colonel Cloſe your Excellency is apprized that he is ſubject to your general military authority, as well as to that of Lord Lake.

Fort-William, 5th April 1805.

I have the honour, &c.
(Signed) *Welleſley.*

(A.) No. 13.—Copy of INSTRUCTIONS to the Reſidents at Poona and Hyderabad; dated 5th April 1805.

To Captain S. SYDENHAM, Acting Reſident at Poona.

Sir,

I AM directed to tranſmit to you the encloſed copy of his Excellency the Governor General's Inſtructions to Colonel Cloſe of this date, by which you will obſerve, that his Excellency has been pleaſed to veſt Colonel Cloſe with the ſame political and military powers (with the exception of the military command in the Province of Guzerat) as were veſted in the Honourable Major General Sir Arthur Welleſley during the late War with the confederate Marhatta Chieftains. You will be pleaſed therefore to attend to ſuch ſuggeſtions as Colonel Cloſe may have occaſion to communicate to you under the authority which has been veſted in him. Moſt Secret.

2. By the ſame Document you will alſo be apprized of the probability of a rupture with Dowlut Row Scindia, and of the arrangements of the ſubſidiary forces of Hyderabad and Poona, adopted with a view to the eventual occupation of Dowlut Row Scindia's poſſeſſions in the Deckan. At a proper ſeaſon you are authorized to communicate to his Highneſs the Peiſhwa the probability that Dowlut Row Scindia will renew hoſtilities with the Britiſh Government, and to apprize his Highneſs of the orders iſſued to Colonel Wallace for the eventual employment of the ſubſidiary force of Poona in occupying the poſſeſſions of Dowlut Row Scindia in the Deckan.

3. I am further directed to tranſmit to you the encloſed copy of Inſtructions of this date to Sir W. Clarke, commanding the Britiſh force ſtationed at Goa. You will carry into effect ſuch part of the Governor General's Inſtructions to the Government of Bombay, as may depend upon the exerciſe of your authority. The Governor General alſo deſires that on receiving from the Honourable the Governor of Bombay, or from Sir W. Clarke, intimation of the intended march of a detachment of the Corps of Britiſh troops, eventually to be detached from Goa to Bombay, you will apply to his Highneſs the Peiſhwa for the neceſſary orders to his officers, directing them to facilitate the progreſs of the Detachment through his Highneſs's Territories.

Fort-William, 5th April 1805.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
Sec^y to Gov^t.

(Copy.)

To Lieutenant Colonel J. A. KIRKPATRICK, Reſident at Hyderabad.

Sir,

Moſt Secret. I AM directed to tranſmit to you the encloſed copy of his Excellency the Governor General's Inſtructions to Colonel Cloſe of this date, by which you will obſerve, that his Excellency has been pleaſed to veſt Colonel Cloſe with the ſame political and military powers (with the exception of the military command in the Province of Guzerat) as were veſted in the Honourable Major General Sir Arthur Welleſley during the late War with the confederate Marhatta Chieftains. You will be pleaſed therefore to attend to ſuch ſuggeſtions as Colonel Cloſe may have occaſion to communicate to you under the authority which has been veſted in him.

2. By the ſame Document you will alſo be apprized of the probability of a rupture with Dowlut Row Scindia, and of the arrangements of the ſubſidiary forces of Hyderabad and Poona, adopted with a view to the eventual occupation of Dowlut Row Scindia's poſſeſſions in the Deckan. At a proper ſeaſon you are authorized to communicate to his Highneſs the Soubahdar of the Deckan, the probability that Dowlut Row Scindia will renew hoſtilities with the Britiſh Government, and to apprize his Highneſs of the orders iſſued to Colonel Haliburton for the eventual employment of the force under his command in occupying the poſſeſſions of Dowlut Row Scindia in the Deckan.

Fort-William,
5th April 1805.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
Sec^{y} to Gov^{t}.

(A.) No. 14.—Copy of INSTRUCTIONS to Sir WILLIAM CLARKE, Envoy at Goa.

Sir WILLIAM CLARKE, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Moſt Secret. 1. I AM directed to apprize you that with reference to the eventual renewal of War with Dowlut Row Scindia, the Honourable the Governor of Bombay has been authorized by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General to augment the diſpoſable force of Bombay, by drawing to Bombay a part of the Britiſh force at preſent ſtationed at Goa, the abſence of ſo large a portion of the army of Bombay, under the command of Major General Jones having rendered the meaſure of augmenting the Britiſh force in Guzerat indiſpenſably neceſſary.

2. Adverting to the judicious arrangements adopted by Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew for the defence of the Weſtern Coaſt of India againſt any attempts of the French, the Governor General is of opinion that a conſiderable part of the Britiſh force at Goa might be withdrawn for a ſeaſon without any immediate hazard to the ſafety of that ſtation. At all events, however, his Excellency directs that you will be prepared to diſpatch to Bombay ſuch a part of your force as may be required by the Honourable the Governor of Bombay; and that you will pay implicit attention to his requiſition. Mr. Duncan has alſo been directed to concert with you the moſt ſafe and expeditious mode of diſpatching ſuch force either by ſea or land.

3. The acting Reſident at Poona will receive inſtructions to make the neceſſary application to the Peiſhwa for orders to his officers in the Concan, directing them to facilitate the progreſs of the Britiſh detachment, when he ſhall receive either from you or from Bombay intimation that the paſſage of the detachment by land has been determined.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.

Fort-William,
5th April 1805.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,* Sec^{y} to Gov^{t}.

(A.) No. 15.—Copy of a LETTER from Mr. JENKINS, dated 23d March 1805.

To N. B. EDMONSTONE, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Sir, Fort William.

I HAVE already had the honour of submitting for the notice of his Excellency the Most noble the Governor General a regular statement of the proceedings of this Government, together with my opinion of the views and intentions which have appeared to actuate the conduct of Dowlut Row Scindia since the date of my last Dispatch. This Court has been involved in a serious discussion respecting their future views. The result has been, that the ladies of the Maha Rajah's family, and a great part of the heavy baggage of the camp, have actually separated from the army for the purpose of being conveyed to a place of safety; and it had been determined that Dowlut Row Scindia himself, with all his force, should proceed by rapid marches to the neighbourhood of Bhurtpore. Having now received a distinct communication from Dowlut Row Scindia of his plans, I proceed to describe the substance of my conferences with Ramnochunder Annah, which will make his Excellency fully acquainted with the state of affairs at this Court.

According to a previous intimation from the Durbar, the Sicca Navees came to my tents on the evening of the 21st instant. He proceeded to describe that the Government of Dowlut Row Scindia had viewed with sorrow and regret the continued length of the war between Jeswunt Row Holkar and the British Government, and the great effusion of blood consequent upon so long a contest; that with the view of putting a stop to the calamities of War, and of restoring Peace between the British Government and Jeswunt Row Holkar, his Highness had determined to proceed directly to Bhurtpore for the purpose of offering his mediation to accomplish so desirable an object; that the purport of his visit, therefore, was to signify to me the Maha Rajah's request that I would write to the different officers in command of British detachments in the neighbourhood of Gwalior, &c. in order to advertise them of the pacific intentions with which Dowlut Row Scindia was marching in that direction, and to prevent molestation from any of our troops which might be stationed at Ghauts in the route of his intended march.

I replied that I was entirely unacquainted with the arrangements adopted by his Excellency the Commander in Chief for the protection of the countries to which the Maha Rajah's message alluded, but that it was impossible for me to comply with the Maha Rajah's request, as the officers who might be stationed in the command of British troops received their orders from General Lake, and were by no means under my authority. I then adverted to his Excellency's Letter, and asked Annah whether Dowlut Row Scindia could reconcile his late movements, and the plan which he had then communicated, with the tenor of that Letter. Annah replied that the Maha Rajah intended to write an answer which would satisfy the mind of the Governor General upon all points; that in the mean time the Maha Rajah considered me to be the Representative of the British Government, in which capacity it was incumbent upon me to consult with his Highness the mutual advantage of both States, and to renew the ties of amity and alliance; that the Maha Rajah was sincerely anxious to maintain his relations with the British Government; and that his intention of proceeding to Bhurtpore was intimately connected with that desire. He then repeated the Maha Rajah's request.

I said that his Excellency's Letter contained the terms upon which the British Government could remain at Peace with this State, and that it would afford the greatest affliction to his Excellency's mind to be compelled to adopt any measures but those of the most friendly nature towards Dowlut Row Scindia. I then reminded Annah of that part of his Excellency's Letter which contains the expression "When I shall have been "satisfied by Mr. Jenkins on these points, no cause of dissension will exist between "the allied States." I said I was much grieved that I had not been able to satisfy his Excellency's mind upon any one point mentioned in his Excellency's Letter, and that the Maha Rajah best knew how far his intended proceedings would be calculated to satisfy the Governor General of his desire to preserve peace. With respect to the Maha Rajah's proposal of mediating between the British Government and Jeswunt Row Holkar, I remarked that as long as this State continued in alliance with the British Power the utmost attention would be paid to its interests as well as to those of all our Allies, but that the British Government required or admitted the arbitration of no State whatever. To these remarks the Sicca Nuvees replied, that the Maha Rajah had received repeated solicitations from Jeswunt Row Holkar and

Rajah Runjeet Sing to mediate between them and the Britiſh Government; and that if I could not altogether comply with Dowlut Row Scindia's requeſt, it would be ſufficient to apprize General Lake of the intentions of this Government, and he deſired that I would prepare a Letter, which the Maha Rajah would tranſmit. I deſired Annah to inform the Maha Rajah that I ſhould of courſe communicate the ſubſtance of his intention to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, as well as to the Moſt noble the Governor General, and as it was rather late in the evening I requeſted that Annah would viſit me on the following day, when I would enter more fully with him into ſeveral points which it would be proper for me to explain on this occaſion.

The Sicca Nuvees accordingly viſited me yeſterday evening, when I thought it neceſſary to commence a full diſcuſſion of his Excellency's Letter to Dowlut Row Scindia relating to which I had received no diſtinct communication from the Durbar. I firſt, however, aſked Annah whether Dowlut Row Scindia perſiſted in the reſolution of proceeding by rapid marches to Bhurtpore, as the ſeparation of his Highneſs's family ſeemed entirely to coincide with what I had heard on that ſubject. Annah denied that the Maha Rajah had ſeparated his family from the army for any purpoſe of marching rapidly to any quarter; on the contrary he ſaid the whole of the baggage continued with the army, and that it had now been reſolved that the army ſhould march in the uſual manner. The Sicca Nuvees then entered into a long digreſſion reſpecting the conduct of this Government under the preſent Miniſter, whoſe former intentions he avowed had been decidedly hoſtile, and that, until lately, all the remonſtrances of the old ſervants of the Government had been of no effect; that now, however, he had become ſenſible of the folly of ſuch conduct, and deſired nothing more than that the two States ſhould continue united in the cloſeſt ties of amity and alliance. Conceiving this to be a favourable opportunity of explaining myſelf with reſpect to Sirjee Row Ghautka, I remarked that it gave me infinite pleaſure to underſtand that ſuch was the Miniſter's preſent diſpoſition. I ſaid that his Excellency the Governor General was diſpoſed, notwithſtanding the late unhappy proceedings, to maintain with this Government the cloſeſt ties of amity and alliance; that it was in the power of Dowlut Row Scindia to reſtore that confidence which had unfortunately been interrupted, provided that his Highneſs would act in the manner which his Excellency's Letter had deſcribed. In that Letter, I continued, his Excellency had demanded no conceſſion which was not in the Maha Rajah's power to perform conſiſtently with the ſtricteſt regard to his honour and to the principles of the alliance; that it was not the Governor General's wiſh to hurt the feelings of Dowlut Row Scindia; and that his Excellency would be particularly pleaſed to witneſs the reverſion of his Government to a ſenſe of its own intereſts, and to the obligations of its faith. As a proof of the liberal intention of his Excellency I had been authorized to renew the ties of amity and alliance, and Colonel Cloſe muſt be on his way from Nagpoor to join this camp.

The Sicca Nuvees entirely aſſented to the juſtice of my remarks, and continued to expreſs the ſincerity of the deſire with which Sirjee Row Ghautka, in common with the other ſervants of the Government, now deſired to preſerve the alliance. He ſaid that as friendſhip and confidence were again eſtabliſhed between the two States, the Maha Rajah truſted that I would conſider him to be in every reſpect inclined to conform to my wiſhes. He then informed me that intelligence had reached them of Colonel Cloſe's arrival at Bhopaul, and he inquired whether I had heard from that officer; I replied in the negative, but recommended that the Maha Rajah ſhould ſend to meet Colonel Cloſe according to his previous propoſal. Annah ſaid that their intelligence might not be exactly correct, but that as ſoon as I might have received a Letter on the ſubject, an officer of rank would be ſent to conduct him to camp. I again adverted to the plan which he had communicated to me on the preceding day, and which I ſaid would render it very difficult for Colonel Cloſe to join the army. Whatever might be the future determination of Dowlut Row Scindia, I continued, it would be particularly pleaſing to his Excellency the Governor General that nothing ſhould be done without the advice of Colonel Cloſe, who, if the Maha Rajah did not proceed to the northward, would ſoon be enabled to join; and that I was convinced the communications of that officer would be particularly acceptable to the Maha Rajah, and render his Highneſs fully ſenſible of the propriety of my advice; but that his Highneſs muſt be aware that his preſent intentions were entirely at variance with the tenor of the Governor General's Letter, and I earneſtly entreated the Maha Rajah to proceed with the utmoſt deliberation, as that Letter contained an expreſs declaration of his Excellency's determination in the event of his Highneſs's perſeverance in diſregarding his engagements, at the ſame

time

time that it conveyed the moſt liberal and generous intimation of his Excellency's intentions towards this Government, ſhould his Highneſs reſolve to act according to the obligations of his faith, and to the manifeſt bias of his intereſt.

Annah ſaid, that he would ſtate faithfully to the Maha Rajah the ſubſtance of my remarks; and that it was the ſincere deſire of his Highneſs, and of the whole Court, to preſerve the relations of friendſhip and alliance with the Britiſh Government; upon taking leave the Sicca Nuveeſe inquired whether I had prepared a Letter for the Commander in Chief, I replied, that I wiſhed his Highneſs in the firſt inſtance to be informed of the nature of the preſent conference, and I truſted that he would not perſevere in his reſolution of adopting a meaſure ſo inconſiſtent with the anxiety which he had ſtated to prevail in the minds of his Highneſs and his Miniſter to preſerve the relations of Peace with the Britiſh Government. The Sicca Nuveeſe then took his leave.

At night Sirjee Row Ghautka came to return my viſit of the 13th inſtant; and preſents, ſuitable to his rank and connection with Dowlut Row Scindia, were diſtributed to the Miniſter and his ſuite.

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor General, that Dowlut Row Scindia has this day made a march of about eight miles, in the direction of Subbulpore, by which route I underſtand it is his intention to proceed towards Bhurtpore.

I have the honour to be, &c.

23d March 1805.

R^d Jenkins,
Act. Reſ^t. D. R^n. S.

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam,
Depy Secy to Gov^t.

(A.) No. 16.—Copy of INSTRUCTIONS to the Commander in Chief; dated 7th April 1805.

To His Excellency the Right hon^ble Lord LAKE, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

1. THE Diſpatch from the acting Reſident with Dowlut Row Scindia, under date 23d ultimo, of which a copy has been forwarded to your Lordſhip, contains the detail of Mr. Jenkins's conferences with Scindia's Miniſter, Annah Bhaſker, on the ſubject of Dowlut Row Scindia's declared intention of proceeding to Bhurtpore. I truſt that Mr. Jenkins had before tranſmitted a copy of that Diſpatch to your Lordſhip.

2. Conſidering the extraordinary propoſition of Dowlut Row Scindia, connected with a knowledge of the detail of Mr. Jenkins's communications with the Durbar upon that ſubject, the impreſſion produced upon my mind by the treacherous and inſulting nature of that propoſition, and by other circumſtances of the tranſaction, ſuggeſt to me the expediency of ſtating to your Lordſhip in a more decided manner the reſolution which I have adopted with reſpect to the meaſures to be purſued towards Scindia in the actual ſituation of affairs.

3. Your Lordſhip will not fail to remark the diſtinct avowal of Annah Bhaſker, that hitherto the intentions of Sirjee Row Ghautka have been hoſtile to the Britiſh Government. It will be obvious to your Lordſhip that this avowal conſtitutes a diſtinct demonſtration of a ſyſtematic courſe of deceit, treachery, and determined hoſtility on the part of Dowlut Row Scindia's Government ſince the moment when Serjee Row Ghautka aſſumed the adminiſtration of his Highneſs's affairs. Your Lordſhip will alſo remark Annah Bhaſker's avowal of an amicable and ſecret intercourſe between the Government of Dowlut Row Scindia and the Enemy. The hoſtile intentions of Scindia's Government have been avowed in a ſtill more diſtinct manner by Scindia's Vakeel at Nagpore, in a conference with Colonel Cloſe. Your Lordſhip will participate in the ſentiments of indignation with which I contemplate the inſolence of that Chieftain's Government in preſuming, under ſuch a complication of treachery, baſeneſs, and ingratitude, to announce its intention of advancing to the vicinity of the Britiſh camp for the declared purpoſe of mediating an accommodation between the Britiſh Government, Jeſwunt Row Holkar, and Runjeet Sing. I have already ſpecified to your Lordſhip, my reſolution not to ſuffer Dowlut Row Scindia to negotiate for Holkar. The ſame reaſons apply with greater force to the caſe of Runjeet Sing. The propoſal

in both caſes is a direct and moſt audacious violation both of the Treaties of Peace and Defenſive Alliance. The circumſtances now within my knowledge, require the diſtinct expreſſion of my deſire not only that Dowlut Row Scindia's moſt unwarrantable aſſumption of the privilege of a mediating Power be reſiſted in the moſt peremptory terms, but that in the event of that Chieftain's continuing to advance with his army towards Bhurtpore, either through the territory of our Ally, the Rana of Gohud, or by any other route in which he ſhall paſs the line of Demarkation preſcribed by the Treaty of Peace, your Lordſhip will inſtantly adopt the moſt active meaſures for the entire deſtruction of his force, and that you will employ every effort, and direct all the troops within reach of Scindia to act with vigour againſt that Chieftain if his army ſhould attempt to paſs that line under any pretence whatever, or ſhould take up any poſition upon that line of a dangerous nature to our ſecurity. That line is drawn diſtinctly in the 9th Article of the Treaty of Peace, of which a copy is annexed for reference.

4. I deem it probable that your Lordſhip will have anticipated my ſentiments upon this ſubject; but to provide for the poſſible caſe of a conſtruction of my late Orders, which may appear to your Lordſhip to warrant a greater degree of forbearance with reſpect to Dowlut Row Scindia than is conſiſtent with my actual ſentiments, I have conſidered it to be my duty to ſtate to your Lordſhip, in the moſt explicit terms, my determination to vindicate the rights and dignity of the Britiſh Government by employing every effort for the deſtruction of a Power which, after violating every ſacred obligation of faith, honour, gratitude, and juſtice, now preſumes to dictate to the Britiſh Government, by the inſulting meaſure of an armed mediation, the terms of an accommodation with the enemy, againſt which it is bound to aid us as an Ally. In the event of hoſtilities with Dowlut Row Scindia, your Excellency will of courſe endeavour, by every practicable means, to provide for the ſafety of Mr. Jenkins and of the Gentlemen of the Reſidency.

5. If Scindia, after having paſſed the line of Demarkation, or from any ſuch poſition as is deſcribed in the 3d preceding Paragraph, or when in advance towards Bhurtpore, ſhould attempt to ſend Letters or Vakeels to your Lordſhip, I deſire that your Lordſhip will not ſuffer your active operations to be ſuſpended for a moment by ſuch artifices, but that you will move againſt Scindia's army with the utmoſt vigour, and employ every effort to deſtroy it, and if poſſible to ſeize the Perſons of Scindia and Ghautka.

6. Your Lordſhip will feel for the indignity offered to your Country by all theſe moſt extraordinary and degrading tranſactions and I rely upon you and your army to vindicate the dignity of the Britiſh Government by an effectual exertion of Britiſh valour, ſkill, and power. If, however, contrary to my preſent expectations Scindia (not violating the line of Demkaration, or taking up any ſuch poſition, or proceeding in the manner ſuppoſed in this Letter) ſhould ſend a Vakeel to your Lordſhip, you will refer to my former Inſtructions and Notes; but even in this caſe, after what has paſſed, it will be neceſſary to approach Scindia with a commanding force, and to require his retreat to the diſtance of at leaſt 100 miles from the frontier, and, if he ſhould have croſſed the Chumbul, to re-croſs that river before your Lordſhip ſhall permit any negotiation with him. And if in this caſe he ſhould delay his retreat, or attempt any further artifice, your Lordſhip will inſtantly attack his force with the utmoſt vigour, and endeavour to deſtroy it.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Yours, &c. &c.
(Signed) *Welleſley.*

Fort-William,
7th April 1805.

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam,
Dep^y Sec^y to Gov^t.

(A.) No. 17.—Copy of DISPATCH from Colonel CLOSE; dated 23d March 1805.

To his Excellency the Moſt noble Marquis WELLESLEY, K. P. Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to tranſmit, for your Lordſhip's information, a paper containing the particulars which paſſed at a viſit paid to the Honourable M. Elphinſtone and me, by Ballajee Yeſwunt, Scindia's Vakeel, on the 21ſt inſtant.

Immediately

Immediately previous to the interview my Moonſhee ſent to acquaint me that a pair of Hircarrahs had come in from Scindia's camp. Conceiving them to be a pair whom I had diſpatched to that quarter ſome time ſince for intelligence, I deſired that they might be kept at the Moonſhee's tent till I ſhould ſend for them. After the interview had taken place, I found that they belonged to Scindia, and that they brought me a Letter from Sirjee Row Ghautka, and one from Yeſwunt Row Gouporah. Copies of theſe two Letters, with Engliſh tranſlations, I have the honour to encloſe for your Lordſhip's notice.

I have the honour to be,
With the higheſt reſpect,
My Lord, &c.

Nagpore,
23d March 1805.

(Signed) *By Cloſe*,
Reſident at Poona.

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam,
Dep^y Sec^y to Gov^t.

March 22d 1805.

On the 19th inſtant Ballajee Yeſwunt ſent Colonel Cloſe and Mr. Elphinſtone an invitation, through Kimdoo Shunker, to an entertainment, at his houſe, which was accepted. The 21ſt was fixed for the viſit, but yeſterday a Carcoon waited on Colonel Cloſe with a meſſage from Ballajee intimating that he was prevented from entertaining him till the 23d, but that he would come that evening to the Reſidency. He accordingly came, accompanied by one of the Carcoons who attended at the former interview, and was received by Colonel Cloſe in the preſence of Mr. Elphinſtone.

There was at firſt ſome converſation reſpecting Ballajee's complaint, at which Mr. Gordon was preſent, but as ſoon as that gentleman withdrew Ballajee began to talk on buſineſs without deſiring to be ſhown a private apartment, or to have the attendants removed. He ſaid that at his laſt viſit he had been prevented by the preſence of ſome perſons from converſing ſo freely as was becoming among friends, but that he was now prepared to ſpeak openly on the cauſes of Scindia's diſpleaſure, which could not be removed unleſs they were underſtood. He ſaid that he had received Letters from Scindia in which his cauſes of offence were ſtated. He then referred to a paper which was read by his Carcoon, and which contained the following inſtances of failure on the part of the Britiſh in executing the Treaty:

1ſt.—In the payment of the 17 Lacks.

2d.—In reſtoring the Fort of Gwalior, and the Province of Gohud.

3d.—In reſtoring Dholepore, &c. &c.

4th.—In paying up the Revenues collected ſince the Peace in the above-mentioned Diſtricts, and thoſe of Baroach, and others, in Guzerat.

5th.—In aſſigning lands in Hindoſtan as Jaghires to Sirdars, diſtinct from the 17 Lacks, as was ſtipulated in the Treaty.

The Carcoon was reading another inſtance, but was ſtopped by Ballajee Yeſwunt. Colonel Cloſe remarked that there was nothing in the Treaty about the Revenue of Baroach or the Jaghires in land; and Ballajee repeating his aſſertion, Colonel Cloſe inquired whether he had ever ſeen the Treaty. He admitted that he had not, having been employed in the Berar Rajah's camp while it was negotiating. Colonel Cloſe then referred to the converſation which had before taken place between him and Ballajee, repeating that every point which had come into diſcuſſion had long ſince been finally ſettled, as was ſhown by the paper which was paſſed by the Maha Rajah, and which bore his ſignature; that when points had thus been finally adjuſted there could be no ground for reviving them; and that his Excellency Marquis Welleſley, Governor General, would never conſent to their being renewed. Ballajee Yeſwunt did not immediately reply to Colonel Cloſe's obſervation, but inquired whether the Colonel had heard of an action which had taken place four coſs beyond Bhurtpore, between the Britiſh troops and the Ghauts; he ſaid it was a very ſevere conflict, and one in which many great commanders had fallen. Colonel Cloſe ſaid he had heard ſuch reports, but he had no accounts which tended to confirm them. Ballajee Yeſwunt ſaid they might be depended on, as he had Letters conveying the intelligence. When he did recur to the ſubject of the Paper which Scindia had ſigned he appeared to have little information regarding it; and on Colonel Cloſe's aſking if he knew what had paſſed between Scindia and our Reſident at the period in queſtion,

he owned that he did not. He then changed the ſubject, and ſaid he had Letters from camp, by which it appeared that the Maha Rajah had gone to viſit Mr. Jenkins, attended by his (Karbarey) Miniſter†, and Cundoba, the Vakeel of Jeſwunt Row Holkar; that there had been a friendly converſation, tending, on Scindia's part, to (Khateyumai) ſatisfy Mr. Jenkins's mind. Colonel Cloſe inquired on what points he had ſatisfied Mr. Jenkins, Ballajee ſaid he meant that the Maha Rajah had uſed pleaſing expreſſions, ſuch as uſually paſs among friends when they meet, and that theſe civilities were mutual. He repeated this explanation more than once; after which Colonel Cloſe obſerved that he had heard of Scindia's and Sirjee Row's viſit, but that he did not underſtand that they had been accompanied by Holkar's Vakeel,* which Colonel Cloſe anſwering in the negative, Ballajee ſaid that he was ſurpriſed at that. The Carcoon remarked that Mr. Jenkins might not have known Cundoba, to which Ballajee replied readily that he could not but know him, as he had been introduced to him as a friend, and had given him preſents. Ballajee went on to ſay that Scindia was very anxious to ſee Colonel Cloſe; that he had ſent orders to his infantry and Pindarries, who remained between this and his camp, not to interrupt him on his journey. Ballajee ſaid he would himſelf accompany the Colonel; and that when he reached camp every thing would be adjuſted; that as Colonel Cloſe had arranged great Governments before, he would eaſily be able to ſettle the preſent diſputes. Colonel Cloſe referred Ballajee to what he had ſaid at the former viſit concerning the principles by which he ſhould neceſſarily be regulated in all diſcuſſions with the Maha Rajah. Ballajee then obſerved that it was the Maha Rajah's intention, when the Colonel had reached camp, to form a junction with Holkar, after which all points of diſpute would be removed and tranquillity reſtored. Colonel Cloſe ſaid that he knew of no points in diſpute which it was neceſſary to remove; that he was not aware of any grounds which Scindia had for offence; and that the Maha Rajah had never mentioned any to our Reſident at his Court. Ballajee aſked whether our Reſident never had mentioned that the Maha Rajah had explained to him that he was offended for the reaſons before ſtated; Colonel Cloſe ſaid that he had not. Ballajee aſked whether our Reſident did not ſee that Scindia was offended when that Chief departed from his recommendations, and took his own road. Colonel Cloſe anſwered that when the Maha Rajah took the road to Sagur our Reſident had remonſtrated ſtrongly againſt the meaſure, but that Scindia had always given him aſſurances calculated to ſatisfy him. Ballajee aſked the Colonel whether on obſerving that part of the Maha Rajah's conduct he himſelf could avoid thinking at the time that his Highneſs was offended. Colonel Cloſe replied that he could not poſſibly have entertained ſuch a thought; that he knew there were no grounds on which the Maha Rajah could juſtly take offence; but had he taken any groundleſs offence it was a fact that he had never made any communication on the ſubject; that it was uſual for Princes to be regulated by the principles of good faith, rectitude, and candour; that as his Highneſs was connected with the Company, the Colonel had hoped that he would be influenced by thoſe principles which never could be neglected without danger; that if the Maha Rajah harboured diſſatisfaction, and proceeded to act on it without going into any explanation on the ſubject, the conſequences were ſerious indeed. Ballajee Yeſwunt and the Carcoon then put the queſtion at the ſame time, whether Mr. Jenkins did not ſee by the Maha Rajah's late movement to the northward that he was offended; and what explanations he had received from Scindia reſpecting his marching in that direction. Colonel Cloſe replied that Mr. Jenkins had remonſtrated as long as there was a probability of his deriving advantage from ſo doing, but that he had ceaſed when he found that his repreſentations were not attended to, and conſequently had received no explanations; and that he could not ſuppoſe that Scindia would purſue a line of conduct, the unjuſtifiableneſs of which could be eſtabliſhed by poſitive documents; for that all fame, dignity, and reputation, depended on an adherence to the principles which he had ſtated. The Carcoon here aſked Colonel Cloſe, if he did not conceive that Scindia moved to the northward in conſequence of his being offended, for what purpoſe he thought the Maha Rajah had moved? Colonel Cloſe replied that he had always truſted that the Maha Rajah would take no ſtep which could not be juſtified in the eyes of the world. In courſe of the converſation Colonel Cloſe took occaſion to remark that he was very ſenſible of Ballajee's rank, and the confidential nature of his ſituation, but that he could not venture formally to receive communications from him on topics of a Public nature, unleſs Ballajee could produce ſome document to ſhow that he was authorized to make them. Ballajee aſſured the Colonel that he would write, and procure Letters from the Maha Rajah to ſhow that his Highneſs had authorized his

† Here Col. Cloſe inquired what Miniſter, and Ballajee replied, Sirjee Row.

* Ballajee aſked if Mr. Jenkins had not mentioned Holkar's Vakeel.

his communications; that he had already received an anſwer to a Letter he wrote on Colonel Cloſe's arrival, and in which the points of complaint which he had brought forward were expreſsly enumerated. Colonel Cloſe aſking whether the Letter was written by the Maha Rajah's Moonſhee, and ſigned by Scindia, Ballajee ſaid that it was wrote by the Chitnavees who conducted all the Marhatta correſpondence, and that it was ſigned by the Maha Rajah. Colonel Cloſe expreſſing a wiſh to ſee this Letter, Ballajee aſked the Carcoon for it, but he did not appear to have brought it.

Ballajee Yeſwunt then invited Colonel Cloſe and Mr. Elphinſtone to viſit him on the 23d, after which he withdrew.

(Signed) *B. Cloſe*, Reſidt at Poona,
M. Elphinſtone, Reſident.

(A true Copy.)
J. Adam, Depy Secy to Govt.

Tranſlation of a Letter from Succaram Ghatky Serjee Row to Colonel CLOSE, dated Zeelhudge 2d (5th March).

I HAVE learned from Eſwunt Row Gouporah Ameer ool Omra that you have proceeded from Poona, on your way to my Maſter's camp, with a view to a meeting with him. This has given me much ſatisfaction. It is now a long time ſince you left Poona, and ſtill you have not yet arrived. As you went to Nagpore on your road you muſt have been detained there for a time on buſineſs; you muſt now manage to come quickly. Upon your arrival, every point being permanently adjuſted by the conſultations between you and me, and the friendſhip between the Governments being preſerved as it was eſtabliſhed, it will increaſe every day, and that mutually. Eſwunt Row Gouporah will addreſs a Letter to you on this ſubject, by which you will be informed.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed.) *By Cloſe*,
Reſident at Poona.

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam,
Depy Secy to Govt.

Tranſlation of a Letter from Eſwunt Row Gouporah Ameer ool Omra to Colonel CLOSE, dated Scindia's camp, at Aroona, 2d of Zeelhudge.

After Compliments.

HAVING taken leave of you at Poona I joined my Maſter at Sagur, on the 5th of Zuccaada. I gave him intimation of every particular relating to your quarter; and my Maſter and Sirjee Row Bappoo Sahib were much pleaſed.

Cundy Row Ameer ool Omra informed me of your having left Poona for my Maſter's camp, and this I alſo reported to my Maſter; and, being highly gratified, he obſerved that your progreſs had probably been delayed by ſome buſineſs on the road. Rajah Sirjee Row Bappoo Sahib is extremely anxious that you ſhould arrive expeditiouſly, and have a meeting with him.

With the view of preſerving permanently the friendſhip of both Governments as it was eſtabliſhed, he has ſent you a ſeparate Letter. It will make you acquainted with every point.

Previous to ſetting out you will diſpatch a Letter to give me notice.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed.) *By Cloſe*,
Reſident at Poona.

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam,
Depy Secy to Govt.

(Copy.)

(A.) No. 18.—NOTES of INSTRUCTION enclosed in most Secret and Official No. 5, to his Excellency Lord LAKE.

No. 1.

Dowlut Row Scindia may offer the satisfaction required for the insult to the British Residency, and may retire from our frontier without advancing any of his troops, or making any claims upon us or our Allies, in this case it would be unnecessary for the Commander in Chief to act against Scindia in any manner, or to hold any intercourse with that Chiefstain. The Commander in Chief will use in this case every effort to close the War with Holkar, and as soon as the Residency with Scindia can be restored by the arrival of Colonel Malcolm, or of another Resident, all depending questions with Scindia may probably be brought to an amicable conclusion.

2.

Scindia may refuse or withhold the satisfaction required, and may still retain the person of the British Resident, although he may remain within his own frontier. In this case the Commander in Chief must approach Scindia's position, and demand the safe conduct to his army of the British Resident, his suite, and escort, and if this demand should not be complied with within a limited number of hours, the Commander in Chief must attack Scindia's army, and use every effort to destroy it; and to seize the persons of Scindia and Ghautka, employing also all practicable means for the safety of the persons of the British Residency and escort. If Scindia in this case should even retire from our frontier, carrying the British Resident with him, under such disgraceful circumstances the Commander in Chief must use every effort to pursue and destroy Scindia's army, and to rescue the British Resident.

3.

Scindia may refuse the atonement demanded, but may furnish the passports and safeguard which the British Representative will in that event require of Scindia, and Mr. Jenkins may arrive in safety at one of our posts, or at Head Quarters, after the Commander in Chief shall have made the demand; Scindia may then retire, and place his army in a position which does not possibly amount to hostility against the British Government, or any of its Allies:

The necessary consequence of this will be as already declared by the Governor General, in his Letter to Scindia of the that all intercourse with Dowlut Row Scindia through the channel of a British Representative at his Court must cease. Neither the Treaty of Peace, nor the Treaty of Defensive Alliance is therefore necessarily dissolved; but the British Government is at liberty, under such circumstances, to consider both to be dissolved, and even to declare War. For the Governor General's declaration, in his Letter to Dowlut Row Scindia, "That "even after Dowlut Row Scindia shall have refused atonement the British Go-"vernment will be disposed to maintain the ties of amity and peace," is not conditional with reference to any thing demanded of Dowlut Row Scindia by the British Government. That declaration will be made only after Dowlut Row Scindia shall have refused the atonement; and can only be considered to mean that merely on account of Scindia's refusal to make that atonement, the British Government is not disposed to resort to arms. But it cannot preclude the British Government from making War upon Scindia on the ground of his violation of the Treaty of Peace, and of his hostile proceedings, among which, combined with other circumstances, his refusal of atonement may properly be classed. However desirable it may be to preserve Peace, if the satisfaction required for the insult offered to the British Residency be refused or withheld, War appears to be inevitable, adverting to all the circumstances of Scindia's conduct and actual power. In any of these cases, therefore, whatever may be the conduct of Dowlut Row Scindia towards Mr. Jenkins, if the Public satisfaction required be refused or withheld, the Commander in Chief will immediately proceed to attack Scindia's army. If any violence should be offered to the person of the British Resident in any of the supposed cases,* the Commander in Chief will attack Scindia's army without delay.

* With a view to protect the Residency it might be proper to menace Scindia's person and family, all his Vakeels within our reach in India, and every prisoner taken, with retaliation in the event of any violence to the persons of the Residency, or of the escort. This menace might be conveyed in a Letter from the Commander in Chief.

4.

Scindia, for the purpoſe of deceit, may make the propoſed atonement, but may menace our frontier, or that of our Allies, or may proceed to paſs the Line of Demarkation, or may make demands for himſelf or for others; in any of theſe caſes the Commander in Chief will inſtantly attack him, making the beſt practicable arrangement for the ſecurity of the Reſidency. In no caſe is any demand of any deſcription to be conceded to Scindia at the head of his army, on our frontier, in every ſuch caſe the demand muſt be anſwered by an inſtantaneous attack. In no caſe muſt Scindia be permitted to remain upon our frontier, although his immediate poſition ſhould be within his own. He muſt be driven from our frontier, and if poſſible reduced, and every effort muſt be made for this purpoſe, notwithſtanding the advanced period of the ſeaſon.

5.

If the corps of Colonel Martindell, and the Commander in Chief's army could be brought to operate in a general engagement with Scindia's whole army, the reſult would probably be a more brilliant trial than any we have yet obtained in the whole hiſtory of India. It appears to be nearly certain in ſuch an event that all Scindia's artillery muſt fall into our hands; that few if any of his infantry could eſcape; and that any part of his cavalry which ſhould attempt reſiſtance muſt be deſtroyed. It is even highly probable that the perſons of Scindia and Ghautka would fall into our hands. Upon the whole, it might be expected that ſuch a victory would eſtabliſh the tranquillity of India for many years. Never was ſuch an example more requiſite to ſettle the opinions of the Native Powers; and the character of the Britiſh Arms in India would derive additional luſtre from ſo deciſive a victory in ſuch a cauſe; a general engagement therefore, between the whole of Scindia's force, particularly if he ſhould be joined by Holkar and Ameer Khan, appears to be highly deſirable after all that has paſſed, provided your Lordſhip can bring to act againſt the whole of Scindia's army, not only your Lordſhip's perſonal army, but the corps under Colonel Martindell; and if Scindia ſhould advance to Bhurtpore, according to the terms of his inſolent and profligate declaration to Mr. Jenkins, I hope your Lordſhip will place him between your army and that of Colonel Martindell, attack him on both ſides without a moment of delay, refuſing to receive any Vakeels from him, and thus fruſtrating all his artifices. The mere circumſtance of his advance conſtitutes not only a Declaration of War but a violent act of hoſtility. If, therefore, he ſhould advance, I truſt your Lordſhip will direct your whole attention to an immediate attack upon him with every corps that can be brought into action.

6.

In the event of War with Scindia, if your Lordſhip ſhould prove ſucceſsful in your operations, you will not offer Terms of Peace to Scindia until he ſhall ſue for Peace after having been defeated in action. In ſuch a caſe you will not refuſe to receive his Vakeels, taking care at the ſame time to guard againſt the treachery of that faithleſs race, and not for a moment relaxing the operations of your army on account of any negotiation. You will alſo in no caſe whatever grant any armiſtice, but even while negotiating purſue the enemy to extremity, and if poſſible ſeize the perſons of the authors of this miſchief.

7.

It remains to conſider what terms ſhould be granted to Dowlut Row Scindia in the event of his being ſo reduced by our arms as to be compelled to ſue for Peace on any terms*. On this ſubject my ſentiments have been materially changed ſince I wrote to your Lordſhip ſignifying my diſpoſition, in the event of War with Scindia, and of his defeat, to admit him to the benefits of the ſubſiſting Treaties of Peace and Defenſive Alliance. Various circumſtances relative to the conduct and views of Scindia's Government have come to my knowledge ſince that time, which have decided me to reduce his power to the loweſt ſcale in the event of a ſucceſsful War againſt him. In determining this queſtion it is neceſſary to eſtabliſh ſome fundamental principles as the baſis of Pacification. The fundamental principle of

* In this event, the Commander in Chief will not diſpatch any Britiſh Agent to the camp of Dowlut Row Scindia, for the purpoſe of negotiating the Peace. The Peace muſt be negotiated with Vakeels diſpatched to the camp of the Commander in Chief by Dowlut Row Scindia, and the Treaty muſt be concluded in the Commander in Chief's camp. Immediately upon the concluſion of Peace, the Commander in Chief will ſend the Subſidiary Force, according to the Treaty, to join Scindia, and to conduct him with all practicable expedition to Ougein. The Commander in Chief will name a diſcreet officer to the command.

the pacification with Scindia in December 1803 was compenſation for Dowlut Row Scindia's aggreſſion, and for the injury which the Britiſh Government and its Allies ſuſtained by the War, without depriving Dowlut Row Scindia of any of the rights and privileges of an independent State. It is evident that this principle of Pacification has proved inadequate to the purpoſes of our ſecurity, and that the reſtraints impoſed by the proviſions of that Treaty of Peace upon Dowlut Row Scindia's means of miſchief were inſufficient. Another principle of pacification therefore muſt be aſſumed. Scindia muſt not be permitted to retain the rights and privileges of an independent State, nor any privileges to an extent which may hereafter enable him to injure us or our Allies, and we muſt ſecure the arrangement by eſtabliſhing a direct controul over the acts of his Government, experience having ſufficiently manifeſted that it was in vain to place any reliance upon the faith, juſtice, ſincerity, gratitude, or honour of that Chieftain.

With theſe ſentiments I annex the following Notes containing the baſis of the Treaty to be concluded with Dowlut Row Scindia in the event ſuppoſed. I ſhall forward a Draft of the Treaty, regularly drawn, to your Lordſhip as ſoon as poſſible; in the mean while, if the ſuppoſed exigency ſhould have occurred, an event which appears to me highly probable, your Lordſhip, if Scindia ſhould ſue for Peace, will proceed with confidence to conclude it on the terms herein ſtated.

(Signed) *Welleſley:*

Fort-William, (A true Copy.)
10th April 1805. *J. Adam*, Dep^y Sec^y to Gov^t.

(Copy.)

DRAFT of a TREATY of PEACE and ALLIANCE, between the Honourable the EAST INDIA COMPANY, and Maha Rajah DOWLUT ROW SCINDIA (tranſmitted in a Letter from Mr. Secretary EDMONSTONE to Mr. MERCER) dated 12th April 1805.

WHEREAS on the 27th of December 1804 the camp of the accredited Miniſter from the Britiſh Government, reſiding at the Court of Maha Rajah Dowlut Row Scindia, was attacked by a large body of predatory cavalry in the ſervice of the ſaid Maha Rajah, who wounded and murdered ſeveral perſons, and having been repulſed by the Britiſh eſcort fled with a conſiderable amount of property plundered from the Britiſh Reſident's camp: And Whereas on the 25th of January 1805 the baggage and eſcort of the ſaid Britiſh Reſident were again attacked within the limits of the Maha Rajah's encampment by the whole body of the Maha Rajah's predatory cavalry, who wounded and murdered many of the eſcort and followers, and wounded two Britiſh Officers attached to the Reſidency, and plundered the whole of the Reſident's baggage, and the arms of the Sepoys compoſing the eſcort: And Whereas the Maha Rajah Dowlut Row Scindia having withheld the ſatisfaction required by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Marquis Welleſley, Governor General, &c. for theſe baſe and treacherous acts of robbery and murder committed by the Maha Rajah's ſervants againſt the ſacred perſon of the Britiſh Miniſter reſiding at the Court of the Maha Rajah, in direct violation of the Treaties of Peace and Defenſive Alliance, of the eſtabliſhed privileges of Ambaſſadors amongſt all civilized Nations, of the laws, cuſtoms, and uſages revered by every ſtate in India, and of the moſt ſolemn obligation of Public Faith; for theſe and other cauſes War enſued between the Britiſh Government and the Maha Rajah Dowlut Row Scindia: And Whereas the ſaid Maha Rajah Dowlut Row Scindia, being now ſenſible of the juſtice and indiſpenſable neceſſity of conforming to the public law recogniſed by all civilized nations, hereby ſolemnly and publicly diſclaims and diſavows all participation in the ſaid outrageous and unwarrantable acts of his ſervants, and declares his deep ſorrow and regret that ſuch crimes ſhould have been committed againſt the accredited Repreſentative of the Britiſh Government, at the Maha Rajah's Court, and ſignifies his Highneſs's ſincere deſire to offer to the Britiſh Government full and ample ſatisfaction for the ſame, and to bring to juſtice the authors and the perpetrators of the ſaid crimes, and to make adequate compenſation to the Britiſh Reſident for the loſſes ſuſtained by the plunder of the Britiſh camp: In Conſideration of this public and ſolemn declaration on the part of the ſaid Maha Rajah, his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Lake, Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's and the Honourable Company's forces in the Eaſt Indies, in the name and by the authority of his Excellency the Moſt

noble

noble Richard Marquis Wellesley, Knight of the Most illustrious Order of St. Patrick, one of His Britannic Majesty's Most honourable Privy Council, Captain General and Commander in Chief of all the Land Forces serving in the British Possessions in India, and Governor General in Council at Fort William in Bengal, is disposed to accept the Declaration of the said Maha Rajah Dowlut Row Scindia, and accordingly to renew the ties of Amity and Alliance with the said Maha Rajah, on the following conditions:—

Article 1st. The Treaty of Peace concluded at Surjee Anjun Gaum on the 30th of December 1803, between Maha Rajah Dowlut Row Scindia and Major General the Honourable Sir A. Wellesley, K. B. on the part of the Honourable Company; and the Treaty of Defensive Alliance concluded at Boorhampoor on the 27th of February 1804, between the said Maha Rajah, and Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, on the part of the Honourable Company, are hereby confirmed, with the additions and exceptions specified in the following articles, and accordingly all stipulations of the said Treaties of Peace and Defensive Alliance, not abrogated or altered by this Treaty, shall be considered to be in full force.

Article 2d. Certain Claims have been advanced by Maha Rajah Dowlut Row Scindia to the fort and district of Gwalior and Gohud, contrary to the 9th Article of the Treaty of Peace, and to the Treaty with the Ranah of Gohud, recognised by the said Maha Raja, the said claims whatever on the fort and district of Gwalior and Gohud are hereby formally renounced by the Maha Rajah Dowlut Row Scindia; and the said Maha Rajah hereby again formally recognises the validity of the Treaty concluded between the British Government and the Ranah of Gohud, by which the fort and district of Gwalior and Gohud were alienated from the Maha Rajah's dominions, and promises never hereafter to dispute the same, or to revive any claims contrary to this Article. Indispensable.

Article 3d. The Maha Rajah Dowlut Row Scindia hereby renounces all claims of any description whatever upon the Seik Chieftains, or upon any States or Chieftains situated to the Northward of the territories of Jodepore, Jeynagur, and of the Ranah of Gohud; and engages never to hold any intercourse or correspondence with any of the States or Chieftains designated in this Article, without the express concurrence of the British Government. Indispensable.

Article 4th. The Maha Rajah hereby renounces all claims of every description on any of the Territories or Chieftains within the province of Bundlecund, including the district of Jhansee; and the Maha Rajah also engages never to hold any intercourse whatever with any of the Chieftains, Zemindars, or inhabitants of the provinces of Bundlecund and Bogilcund, or to suffer any part of his troops to pass the southern and western frontier of those provinces; and the Maha Rajah further engages to hold no intercourse whatever with Maha Rajah Ragojee Bhoonsla, or with any of his Chieftains or subjects, without the knowledge and concurrence of the British Resident at Dowlut Row Scindia's Court. The Maha Rajah further engages never to suffer any of his troops to pass the frontier of the Rajah of Berar's dominions. Indispensable. See Instructions to General Wellesley, 11th Dec. 1803, Article 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 of Plan A. See Appendix to Marhatta Notes, part Second.

Article 5th. The Maha Rajah engages that all correspondence which he may have occasion to hold with any Ally of the British Government shall be conducted through the Agency of the British Residency at his Highness's Court. Indispensable.

Article 6th. The Pergunnah of Dholepore, Baree, and Rajah Kerra, which were restored to the Maha Rajah by the 7th Article of the Treaty of Peace, are hereby ceded in full Sovereignty to the British Government. All the Jaggeers in the Doab of the Jumna and Ganges, restored by the 7th Article of the Treaty of Peace, to the family of the Maha Rajah, and all the jaggeers and pensions granted by that Article, are to be resumed at the option of the British Government; and the Maha Rajah solemnly engages never hereafter to attempt to prefer any claims either on his own part; or on the part of any person whatever, to any of the said territories, jaggeers, or pensions. Indispensable. Indispensable.

Article 7th. The Lands situated within the territories of his Highness the Peishwa, which by the 8th Article of the Treaty of Peace were restored to Maha Rajah Dowlut Row Scindia are hereby re-ceded to the British Government. May be relaxed, but very desirable.

Article 8th. The forts of Powanghur and Champanier, Dohud, and Godra, and the territories in Candeish and Guzerat, dependent thereon, are hereby ceded to the British Government. May be relaxed, but very desirable.

Article 9th. The Maha Rajah Dowlut Row Scindia hereby renounces all claims to arrears now existing, of any description whatever, respecting any of the Territories, Forts, Pensions, and Jaggeers described in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Indispensable.

Articles of this Treaty, and ſolemnly engages never to prefer any claim to any ſuch arrears, either on his own part, or on the part of any perſon whatever. The ſaid Maha Rajah alſo hereby renounces all pecuniary claims whatever on the Britiſh Government or its Allies.

Indiſpenſable. Article 10th. Maha Rajah Dowlut Row Scindia hereby renounces all claims to any Conqueſt or Acquiſition which has been made, or which hereafter may be made by the Britiſh Government, in the War with Jeſwunt Row Holkar, ſuch an arrangement with reſpect to thoſe Conqueſts and Acquiſitions ſhall be made as ſhall hereafter appear proper to the Britiſh Government.

Indiſpenſable. It would alſo be deſirable to add two regiments of native cavalry, a corps of horſe artillery, and a regiment of European infantry to this force. Article 11th. The Subſidiary Force of the Britiſh troops, which by the Treaty of Defenſive Alliance the Britiſh Government is bound to entertain for the eventual protection of the Maha Rajah's diminions, ſhall always be ſtationed with the perſon of the Maha Rajah, or at ſuch place or places within the Maha Rajah's reſerved territories, as to the Britiſh Government may ſeem proper; and the Britiſh Government ſhall be at liberty to employ the Subſidiary Force within the Province of Guzerat, or in any other Province, in all caſes of emergency.

Indiſpenſable as a check upon Scindia's power and treachery. The amount to be fixed by Lord Lake. Article 12th. The Maha Rajah engages never to entertain in his Service, a force exceeding Infantry, Cavalry, nor to maintain a park of Artillery conſiſting of more than Pieces of Field Ordnance.

Indiſpenſable. Article 13th. As a ſecurity for the preſervation of Peace the Fort of Aſſeerghur ſhall be held by the Britiſh Government until the arrangements of the Pacification ſhall be completely ¶ eſtabliſhed in the manner preſcribed by this Treaty. When in the judgment of the Britiſh Government that object ſhall have been accompliſhed the Fort of Aſſeerghur ſhall be reſtored to Dowlut Row Scindia.

¶ Indiſpenſable. Article 14th. the Son of the Maha Rajah ſhall reſide under the protection of the Britiſh Government, as an Hoſtage for the due performance of the Stipulations of this Treaty, until the Maha Rajah ſhall have reduced his army to the force preſcribed by the 12th Article, and ſhall have returned to Ougein, and ſhall have evacuated the ſeveral Forts and Territories ceded to the Britiſh Government by the Stipulation of this engagement. His Excellency Lord Lake engaging on the part of the Britiſh Government, that during the reſidence of the ſaid Maha Rajah's Son under the protection of the Britiſh Government, every degree of attention and reſpect ſhall be manifeſted towards him which is conſiſtent with his high rank; and every practicable effort ſhall be employed to provide for the comfort and accommodation of the Maha Rajah's Son.

Demand to be made and urged, but may be relaxed, it is however very deſirable. Article 15th. This Treaty, conſiſting of fifteen Articles, being this day ſettled by his Excellency the Right honourable Lord Lake, on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Vakeels on the part of the Maha Rajah, his Excellency has delivered one copy in Perſian and Engliſh, ſigned and ſealed by his Excellency, to the ſaid Vakeels, who engage to obtain the Seal and Signature of the Maha Rajah to this Treaty within the ſpace of days; and his Excellency the Right honourable Lord Lake, after receiving the Treaty ſigned and ſealed by the Maha Rajah, agrees to deliver to the ſaid Vakeels, for tranſmiſſion to the Maha Rajah, a counterpart under his Seal and Signature, and to obtain the Ratification of the Governor General in Council, within the ſpace of days. On the receipt of the Treaty, ratified by the Governor General in Council, the Right honourable Lord Lake will tranſmit ſuch Ratified Treaty to the Maha Rajah, through his Vakeels, and on receipt of it the Maha Rajah engages to return the copy tranſmitted to him through his Vakeels. Immediately after the Treaty ſhall have been ſigned and ſealed by Maha Rajah Dowlut Row Scindia, the Maha Rajah ſhall diſpatch his Son to the Britiſh camp, to remain as an Hoſtage according to the Stipulation of the 14th Article. The Maha Rajah ſhall alſo at the ſame time furniſh his Excellency the Right honourable Lord Lake with orders to his Officers for the ſurrender of ſuch Forts and Territories ceded to the Britiſh Government by this engagement, as may ſtill be occupied by the Maha Rajah's troops. The Maha Rajah further agrees inſtantly to receive the ſubſidiary force of Britiſh troops, and to commence his march to Ougein with the leaſt practicable delay.

Done, &c. &c.

Secret and Separate Article.

Whereas Serjee Row Ghautka is notoriouſly hoſtile to the intereſts of the Britiſh Government and its Allies: And Whereas at a conference between Annah Bhaſker, one of the Maha Rajah's Miniſters, and the Britiſh Reſident, the ſaid

Annah

Annah Bhaſker declared in an official communication that Serjee Row Ghautka, being the Miniſter of Dowlut Row Scindia, for a long time acted in decided hoſtility to the Britiſh Government, and the ſaid Ghautka by his evil Councils has induced the Maha Rajah to violate the Treaties of Peace and Defenſive Alliance; and while that Miniſter ſhall continue to influence the Councils, or to conduct the affairs of the Maha Rajah's Government, no reaſonable expectation can be entertained of the continuance of Peace, the Maha Rajah hereby agrees to remove Serjee Row Ghautka from his Councils and Preſence for ever * [and to deliver up the perſon of Ghautka to the Britiſh Government, his Excellency the Right-honourable Lord Lake engaging on the part of the Britiſh Government that Ghautka's life ſhall be ſafe, and that every accommodation and indulgence ſhall be allowed to the ſaid Ghautka conſiſtent with the ſecurity of his perſon.]

* This point may be relaxed, but he muſt be removed for ever.

(Signed.) *Wellesley.*

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam,
Dep^{y} Sec^{y} to Gov^{t}.

(A.) No. 20.—SUPPLEMENT to his Excellency the Governor General's NOTES of INSTRUCTIONS to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, of the 10th of April 1805.

Some caſes may poſſibly occur which are not ſpecifically provided for by the Notes of the 10th of April. Scindia may poſſibly receive into his camp Jeſwunt Row Holkar, or Ameer Khan, or both, with or without their troops, and may then deſire to open a negotiation with the Commander in Chief for the purpoſe of obtaining terms of accommodation for either or both of thoſe Chieftains; or, without making any demands, or propoſing any negotiation, may either continue in his actual poſition, or retire. Under any of theſe circumſtances Scindia ſhould be inſtantly attacked. To afford protection to the enemy is an act of hoſtility on the part of Dowlut Row Scindia, as poſitive and direct as that of combining his forces with thoſe of the enemy for the purpoſe of acting againſt the Britiſh Power; and it cannot be doubted that ſuch a ſtep on the part of Scindia muſt be intended for the purpoſe of concerting hoſtilities againſt the Britiſh Power.

But Scindia may intimate that his object in receiving either or both of thoſe Chieftains is to reſtrain them from the further proſecution of hoſtilities. No dependence whatever can be placed upon ſuch a declaration; and, even admitting its ſincerity, the reception of either of thoſe Chieftains is a violation of the ſpirit of the Treaty of Peace; and under any circumſtances the Britiſh Government could not conſiſtently with its dignity acquieſce in Dowlut Row Scindia's aſſumption of a right to diſpoſe of the perſons of Jeſwunt Row Holkar and Ameer Khan. In ſuch caſe, therefore, the inſtant ſurrender of the perſons of Ameer Khan or Holkar, or of both, if both ſhould be protected by Dowlut Row Scindia, ſhould conſtitute an indiſpenſable condition of our forbearance from the immediate proſecution of hoſtilities againſt the forces of Dowlut Row Scindia. If Dowlut Row Scindia ſhould actually ſurrender the perſons of thoſe Chieftains, a confident hope might be entertained of his ſubmiſſion to the indiſpenſable demand of ſatisfaction for the outrages committed againſt the Britiſh Reſidency (if that ſhould not previouſly have been afforded), and to ſuch other demands as might be requiſite for the ſecurity of the Britiſh Government againſt any hoſtile attempts on the part of Dowlut Row Scindia.

Fort-William,
12th April 1805.

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam, Dep^{y} Sec^{y} to Gov^{t}.

(A.) No. 21.—Copy of a DISPATCH from Mr. Jenkins, dated 3d April.

To N. B. Edmonstone, Eſq. Secretary to the Government in the Political Department at Fort-William.

Sir,

The tenor of my late Diſpatches to your addreſs and to that of his Excellency the Commander in Chief will have apprized his Lordſhip of the nature of the prepara-

tions in this camp. Underſtanding it to be the intention of Dowlut Row Scindia to proceed to croſs the Chumbul with all his horſe and the Pindarries, while the whole of the Bazars, &c. of the army were to remain under the protection of Ambajee Inglia in this quarter, I requeſted permiſſion to wait upon the Maha Rajah, with a view of endeavouring to diſſuade his Highneſs, if not from his intended march to the Chumbul, at leaſt from proceeding beyond that river until the arrival of Colonel Cloſe. I accordingly proceeded to the tent of Dowlut Row Scindia on the evening of the 1ſt inſtant.

After exchanging the uſual compliments of civility I was requeſted to retire to a ſeparate place with the Miniſters Annah Sicca Nuveeſe and Bappoo Chitnaveeſe. The Sicca Nuveeſe then informed me that a Letter had been prepared by his Highneſs Dowlut Row Scindia to the addreſs of his Excellency the Governor General, but that his Highneſs deſired its contents to be explained to me in the firſt inſtance for my approval. The Letter to his Excellency's addreſs, which I have now the honour to encloſe, was then read to me, and I was requeſted to ſuggeſt whatever alterations might appear to me to be proper.

I did not think it neceſſary to ſtate any objections, but I told the Miniſter that I was perfectly ſatisfied with the general tenor of the Letter, as I was convinced would be likewiſe his Excellency the Governor General, provided that the future proceedings of this Government were conformable to the profeſſions which it contained. I then addreſſed myſelf more directly to Sirjee Row Ghautka by ſaying that the object of my preſent viſit was intimately connected with the points referred to in the Letter of his Excellency the Governor General, and that my anxiety on the ſubject had been much increaſed by the determination which I underſtood to have been adopted by his Highneſs of proceeding to croſs the Chumbul. I ſaid that I had already ſubmitted, through the Sicca Nuveeſe, my ſentiments upon the proceedings of this Government; and that although I could not approve their tendency I deſired the Miniſter to be aſſured that I was very ready to conſult with him upon the line of conduct which would moſt conduce to the mutual friendſhip and advantage of both States.

The Miniſter replied that it was his deſire, in common with the whole Court, to act in ſuch a manner as might be moſt conſiſtent with the relations of friendſhip and alliance which had ſo long been eſtabliſhed; that there was no ground whatever for the anxiety which I had expreſſed upon the ſubject of the intended march to the Chumbul; that the vicinity of the poſition which Scindia would occupy to Bhurtpore was entirely calculated for the object of endeavouring by his interpoſition to mediate a Peace between the Britiſh Government and Jeſwunt Row Holkar. He then requeſted me to write a Letter to his Excellency the Right honourable Lord Lake, while the Maha Rajah would alſo addreſs Jeſwunt Row Holkar, in order to put a ſtop for the preſent to the hoſtile operations of both parties; that thoſe Letters ſhould be given reſpectively to two Vakeels, the one of whom ſhould proceed from me with the Letter of Dowlut Row Scindia to the camp of Holkar, and the other with my Letter, on the part of the Maha Rajah, to the Britiſh camp.

I told the Miniſter that I could by no means comply with ſuch a requeſt, as my ſituation of Reſident at this Court neither gave me authority to ſend an agent to Jeſwunt Row Holkar, nor allowed me to preſume to direct the proceedings of the Commander in Chief; that my ſituation required me to conſult on the intereſts of the Britiſh Government as connected with thoſe of his Highneſs Dowlut Row Scindia, and that without expreſs authority from his Excellency the Governor General I could aſſume no further powers; that I had before ſtated my opinion reſpecting the offered mediation of this Government; and I repeated, that his Excellency the Commander in Chief alone was intruſted with the charge of proſecuting the War againſt Holkar, and of eventually concluding Peace with that Chieftain; and I endeavoured to impreſs upon the Miniſter that any engagement which might be contracted with the enemy would be particularly directed to the intereſts of this State, ſo long as it remained in alliance with the Britiſh Government. The Miniſter did not preſs the point further; and I took occaſion to refer to the expreſſion in his Highneſs's Letter reſpecting the puniſhment of the plunderers, and I requeſted to know in what manner his Highneſs propoſed to ſatisfy the Governor General reſpecting the reſtoration of the captured property. The Miniſter replied that the total value at which the plundered effects might be eſtimated ſhould be deducted from the demands of this State againſt the Britiſh Government, as the property could not in any way be collected; and that with reſpect to the puniſhment of the Pindarries, I well knew that it was not at preſent in the Maha Rajah's power, but

that

that the only object of keeping them with the army was to prevent the plunder of their territories, which was in ſome meaſure checked during their continuance with the army. The Maha Rajah would, however, take the firſt opportunity of puniſhing the outrage which they had committed.

I expreſſed my ſatisfaction at this ſettlement, which I conceived would entirely ſatisfy his Excellency upon one point of the Letter; but I aſked the Miniſter in what manner I ſhould ſatisfy the Governor General upon the other important object of his Excellency's anxiety, viz. the conformance of this Government to its relations with the Britiſh Government. Serjee Row Ghautka requeſted that I would not be under any anxiety upon that point, for that the Maha Rajah merely intended by his march to the Chumbul to mediate a Peace, after which he would return to ſettle his country, which the preſent want of finances would not permit. He ſaid that if I could make any arrangement for the relief of the diſtreſſes of Dowlut Row Scindia's Government the Maha Rajah would act in every reſpect according to the wiſhes of the Britiſh Government.

I replied that I had long ſince requeſted the inſtructions of Colonel Cloſe upon the ſubject of the Penſions, but that the continued march of the army in this direction, while it impeded our communication by Letter, neceſſarily delayed the arrival of Colonel Cloſe in camp; that if Dowlut Row Scindia would reſolve to act according to his engagements, the Governor General was willing to renew the offers of removing the diſtreſſes of Dowlut Row Scindia by pecuniary aid, and that Colonel Cloſe had full authority to relieve thoſe diſtreſſes in ſuch an event; but that this hope would be fruſtrated by the rapidity of the movements of the army to the northward, which would not only delay, but might entirely prevent Colonel Cloſe from joining this camp. I ſaid that I had already urged to his Highneſs the propriety of waiting for Colonel Cloſe, upon whoſe arrival I was convinced that every arrangement would be concluded which could tend to the advantage of this State, and to the confirmation of friendſhip and union with the Britiſh Government.

The Miniſter then ſaid that he would repeat what I had repreſented to Dowlut Row Scindia, and that his Highneſs would halt on the Chumbul for Colonel Cloſe. I expreſſed my ſatisfaction that his Highneſs would ſo far comply with my wiſhes, and we returned to the Durbar, when Dowlut Row Scindia confirmed the Miniſter's aſſent. I repeated my acknowledgments to his Highneſs, and after ſome general converſation I took my leave.

The Maha Rajah having expreſſed his intention of introducing to me Ambajee Inglia, whoſe arrival in camp will have been known to his Excellency, I thought it my duty, ſo far as could conſiſt with my object of avoiding diſagreeable diſcuſſions, to decline meeting Ambajee. Without, therefore, expreſſing any particular objections to the Maha Rajah's wiſhes, I merely requeſted that they might for the preſent be poſtponed, and Ambajee Inglia accordingly was not at the Durbar.

I ſhall ſtill endeavour to diſſuade Dowlut Row Scindia from proceeding to the Chumbul; and as it is probable that his anxiety to haſten his march in that direction is combined with the fear of being excluded from the benefit of the negotiations which may be conducted with the enemy, and at the ſame time with a deſire of obtaining a ſum of money from Rajah Runjeet Sing, I ſhall neglect no opportunity of impreſſing upon the minds of Dowlut Row Scindia and his Miniſters, in the firſt place, the groundleſſneſs of ſuch an apprehenſion. Although I have received no inſtructions for ſuch a meaſure, I ſhall likewiſe think myſelf authorized to pay the Third Inſtalment of the Penſions; and as ſome time muſt neceſſarily elapſe before the arrival of Colonel Cloſe, I ſhall deem it incumbent upon me to enter into the negotiations preſcribed to that officer, if by thoſe means I may be enabled to effect a favourable change in the Counſels of this Court.

I take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your Diſpatch of the 14th ultimo.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Yours, &c.
(Signed) *R^d. Jenkins,*
Acting Reſident with D. R. Scindia.

Camp,
3d April 1805.

(A true Copy.)
J. Adam, Dep^y Sec^y to Gov^t.

(A.) No. 22.—Tranſlation of a LETTER from DOWLUT ROW SCINDIA to the Governor General.

From DOWLUT ROW SCINDIA, received 19th of April 1805.

I HAVE received with great ſatisfaction your Excellency's friendly Letter, replete with ſentiments of mutual attachment and union, and containing intimations on the ſubjects of keeping in view the fulfilment of the obligations of Alliance, and of the Treaties concluded between the two States; of diſpatching Colonel Cloſe on an embaſſy to my Court, and of the arrival of that officer at Nagpore; of your Excellency's demand for * bringing to juſtice thoſe who fell upon the gentlemen of the Reſidency; of the reſtitution of the plundered property; and of your Excellency's having at heart the increaſe of friendſhip and harmony between the two States; together with other points reſpecting my return to my capital; and, from a peruſal of the contents of that Letter, as well as from the repreſentations of Mr. Jenkins, I am apprized of the degree of your Excellency's diſpoſition to cultivate friendſhip and union; and thoſe communications have afforded me great pleaſure.

As the foundations of union and attachment are durably and ſatisfactorily eſtabliſhed between the two States, like the Wall of Alexander, and as the ever-blooming garden of amity and good-underſtanding has long been flouriſhing in a daily-augmenting degree, by the favour of God the relations of friendſhip have lately been renewed and confirmed by the concluſion of engagements; and, ſuch is the union ſubſiſting between the two States, that nothing can be added to it. Such being the caſe, the foundations of mutual attachment and friendſhip are not capable of being ſhaken or injured. The union actually ſubſiſting between the two States induces me to be conſtantly ſolicitous for the conſolidation and preſervation of that amicable connection, and to direct my conſtant attention to that object. Should it ſo have happened that any ſelf-intereſted, ſhort-ſighted, perſon has impreſſed your Excellency's mind with diſcontent relative to this quarter, let your Excellency believe it to be mere falſehood and calumny. It was my poſitive determination to return to my capital; but hearing of the enemy's invaſion of Hindoſtan, and it being a point of obligation to lay the duſt of diſturbance, the accompliſhment of which object alſo involves many beneficial conſequences, and among others the ſafety and comfort of the people, I turned back from the high road, and have encamped in this quarter with a powerful and numerous army.

The perſons who have preſumed to be guilty of ſuch diſreſpect and improper proceedings towards the gentlemen of the Reſidency ſhall be rebuked ‡ according to your Excellency's deſire. Let your Excellency's mind be perfectly at eaſe upon that ſubject. I have no object in view but the obſervance of the obligations of Treaty, and of friendſhip and alliance; and on the part of your Excellency, friendſhip requires that your Excellency ſhould keep in view, and have at heart, the daily increaſing corroboration of the union and alliance as eſtabliſhed by Treaty. Your Excellency ſhall be informed whenever Colonel Cloſe ſhall arrive here. I have tranſmitted Letters to that gentleman to expedite his arrival. I have written this for your Excellency's information; further particulars have been fully ſtated in perſon to Mr. Jenkins, by whoſe Letter your Excellency will be apprized of them. Believing me to be ſolicitous for the intelligence of your Excellency's welfare, let your Excellency conſtantly gratify me with Letters.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *J. Monckton*,
Dep^y Perſian Sec^y to Government.

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam, Dep^y Sec^y to Gov^t.

‡ This is the uſual and received meaning of the original terms جشم نمائی but this word may in ſome caſes be conſidered to poſſeſs a meaning more extended than the Engliſh word "rebuke," although it falls far ſhort of the ** terms سزا و تنبیه adopted in his Excellency's Letter.

** Puniſhment and chaſtiſement.

* It is proper to obſerve, that the expreſſions of "bringing to juſtice," "calling to an account," "atonement," and "reparation," and others of ſimilar import, muſt often be rendered into Perſian by the ſame terms. The ſhades of ſignification are produced by the application of thoſe terms: the words in Perſian, which are here tranſlated "bringing to juſtice," are thoſe which in the Governor General's Letter to Scindia are uſed to ſignify *atonement* and *reparation*. The writer has transferred the application of thoſe words to the perpetrators of the outrage.

(A.) No. 23.—COPY of INSTRUCTIONS to Mr. JENKINS, dated 20th April. 1805.

To R. JENKINS, Esq. acting Resident with DOWLUT ROW SCINDIA.

Sir,

1. I am directed by his Excellency the Most noble the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter, under date the 3d instant, and to communicate to you the instructions which, under a knowledge of the circumstances stated in that Dispatch, his Excellency deems it necessary to issue for the regulation of your conduct.

2. The Governor General entirely approves your rejection of the Minister's proposition on the subject of Dowlut Row Scindia's mediation of Peace between the British Government and Jeswunt Row Holkar; and I am directed to signify to you that Scindia cannot under any circumstances be permitted to negotiate for Holkar. As an Ally in the War who had discharged all the duties of the Alliance Scindia could not possess a right to interpose his mediation. In that capacity Scindia might properly offer his advice; but any measures adopted by Scindia with a view to interpose his unsolicited mediation would be a violation not only of the Treaty of Defensive Alliance, but of the Treaty of Peace, and would involve an assumption of superiority utterly inconsistent with the two States, and with the dignity and honour of the British Empire in India. The case is greatly aggravated under the actual circumstances of Scindia's conduct. Scindia has not discharged any of the duties of the Alliance; he has violated the fundamental principles both of the Treaty of Defensive Alliance and of the Treaty of Peace. He has disregarded the obligations of his public faith repeatedly and solemnly pledged to the Representative of the British Government. He has avowedly maintained an amicable correspondence with the enemy, without the previous knowledge and consent of the British power; and lastly, he has collected a large force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and has proceeded towards the immediate scene of military operations, not for the purpose of co-operating in the destruction of the common enemy, but with the declared intention of interposing his mediation for the settlement of Peace.

3. These general observations are stated merely with a view to explain the considerations which preclude the possibility of admitting Dowlut Row Scindia's mediation. The disposition of his Excellency the Governor General to maintain with that Chieftain the relations of amity and alliance under the conditions specified in his Excellency's late instructions, remains unchanged.

4. I am now directed to apprize you that his Excellency the Governor General is disposed to consider the terms of Dowlut Row Scindia's Letter, transmitted with your Dispatch of the 3d instant, combined with the declarations of the Maha Rajah, and the Minister, as reported in that Dispatch, to constitute a satisfactory atonement for the insults which have been offered to the British Residency at Scindia's Court. You will accordingly be pleased to intimate to Scindia, immediately after your receipt of this Dispatch, that his Excellency the Governor General has accepted that Letter, combined with those declarations, as an atonement for the outrages committed by his servants against the British Resident at his Highness's Court; and you are authorized at the same time to state to Dowlut Row Scindia, that in his Highness's present circumstances, if he shall act in conformity to his verbal and written professions, the Governor General will not insist upon any deductions from the amount due to Dowlut Row Scindia, under the provisions of Treaty, on account of the plundered property. You will further signify to Scindia that an answer to his Highness's Letter will be prepared and transmitted with the least practicable delay.

5. Under this resolution you will consider yourself authorized and directed to proceed to satisfy Scindia on all the points specified in the Governor General's instructions of the 2d instant, without awaiting the arrival of Colonel Close, and you will accordingly signify to Dowlut Row Scindia, that you have received authority for that purpose, apprizing him at the same time of the detention of Colonel Close at Nagpore, and of the causes of it, and of the consequent improbability of Colonel Close's having proceeded to join his Highness's camp, according to the arrangement originally proposed and announced to Dowlut Row Scindia by the Governor's General's Letters. You will observe to Dowlut Row Scindia that Colonel Close's prosecution of his journey from Nagpore has been prevented principally by his Highness's conduct. That after receiving information of the atrocious outrage committed

committed againſt the Britiſh Reſidency in his Highneſs's camp on the 25th of June 1805, Colonel Cloſe could not conſider himſelf authorized to proſecute his journey until he ſhould be apprized of the ſentiments and reſolutions of the Governor General on that extraordinary caſe; that after being informed of the light in which the Governor General was diſpoſed to conſider the occurrence of that outrage, and of his Excellency's deſire that he ſhould proceed to the camp of Dowlut Row Scindia, Colonel Cloſe received from Dowlut Row Scindia's accredited Vakeel at the Court of Nagpore, an official communication of a nature ſo extraordinary as, combined with the general tenor of his Highneſs's proceedings, and eſpecially with the great augmentation of his military force, the direction and rapidity of his march, and with a prevalent belief of the hoſtility of his deſigns, to render it expedient in Colonel Cloſe's judgment to await the further commands of the Governor General on the ſubject of the proſecution of his journey. That Dowlut Row Scindia having continued to advance with rapidity to the northward under ſuch ſuſpicious circumſtances, the Governor General conſidered it to be unneceſſary and inexpedient to repeat the orders to Colonel Cloſe for the proſecution of his journey, and his Excellency therefore inſtructed that Officer to return to the Deckan for the purpoſe of exerciſing the command of the army in that quarter, unleſs Colonel Cloſe ſhould intermediately have proſecuted his journey, and made conſiderable progreſs in his advance to Dowlut Row Scindia's camp. The conſiderations which rendered ſuch a contingency probable, were ſtated in the 33d paragraph of my Diſpatch to you of the 2d inſtant.

6. Upon the principles ſtated in the 2d paragraph of this Diſpatch, you will oppoſe, in the moſt decided manner, any attempt on the part of Dowlut Row Scindia to interpoſe his mediation for the ſettlement of Peace between the Britiſh Government and its enemies; and you will ſignify to Dowlut Row Scindia, that as the Ally of the Britiſh Government it is his duty, under the obligations of Treaty, to act in concert with the Britiſh forces againſt Jeſwunt Row Holkar, either until his power ſhall have been completely deſtroyed, or until the Britiſh Government ſhall deem it expedient to grant terms of Peace to the enemy.

7. You will intimate to Dowlut Row Scindia that the only mode in which his co-operation can be uſeful or deſirable is by that Chieftain's returning to the ſouthward, and proceeding to occupy the remaining poſſeſſions of Holkar in the province of Malwa; that his return to his capital will enable his Highneſs to occupy thoſe poſſeſſions, and will place him in a condition to adopt the meaſures neceſſary for the ſettlement of his Government.

8. That in the event of Dowlut Row Scindia's conſenting to return to his capital with theſe views and intentions, you are veſted with full powers to afford to his Highneſs pecuniary aid in the manner preſcribed by the Governor General's Inſtructions of the 11th of June, and 5th of November 1804.

9. It is ſcarcely neceſſary to obſerve, that the amicable and conciliatory courſe of proceeding preſcribed by the tenor of thoſe Inſtructions is founded on a ſuppoſition that the conduct of Dowlut Row Scindia will be conſiſtent with the amicable profeſſions of his Letter, and with the verbal declarations which you have received from his Highneſs and his Miniſter. The Moſt noble the Governor General's Inſtructions to his Excellency the Right honourable Lord Lake provide for a contrary courſe of conduct on the part of Dowlut Row Scindia. In ſuch caſe, therefore, you will refer to the authority of his Lordſhip, and you will be guided by his Lordſhip's directions.

10. It is poſſible that according to the arrangement communicated to you in my Letter of the 2d inſtant, his Excellency the Commander in Chief may have diſpatched Mr. Mercer to the camp of Dowlut Row Scindia, and that Gentleman may have arrived there at the period of time when you ſhall receive this Diſpatch. In that event you will act in concert with Mr. Mercer, under theſe inſtructions, in the manner preſcribed by the 33d paragraph of my Diſpatch of the 2d inſtant.

11. I am further directed to apprize you that, excepting under the actual occurrences or immediate proſpect of the renewal of War with Dowlut Row Scindia, it is the intention of his Excellency the Governor General to diſpatch, at the earlieſt practicable period of time to the camp of that Chieftain, Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, the Reſident at Myſore, who has lately arrived at this Preſidency, for the purpoſe of aiding Dowlut Row Scindia in the ſettlement of his Government, and of delivering over to that Chieftain a part of the Territories conquered from Jeſwunt Row Holkar.

12. In any caſe, however, a conſiderable time muſt elapſe before Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm's arrival at the camp of Dowlut Row Scindia, and you will not therefore ſuſpend the execution of any part of the Governor General's Inſtructions, and eſpecially you will neglect no opportunity of urging Dowlut Row Scindia's return to the ſouthward.

13. His Excellency the Governor General leaves it entirely at your diſcretion to communicate to Dowlut Row Scindia, or to withhold from him, his Excellency's intention to diſpatch Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm to his Highneſs's Court. If you ſhould judge it expedient to make that communication you will diſtinctly ſignify to Dowlut Row Scindia that the expectation of the arrival of that Officer muſt not on any account be rendered a pretext for his continuance in his actual poſition, or for delaying to act in any point in the manner required by the obligations of his engagements; and that ſuch procraſtination on the part of his Highneſs, founded upon that pretext, will probably prevent Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm's Miſſion.

14. I am further inſtructed to apprize you that his Excellency has not deemed it neceſſary, in conſequence of the propoſed Miſſion of Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, to revoke his Excellency's Inſtructions to the Right honourable Lord Lake for the eventual diſpatch of Mr. Mercer to the camp of Dowlut Row Scindia. It is poſſible therefore that both Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm and Mr. Mercer may proceed to that Chieftain's camp.

15. If on your receipt of this Letter you ſhould not have announced to Dowlut Row Scindia the propoſed Miſſion of Mr. Mercer, you will conſider the intimation contained in the 13th paragraph relative to Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm to be equally applicable with reference to Mr. Mercer.

16. I am authorized to ſignify to you his Excellency the Governor General's approbation of the general tenor of your communications to Dowlut Row Scindia's Durbar, and of your intended proceedings, as deſcribed in your Diſpatch of the 3rd inſtant.

17. A copy of this Diſpatch will be forwarded for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

18. I am directed to take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your Diſpatches of the dates noted in the margin.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your, &c.

Fort-William,
20th April, 1805.

(Signed.) *N. B. Edmonſtone*,
Secretary to the Government.

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam,
Dep^y Sec^y to Gov^t.

(A.) No. 24.—Tranſlation of a LETTER from the Governor General to SCINDIA, dated 22d April 1805.

To DOWLUT ROW SCINDIA; written 22d April 1805.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Highneſs's Letter in reply to mine of the 23d of February, (recapitulate its contents) and I have received from Mr. Jenkins a further communication of your Highneſs's ſentiments on the ſubject to which my Letter to your Highneſs principally related.

It has afforded me the higheſt ſatisfaction to be enabled to deduce from the amicable tenor of your Highneſs's Letter, and from the declarations made to Mr. Jenkins by your Highneſs's Miniſters, and perſonally confirmed by your Highneſs, a confident opinion that your Highneſs is now ſincerely diſpoſed to maintain the relations of Amity and Peace with the Britiſh Government, in the ſpirit of the ſubſiſting engagements. Depending, therefore, upon the ſincerity of the ſolemn profeſſions which your Highneſs has conveyed to me by Letter, and perſonally through the Repreſentative of the Britiſh Government at your Highneſs's Court, and of your Highneſs's declared reſolution to act in conformity to thoſe profeſſions, I have reſolved to afford to your Highneſs and to the world an additional proof of my diſpoſition to confirm the bonds of amity and alliance with your Highneſs's Government by accepting your Highneſs's Letter, combined with the declarations made to the Britiſh Reſident in your Highneſs's name, as a ſufficient ſatisfaction for the inſults and outrages offered to the Britiſh Reſidency by your Highneſs's ſervants, and by authorizing the Reſident to proceed to the adjuſtment of all depending queſtions upon the baſis of the Treaties of Peace and Alliance.

Colonel Cloſe, of whoſe miſſion to your Highneſs's Court I long ſince apprized you, having been induced by the late proceedings and tranſactions at your Highneſs's Court to await at Nagpore either the final reſult of a ſtate of circumſtances ſo peculiar and unexpected as that which was produced by the conduct of your Highneſs's Government, or the receipt of further inſtructions from me for the regulation of his proceedings, and your Highneſs having continued your march with rapidity to the northward, I have iſſued inſtructions to Colonel Cloſe directing him to return to the Deckan, unleſs at the period of his receipt of thoſe inſtructions he ſhould have made conſiderable progreſs towards your Highneſs's camp. This circumſtance, however, I conſider to be extremely improbable, and I therefore requeſt that in every inſtance your Highneſs will conſider Mr. Jenkins, whoſe conduct I entirely approve, to be veſted by me with full powers for the termination of all affairs, and that you will receive the communications of that Gentleman as equally valid with thoſe which might be conveyed to your Highneſs through Colonel Cloſe, and that your Highneſs will not ſuſpend any meaſures or arrangements whatever in the expectation of the arrival of Colonel Cloſe or of any other Britiſh officer at your Highneſs's camp.

I have fully underſtood what your Highneſs has written on the ſubject of your proceeding with a powerful and numerous army to the northward for the purpoſe of laying the duſt of diſturbance. It is neceſſary to obſerve to your Highneſs, that this courſe of proceeding is inconſiſtent not only with the poſitive obligation impoſed upon you by the Treaty of Defenſive Alliance to co-operate with the Britiſh force againſt the common enemy, but alſo with the ſpirit of the Treaty of Peace, which obviouſly prohibits, on the part of your Highneſs, the adoption of meaſures calculated to afford encouragement and ſupport to the enemies of the Britiſh Power; and it is my duty to ſtate to your Highneſs in the moſt diſtinct terms that I cannot admit the interference of any Power whatever for the adjuſtment of differences between the Britiſh Government and any other State or Power in India; and your Highneſs's perſeverance in the declared object of your march to the northward will juſtify every ſuſpicion of the ſincerity of your late amicable profeſſions; and without the poſſibility of ſucceſs in the attainment of any ſalutary object, may lead to the moſt ſerious conſequences. As the Ally of the Britiſh Government, under the ſubſiſting Treaty, it is your Highneſs's duty to act in concert with the Britiſh forces againſt Jeſwunt Row Holkar, either until his power ſhall have been completely reduced, or until the Britiſh Government ſhall deem it expedient to grant Terms of Peace to the enemy.

The only mode in which your Highneſs's co-operation can be uſeful is by your immediate return to the ſouthward for the purpoſe of occupying the remaining poſſeſſions of Holkar, in the province of Malwa.

Your Highneſs's return to your capital will enable you both to occupy thoſe poſſeſſions, and to adopt the arrangements neceſſary for the permanent ſettlement of your Government. In the event of your Highneſs's returning to Ougein with theſe views and intentions, I ſhall be ſincerely diſpoſed to afford to your Highneſs every degree of aſſiſtance in reſtoring the vigour of your Government, and in reviving the reſources of your Dominions.

The arrangements of the Defenſive Alliance are calculated to provide for the ſecurity and proſperity of your Highneſs's Government, for the permanent tranquillity of your Dominions, and for the due exerciſe of your legitimate rights as an independent State; and the views of the Britiſh Government in conſenting to the concluſion of that Alliance will be accompliſhed in the degree in which it may contribute to the attainment of thoſe deſirable objects. The recommendations, therefore, contained in this Letter are intimately connected with every advantage which can be derived from the moſt proſperous condition of your Highneſs's affairs.

Mr. Jenkins has my inſtructions to communicate fully with your Highneſs and your Miniſters upon all the topics of this Letter. To that Gentleman's verbal repreſentation, therefore, I refer your Highneſs for further particulars, hoping to hear from the Britiſh Reſident, and from Lord Lake, the Commander in Chief, within the courſe of a few days, that your Highneſs with your Army has proceeded from your preſent poſition on the frontier of the Company, towards your own capital, in conformity to the dictates of Amity and Peace, and to the ſpirit of the ſubſiſting engagements between the two States.

A true Copy. *J. Adam,*
Dep^{y} Sec^{y} to Gov^{t}.

(A.) No. 25.—Copy of a DISPATCH from Mr. JENKINS, dated 5th April 1805.

To N. B. EDMONSTONE, Eſquire, Secretary to the Government in the Political Department at Fort-William.

Sir,

IN my Diſpatch to your Addreſs under the 3d inſtant I had the honour to deſcribe a conference with Dowlut Row Scindia of the 1ſt inſtant, in which that Chief had agreed to halt on the Chumbul for the arrival of Colonel Cloſe. I further ſtated, that it would be my object to prevent Scindia, if poſſible, from proceeding according to his intentions to that river.

On the 2d inſtant, Dowlut Row Scindia marched about eight miles in a retrograde direction towards Subbulghur, leaving the whole of his baggage and bazars under the charge of Ambajee Inglia; and I underſtood it to be Scindia's determination to proceed to croſs the Chumbul at the Kerowly Ghaut, diſtant about 30 miles from that place.

On the 3d inſtant Atmaram Punt, the Vakeel reſiding on the part of the Durbar in this camp, was ſent to me with a meſſage from Dowlut Row Scindia, importing that his Highneſs truſted I would endeavour to make ſome arrangement to relieve his pecuniary diſtreſſes, which he repreſented to be particularly urgent at the preſent time. Previouſly to giving any reply to this meſſage, I requeſted to know whether the Maharajah propoſed to proceed according to his intention to Kerowly; and I deſired the Vakeel to repreſent to his Highneſs, on my part, the ſuſpicions which the preſent light equipment of his army could not fail to excite in my mind relative to the veracity of the Maharajah's aſſurance of halting for Colonel Cloſe. If the Maharajah's deſigns were ſolely directed to the mediation of a Peace between the Britiſh Government and Jeſwunt Row Holkar what was the neceſſity of ſuch preparations for rapid movements? But I ſaid that I was unwilling to attribute to his Highneſs any other object than that which he had avowed, however ſuſpicious might be the appearances. Atmaram replied, that the Maharajah did intend to proceed to Kerowly, at which place his Highneſs had promiſed to halt for Colonel Cloſe; but that his finances were in ſo diſtreſſed a ſtate, and his troops ſo diſcontented for the want of pay, that ſomething muſt be done for their ſatisfaction.

I ſaid, that I had already informed his Highneſs of my having referred the queſtion of money to the deciſion of Colonel Cloſe; and that upon the arrival of the army at Kerowly, I ſhould alſo expect inſtructions from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, without which, or without ſome communication from Colonel Cloſe, I ſhould not think myſelf authorized to take any ſteps to relieve the diſtreſſes of Dowlut Row Scindia; that as the diſtreſſes of his Government were repreſented to be ſo great and immediate, what proſpect of relieving them could be afforded by proceeding to Kerowly; or, rather, would not his march in that direction tend to increaſe the clamours of his troops for money; I ſaid, that if his Highneſs would halt in his preſent poſition I might be induced ſo far to exceed my authority as to make ſome advance of money on account of the Third Kiſt of penſions; but that for my ſatisfaction I hoped his Highneſs would not proceed to croſs the Chumbul, as ſuch a meaſure would not only deprive me of the power of advancing money, but, as I had already remarked, would even tend to excite the moſt unpleaſant ſuſpicions relative to the object of that movement.

The Vakeel ſaid, that he would relate the ſubſtance o my communication to the Maharajah; and in the evening I was viſited by Annah Sicca Nuvees. He informed me that Dowlut Row Scindia was acquainted with my converſation with Atmaram Punt, and had ſent him to enter more fully, on the part of his Highneſs, into the ſubject of it; that his Highneſs had already agreed to halt during ten or twelve days on the Chumbul, when he truſted that I would take ſome ſteps to relieve his embarraſſments; but that I had now objected to that meaſure, and he requeſted to know in what particular points I diſapproved of the Maharajah's intention. I replied, that it gave me the greateſt pain to ſuppoſe that the views of the Maharajah were directed to any other object than that which he had profeſſed; but that I could not feign ignorance of the daily communications which his Highneſs received from Jeſwunt Row Holkar, and Rajah Runjeet Sing, or of what was equally notorious, the real object of their march in that direction; that the light equipment of the army could not be intended for pacific purpoſes; his Highneſs had confeſſed his intention of proceeding to Bhurtpore, as alſo what he wiſhed me to believe to be the

object of that movement; I had repeatedly repreſented that his Excellency the Commander in Chief was alone empowered to conclude Peace; I had alſo endeavoured to convince his Highneſs that no Peace would be concluded without the moſt attentive conſideration to his intereſts; and that if we entered into any compromiſe with Jeſwunt Row Holkar, the baſis of ſuch compromiſe would be to place that Chief in a ſituation which would effectually prevent him from again attempting to diſturb the peace of India. His Highneſs had particularly adverted to the diſtreſſes of his army; In what reſpect, I aſked, was his march to the Northward calculated to relieve his embarraſſments? I had heard, but I did not wiſh to believe, however ſtrongly the intended movements corroborated the truth of my intelligence, that the Maharajah expected a pecuniary loan from the Rajah of Bhurtpore. Could ſuch an agreement with the enemy of our power be directed to other than hoſtile purpoſes againſt the Britiſh Government? As a proof that ſuch were not the purpoſes of Dowlut Row Scindia, I ſaid, that I requeſted his Highneſs to halt in his preſent poſition; and if his Highneſs would comply with my requiſition, I had offered to relieve, as far as I could from my own authority, the diſtreſſes of his Government.

Annah ſaid, that the Maharajah expected me to conſtrue, in the moſt favourable manner, the proceedings of his Government, which, as I well knew, laboured under the greateſt pecuniary diſtreſs; that Colonel Cloſe might ſtill not arrive during ſome time, in which interval the Maharajah's diſtreſſes would continue to increaſe. He then deſired to know whether, beſides the Third Inſtalment of the penſions, I could conſent to pay the Revenues of Dholpore, Barree, and Rajah Kerrah, for the laſt year, and to grant a ſum of money in advance on account of the penſions and revenues of the preſent year. Having juſt received your Letters of the 14th and 15th ultimo, in the Perſian Department, which I take this opportunity to acknowledge, I explained to the Sicca Nuvees that his Excellency had received the Letter of Dowlut Row Scindia through his Vakeel, but that it was not preſented by Bhugwunt Row until the 18th February, which would account to his Highneſs for the delay in its acknowledgment by his Excellency the Governor General; that his Excellency had ſignified to me his intention of tranſmitting an early anſwer; and that as his Highneſs's Letter contained every point of his anxiety, Dowlut Row Scindia might conceive it to be a further inducement to his compliance with my requiſition.

After ſome trivial inquiries reſpecting the Letter and the Memorandum, to which I replied in the terms of your Letter, Annah again adverted to the delay which might take place in Colonel Cloſe's arrival, and requeſted to know whether in the mean time I could make no further proviſion. I replied, that the Letter of the Governor General, which might be ſoon expected to arrive, would in the firſt inſtance inform the Maharajah of the general intentions of his Excellency towards his State; and that if his Highneſs would act in the manner preſcribed in the late Letter which I had preſented, I ſhould think myſelf authorized to renew, in every reſpect, the cloſeſt relations of amity and alliance, and to relieve his embarraſſments to the utmoſt extent of his Excellency's inſtructions, but that I required this Government to perform the juſt conditions of that aid; and that, as I ſhould exceed my preſent authority in advancing a ſum of money, it was neceſſary that I ſhould be enabled to ſtate, for the ſatisfaction of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, ſome reaſonable ground for my conduct.

The Sicca Nuvees expreſſed his ſatisfaction at my diſcourſe, and ſaid that his Highneſs would be perfectly ſatisfied with the condition which I had propoſed; at the ſame time he deſired me to believe that the united Councils of this Government were directed to preſerve the cloſeſt ties of alliance and union with the Britiſh Power, and that Dowlut Row Scindia would never ſwerve from the friendſhip which had been ſo long eſtabliſhed, and which was now ſo happily renewed.

Yeſterday morning I received another viſit from the Sicca Nuveeſe, who informed me that he had been directed by Dowlut Row Scindia to wait upon me again on the preceding night, but that the hour had been too late to admit of his viſit. He ſaid, he was happy to inform me that Dowlut Row Scindia had conſented to my wiſhes, and would have halted at that ground, but that was impracticable from the ſcarcity of water; that therefore he truſted I would not diſapprove of his returning to the vicinity of Subbulghur, where there was abundance of water for the whole army, and that the baggage had been ordered to join the camp near Subbulghur; I expreſſed my ſatisfaction at this arrangement, which I ſaid was perfectly conſonant with my wiſhes; and I deſired the Sicca Nuveeſe to aſſure his Highneſs of my acknowledgment for his compliance on this occaſion, which I ſhould not fail to repreſent in the moſt favourable light to his Excellency the Governor General.

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The Sicca Nuveese then requeſted me to write to Colonel Martindell, and to the Officers commanding the Britiſh Troops in the neighbourhood of Gwalior, to inform them of the Maharajah's acquieſcence with my propoſal, as the Maharajah feared that, from the circumſtance of the ſeparation of the baggage, thoſe Officers might be induced to ſuppoſe that the Maharajah's intentions had not been of the pacific nature which they really were. I deſired Annah to impreſs upon the Maharajah, that nothing was further from the Governor General's mind than to make war againſt his Government, and that the apprehenſions which he had expreſſed were perfectly groundleſs; that the Britiſh arms would never be oppoſed to thoſe of Dowlut Row Scindia unleſs compelled by previous aggreſſion on his part; but that it was the Governor General's anxious deſire to act on all occaſions in concert with Scindia's power, the preſervation of which was conſidered by his Excellency to be inſeparably connected with the intereſts of the Britiſh Government. The Sicca Nuvees then took his leave.

I truſt that his Excellency will not diſapprove of my reſolution to pay the Third Inſtalment of the Penſions; the financial diſtreſſes of this Government are by no means exaggerated; and an advance of money at this time may delay for the preſent the ſcheme of proceeding to the Northward; while the arrival of his Excellency's Letter will make the Maharajah acquainted with the decided intentions of the Britiſh Government on the points of his Highneſs's anxiety. The arrival of Colonel Cloſe, which I truſt may not long be delayed, likewiſe affords a proſpect, in the abilities and experience of that Officer, of a pacific termination to the late differences; and time will be afforded for the happy concluſion of the War in Hindoſtan, upon which the future conduct of this Government will in a conſiderable degree depend.

My Diſpatch to the Right honourable Lord Lake of the 29th ultimo contains the expreſſion of my expectations that the commencement of hoſtilities on the part of Dowlut Row Scindia would be preceded by a demand for the reſtoration of the territories conquered during the late War in Hindoſtan. This conjecture was founded upon the general nature of my intelligence reſpecting the views of this Government, which may be ſuppoſed to fluctuate according to the aſpect of affairs; but, from ſecret and more certain ſources of information, I am led to believe that the principal object to which the conduct of this Government will be directed is the poſſeſſion of Gwalior; and it is even ſaid, although I cannot exactly judge of the degree of credit to which this report is entitled, that, without the reſtoration of the Fort and Territory of Gwalior, Dowlut Row Scindia is reſolved to go to war in any ſituation of our affairs in Hindoſtan.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *Rd Jenkins*,
Act. Reſ. D. R.

Camp,
April 1805.

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam,
Dy Secy to Govt.

(A.) No. 26.—Copy of DISPATCH from Mr. JENKINS, dated 9th April, 1805.

To N. B. EDMONSTONE, Eſqr. Secretary to the Government in the Political Department at Fort-William.

Sir,

IN my Diſpatch of the 7th inſtant I had the honour to apprize you, for the information of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, that Serjy Row Ghautka, with a large body of Pindarries, and a conſiderable part of the horſe of Scindia's camp, had marched that morning in the direction of Bhurtpore. Previouſly to his departure, Annah Sicca Nuvees came to viſit me on the part of the Miniſter. He ſaid that, in compliance with my wiſhes, Dowlut Row Scindia had conſented to halt in this poſition, and had abandoned his intention of marching to the neighbourhood of Bhurtpore; that the Miniſter was confident of my adherence to my promiſe of paying one Kiſt of the penſions, and of my continuing to conduct the affairs of both States with every attention to the ſubſiſting Alliance; that the Maharajah had already ſignified to me the object with which his Highneſs had propoſed himſelf to proceed to Bhurtpore, and that the Miniſter was now ſent with the ſame view of conſulting with his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and Jeſwunt Row Holkar, on the beſt mode of re-eſtabliſhing Peace.

I replied, that I had already ſtated my ſentiments ſo fully upon that ſubject as to render it needleſs for me to enter into a repetition of my objections; and that his Excellency the Right honourable the Commander in Chief was alone competent to decide upon the meaſure adopted by Serjy Row Ghautka. The Sicca Nuvees continued to repeat that the Miſſion of Serjy Row Ghautka was of a nature entirely calculated to maintain the relations of peace and friendſhip with the Britiſh Government; and that as Dowlut Row Scindia himſelf remained with me I need be under no anxiety whatever as to the object of his deputation. I thought it unneceſſary to make any further remarks, and Annah then took his leave.

As I conceived it to be my duty to demand from Dowlut Row Scindia a perſonal explanation of the movement of Serjy Row Ghautka, I requeſted permiſſion to wait upon his Highneſs for that purpoſe; and yeſterday evening I viſited Dowlut Row Scindia at his tents.

I immediately proceeded to the object of my viſit, and requeſted Dowlut Row Scindia to afford, for the ſatisfaction of his Excellency the Governor General, an explanation of the purpoſes for which Serjy Row Ghautka had proceeded to Bhurtpore. His Highneſs replied in the terms of the Miniſter's meſſage to me above deſcribed; and requeſted me to inform his Excellency, that nothing would ever induce him to forego the benefits of his alliance with the Britiſh Government. His Highneſs then deſired that I would addreſs his Excellency the Right honourable Lord Lake to put a ſtop for the preſent to his hoſtile operations, and that his Highneſs would likewiſe addreſs Jeſwunt Row Holkar to the ſame effect. I replied, that I had formerly given an anſwer to that requeſt; but that it was my duty of courſe to repeat to his Excellency the Commander in Chief the wiſhes intimated to me by his Highneſs. I then requeſted that I might be informed in what light the acts of Serjy Row Ghautka were now to be conſidered in relation to his Highneſs's Government, and whether Ghautka continued in the capacity of Prime Miniſter.

To this queſtion the Maharajah replied by ſaying that Serjy Row Ghautka had been deputed by his Highneſs for the purpoſes which he had before mentioned, and had not proceeded to Bhurtpore upon his own authority. His Highneſs requeſted that I would ſet my mind at eaſe upon every ſubject, as Serjy Row Ghautka would be guilty of no act which might tend to diſturb the friendſhip of the two States, and by the time of Colonel Cloſe's arrival he would return to reſume his official functions. I informed the Maharajah that I had only deſired to receive a perſonal explanation from his Highneſs of the nature of the Miniſter's miſſion, and that I ſhould ſubmit to his Excellency the Governor General the ſubſtance of this conference; and ſhortly afterwards I took my leave.

The real object of Ghautka's Miſſion to Bhurtpore, as I am credibly informed, is no other than that of conducting with Jeſwunt Row Holkar and Runjeet Sing ſuch engagements as may ſatisfy Dowlut Row Scindia to enter into the confederacy. It was the wiſh of the Miniſter to have induced the Maharajah to proceed in perſon to the Northward; but ſince his Highneſs had engaged to halt in this poſition, contrary to the advice of that perſon, Serjy Row Ghautka has been compelled for the preſent to abandon that deſign. In the mean time, the objects which he propoſes to accompliſh by his own preſence at Bhurtpore appear to be,

1ſt. To negotiate with the Rajah of Bhurtpore for an advance of a conſiderable ſum of money in acknowledgment for the aid of Scindia's power:

2d. To conclude engagements with Jeſwunt Row Holkar of a nature calculated to eſtabliſh the ſuperiority of Dowlut Row Scindia over that Chief, in the event of a combination; and,

3d. Should theſe ſchemes fail, to retain the power of eſtabliſhing the Alliance with the Britiſh Government upon its former footing.

It will be my endeavour to conciliate as much as poſſible the mind of Dowlut Row Scindia; and ſhould a favourable opportunity occur, I propoſe to enter more fully into the diſcuſſion of the liberal views of his Excellency the Governor General towards this State. I am, however, anxious in the firſt inſtance to receive the reply of his Excellency the Governor General to the Letter of Dowlut Row Scindia, at the ſame time that I am diffident to commence the negotiations preſcribed to Colonel Cloſe, under my hope of the early arrival of that officer in camp. The temporary abſence of Serjy Row Ghautka may operate in a manner highly advantageous to our intereſts at this Court; and at all events, ſhould that perſon return to reſume his functions, without having committed any act of hoſtility, I feel confident that a perſonal obſervation of the ſtate of our operations in Hindoſtan will have recalled

him

him to a more chaſtened ſenſe of the actual power of the enemy, even if combined with the forces of Dowlut Row Scindia, when oppoſed to the ſuperior proweſs of the Britiſh arms.

I have the honour, &c.

Camp, 9th April 1805. (Signed) *Rd. Jenkins* Actg Reſidt Dowlut Row.

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam, Dy Secy to Govt.

(A.) No. 27.—Copy of a LETTER from Mr. MERCER, Agent to the Governor General, at Head Quarters, dated 8th March 1805.

To N. B. EDMONSTONE, Eſq. Secretary to the Government, &c. &c. &c.

Sir, Fort-William.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Right honourable the Commander in Chief to tranſmit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, the encloſed copies and tranſlations of Letters from Rajah Runjeet Sing to his Excellency's addreſs, and of the anſwers which have been returned to them. Sect Dept.

2. In theſe anſwers it will be obſerved that his Excellency has avoided any explicit declaration of the terms on which Rajah Runjeet Sing can be allowed to retain any portion of the power and reſources which he has hitherto been in poſſeſſion of, whilſt the general demand of reimburſement for the expences of the war, which his conduct has conſiderably tended to increaſe, point out to him the ſole principle on which any negotiation can be entered into with him.

3. This temporary policy his Lordſhip has been induced to adapt to the preſent circumſtances from the following conſiderations:

1.—That there appeared little probability, from the tenor of Runjeet Sing's Letters, that he was prepared to make thoſe ſacrifices which would be required of him ſo ſoon after the failure of the late attacks on Bhurtpore, and whilſt the army had not reſumed any active operations againſt it.

2.—That any apparent anxiety on the part of his Excellency to enter into immediate negotiations would have been attributed to the want of means of re-commencing the attack of the place, or to an apprehenſion of a probable failure in the future operations againſt it.

3.—That whilſt theſe reaſons operated with his Lordſhip, againſt immediately making any explicit declaration of terms, which afforded but little proſpect, under exiſting circumſtances, of a ſpeedy termination of hoſtilities with Runjeet Sing, his Excellency deemed it at the ſame time expedient to open a communication with that Chief, to be conducted as future circumſtances might render adviſable, and as the Inſtructions which his Lordſhip may receive from the Moſt noble the Governor General might point out, and as a means of ſerving to increaſe the ſuſpicions and jealouſy which appear to have exiſted between Rajah Runjeet Sing and his allies Jeſwunt Row Holkar and Ameer Khan.

4.—That from the advanced period of the ſeaſon, which muſt render any protracted operations in trenches highly prejudicial to the European troops, and from the ſuſpicious conduct of Dowlut Row Scindia, who, by the lateſt accounts received by his Excellency from Kotah, of the 25th ultimo, had without any explanation of his future intentions marched to Ragooghur, from whence he may at no great diſtance of time make an irruption into the Company's Provinces by the route of Nerwar, it might be deemed expedient by the Government to grant to Runjeet Sing more favourable terms than his conduct has merited.

5.—The Propoſitions which his Excellency conſiders as adviſable to be made to Rajah Runjeet Sing, when the army may be ready to enforce them, are,

1ſt. That he ſhall be confirmed in the territory forming the ancient principality of the Jhauts, comprehending Bhurtpore, Combhein, Beanah, &c. and amounting to the annual revenue of from ten to twelve Lacks of Rupees:

2nd. That he ſhall relinquiſh all claim to the Fortreſs of Deig, and the countries appending to it, with which he was inveſted by the late Mahajee Scindia, as well to the Mehals, which were in the former year granted to him by the Britiſh Government, and,

3rd. That he ſhould reimburſe, to the extent of his means, the expences which his confederacy with the enemies of the Government has occaſioned.

6.—His Excellency is of opinion that theſe terms, whilſt they afford to Rajah Runjeet Sing the means of ſaving himſelf from the entire ruin with which the enmity of the Britiſh Government muſt ultimately overwhelm him, will at the ſame time be ſufficiently advantageous to the Britiſh Government by detaching him from the intereſts of Jeſwunt Row Holkar, who is now entirely ſupported by him, and by deterring him from any future attempt to diſturb the quiet of the Britiſh poſſeſſions, by an union with its enemies.

7.—As his Lordſhip expects to be ſoon enabled to reſume the operations againſt Bhurtpore, he hopes to be furniſhed with the Inſtructions of the Moſt noble the Governor General on the ſubject of this Letter at as early a period as practicable.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *Græme Mercer*, Agt G. Gl.

Camp before Bhurtpore, 8th March 1805.

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam, Depy Secy to Govt.

(Copy.)

(A.) No. 28.—INSTRUCTIONS to Mr. Mercer; dated 19th March 1805.

To G. Mercer, Eſq. &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Secret. I am directed by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter dated the 8th inſtant, with its encloſures, and to ſtate to you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, the ſentiments of the Governor General on the ſubject of that Diſpatch.

2. The Governor General entirely approves the tenor of his Lordſhip's Letters to the Rajah of Bhurtpore, and is diſpoſed to believe that the Rajah is ſincerely deſirous of abandoning the cauſe of Jeſwunt Row Holkar, and of effecting an accommodation with the Britiſh Government.

3. The Governor General's Notes of Inſtructions, tranſmitted to the Right honourable Lord Lake on the 5th, 7th, and 13th inſtant, will apprize his Lordſhip of the Governor General's ſentiments relative to the moſt deſirable terms of accommodation with the Rajah of Bhurtpore. In addition to the ſuggeſtions contained in thoſe Notes, it now appears to his Excellency the Governor General to be neceſſary to ſtate the conditions which his Excellency conſiders to be indiſpenſable under any engagement which may be concluded with the Rajah of Bhurtpore.

1ſt.—That the Rajah of Bhurtpore ſhall furniſh ſecurity for the exact fulfilment of the engagement which he may conclude with the Britiſh Power. His Excellency the Commander in Chief will judge of the nature of the ſecurity to be required, with reference to the information which his Excellency may poſſeſs at the period of time when this Diſpatch may reach the Head Quarters of the Britiſh Army, with regard to the ſtate of that Chieftain's intereſts and of his connection with Jeſwunt Row Holkar, and to the local circumſtances of a nature to effect that queſtion. If his Excellency ſhould have reaſon to be ſatisfied of the ſecurity of the Rajah of Bhurtpore, and of his ability to fulfil the terms of the engagement, the reſidence of the Rajah within the Britiſh camp until Holkar and his troops ſhall have abandoned Bhurtpore, or the delivery of hoſtages, may be conſidered by his Excellency to conſtitute a ſufficient degree of ſecurity for the faithful execution of the preſcribed conditions:

2dly.—That the Rajah of Bhurtpore ſhall completely abandon the cauſe of Jeſwunt Row Holkar; that he ſhall withhold from Jeſwunt Row Holkar every ſpecies of reſource within his power or controul; and that he ſhall unite with the Britiſh Government in endeavouring to expel Jeſwunt Row Holkar and his troops from the limits of his poſſeſſions:

3dly.—That the Rajah of Bhurtpore ſhall indemniſy the Britiſh Government to a certain extent for the expences to which we have been expoſed in the proſecution of hoſtilities againſt the Rajah of Bhurtpore and Jeſwunt Row Holkar:

4thly.—His Excellency the Commander in Chief will exerciſe his judgment in determining the extent of the compenſation to be demanded. I am directed, however, to obſerve, that with a view to afford to the Rajah of Bhurtpore an additional inducement to adhere to the faith of his engagements, it may be adviſable to intimate to the Rajah, that the Britiſh Government will be diſpoſed to conſent that the

the payments ſhould be gradual, and ſhould admit of a future reduction in the ſtipulated amount of compenſation, in proportion to the zeal and fidelity which the Rajah ſhall manifeſt in fulfilling the conditions of his engagements:

5thly.—That the fortreſs of Deig and the territory dependent upon it ſhall continue in the poſſeſſion of the Britiſh Government until Peace ſhall have been completely eſtabliſhed in India:

6thly.—His Excellency the Governor General does not conſider the permanent poſſeſſion of that fortreſs and territory to be an object of ſufficient importance to hazard, for the ſake of its obtainment, the advantage of detaching the Rajah of Bhurtpore from the intereſts of Jeſwunt Row Holkar.

4. On theſe conditions the Governor General is diſpoſed to confirm the Rajah of Bhurtpore in the poſſeſſion of all the territory which he occupied at the commencement of the preſent War, with the exception of the Diſtricts granted to him by his Excellency the Commander in Chief after the laſt War, and lately reſumed by the Britiſh Government.

5. The Governor General deems it extremely important to ſtipulate with the Rajah of Bhurtpore for the payment of an annual tribute. His Excellency, however, does not conſider the exigency of that ſtipulation to be ſuch as to require that it ſhould be rendered an indiſpenſable condition of the propoſed engagement.

6. I am further directed to obſerve, that although the Governor General is diſpoſed to credit the ſincerity of the Rajah of Bhurtpore's propoſal, yet it is adviſable to provide for the poſſible caſe of deception on the part of that Chieftain, who in concert with Jeſwunt Row Holkar may have projected a deluſive accommodation with a view to induce his Excellency the Commander in Chief, on the faith of the Rajah of Bhurtpore's engagements, to raiſe the ſiege of that Fortreſs, and to proſecute the war under the advantage which the cauſe of Holkar and the Rajah of Bhurtpore might be expected to derive from the retreat of the Britiſh army.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed.) *N. B. Edmonſtone*, Secy to Govt.

Fort-William,
19th March 1805.

(A true Copy.)
J. Adam, Depy Secy to Govt.

(A.) No. 29.—Copy of a LETTER from Mr. MERCER, dated 1ſt April 1805.

To N. B. EDMONSTONE, Eſq. Secretary to Government, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 19th ultimo, conveying to me, for the information of the Right honourable the Commander in Chief, the Inſtructions of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in regard to the terms on which his Excellency deems it expedient to enter into a negotiation with Rajah Runjeet Sing. Sec[t] Dep[t].

2. I have the honour to tranſmit to you, for the information of his Excellency, copies and tranſlations of a Letter from Rajah Runjeet Sing to the Commander in Chief, received the 25th ultimo, and of the Anſwer which his Excellency returned to it. No. 1 and 2.

3. In conſequence of the permiſſion given by his Excellency's Letter to Rajah Runjeet Sing to ſend his Vakeels to Camp, Ray Rutton Laul and Dya Shanka Jhury came in on the night of the 28th ultimo.

4. The detail of the conferences which have taken place with theſe Vakeels will be hereafter tranſmitted for the information of his Excellency.

They were chiefly confined on their part to ſtrong aſſertions of the total inability of the Rajah to provide the amount demanded of him by the 1ſt article; that he would willingly enter into any engagements for his future fidelity to the intereſts of the Government, and the relinquiſhment of his connections with its enemies, ſpecified in the 2d article; but that he had every confidence that his Excellency would not inſiſt on the fulfilment of the ſtipulation contained in the 3d article, of the Rajah's diſmantling the fort of Bhurtpore, which would ſubject him to a diſgrace totally inconſiſtent with the intention expreſſed in his Excellency's Letter, of retaining him in the rank of a Chieftain; and that the Rajah had great hopes from the generoſity of the Britiſh Government, of the reſtoration of the Fort of Deig, and the poſſeſſions formerly granted to him.

5. As the Vakeels were evidently not authorized to agree to the demand made of the payment of fifty Lacks of Rupees his Excellency the Commander in Chief deemed it adviſable to recede from the demand of a portion of this amount; and, to avoid the delay which muſt have neceſſarily ariſen from a protracted altercation on the other points, reſolved to ſtate clearly and explicitly to the Vakeels his intentions in regard to them.

6. They accordingly waited on his Excellency yeſterday, and they were informed, that although his Excellency could not implicitly credit the aſſertions they had made of the Rajah's inability to pay the ſum demanded, yet that he was inclined to favour the Rajah in this article; that his Excellency would therefore reduce the demand to thirty Lacks, part of which he would agree to receive by inſtalments; and that even ſome portion of the latter inſtalments might be remitted if the Rajah ſhould continue to give proofs of his ſtedfaſt attachment to the Government, and exert himſelf againſt its enemies; that as the Rajah declared himſelf ready to give every ſatisfaction on the ſubject of the 2d article, his Excellency would wave the ſtipulation of the 3d article of his demoliſhing the fortifications of Bhurtpore; and that the Rajah would be confirmed in the poſſeſſion of his ancient country, which did not include the fortreſs of Deig, and the Pergunnahs in the vicinity of it.

7. His Excellency remarked to the Vakeels, that theſe propoſitions were ſo clear and ſo moderate, that the Rajah could form no excuſe for delay in his tranſmiſſion of anſwers to them; and repeatedly informed them, that any delay could not be admitted of. The Vakeels anſwered, that one of them would immediately proceed to Bhurtpore, and ſubmit the whole to the Rajah, whilſt the other ſhould remain in camp. His Excellency replied, that they might one or both go, but that he would not delay his operations for their return, if it was not ſpeedy.

8. Roy Rutten Lall accordingly returned to Bhurtpore laſt night, with the promiſe of coming back to camp this evening.

9. His Excellency did not deem it adviſable at preſent to make a demand of any fixed tribute from Rajah Runjeet Sing, as he had always retained the country which is now propoſed to be confirmed to him, free from the payment of any tribute under the former Governments; but his Excellency is at the ſame time of opinion that the Rajah's anxiety for the reſtoration of Deig may at a future period render it eaſy to commute the poſſeſſion of this fort, and the Pergunnahs in its vicinity, for a fixed tributeto be paid to the Government.

No. 3. 10. As connected with Rajah Runjeet Sing's views and intentions in the preſent negotiation, I have the honour to encloſe the ſubject of a conference which has been reported to me, through a ſufficiently reſpectable channel, to have taken place between Runjeet Sing, Holkar, and Ameer Khan. It may perhaps add to the credibility of this report, that it is currently ſaid that Holkar, who is now encamped at the diſtance of ſix coſs from Bhurtpore, yeſterday removed from that place what baggage he had formerly depoſited in it. Although his encamping at a greater diſtance than uſual is probably occaſioned by the ſurprize of his camp, effected by his Excellency the Commander in Chief on the morning of the 29th ultimo, his taking his baggage to camp, contrary to his uſual cuſtom, may lead to the conjecture of his being no longer confident of the friendſhip of Rajah Runjeet Sing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Camp before Bhurtpore, 1ſt April 1805.

(Signed) *Græme Mercer*, Agent Govr Genl.

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam.
Dy Secy to Govt.

(Copy.)

TRANSLATION from Rajah Runjeet Sing to his Excellency the Right honourable the Commander in Chief;—received 25th March 1805.

I HAVE been favoured with your two friendly Letters, which have given me much pleaſure. You write, that in the tranſaction of buſineſs through Vakeels delays and doubts are likely to occur, and that you therefore write to me the under-mentioned particulars, to which I ſhould ſend an anſwer.

1ſt.—That I ſhould pay fifty Lacks of Rupees into the Treaſury of the Britiſh Government. It is evident that I have ſuffered heavy expences in this war, and have ſuſtained great injury by the loſs of Deig, and the amount of the country in my poſſeſſion is well known to every one; notwithſtanding this I am ready to pay to the extent of my means.

2.—That

2.—That I ſhould quit all connections with the enemies of the Government. —When I ſhall have entered into engagements of friendſhip with the Government, and feel perfectly confident, and our intereſts have become the ſame, I ſhall have no connection with its enemies:

3.—That I ſhould demoliſh the fortifications of the town and fort of Bhurtpore.—When I engage in the ſame intereſt with the Britiſh Government, they will be ſatisfied that I ſhall not engage in hoſtilities againſt them; and if any foreign enemy ſhould enter the country how ſhall I, without fortified places, be able to reſiſt them until aſſiſtance ſhall be ſent to me by the Britiſh Government. You alſo write that I ſhall be confirmed in my ancient poſſeſſions which have been held ſince the time of Nuzeb Khan. This has aſtoniſhed me, as when the Engliſh retract the favours granted to me by the Government, what future favours am I to expect. It would be conſiſtent with friendſhip that you ſhould again grant me my old and new poſſeſſions, and the fort of Deig, which is my birth-place and reſidence. I ſhall always remain with heart and ſoul ready in my obedience to the Government. It is an old ſaying, that "You ſhould not depreſs thoſe whom you have raiſed." Continue to favour me with your friendly Letters.

A true tranſlation,

(Signed) *C. T. Metcalfe,*
A. G. G. O.

(A true copy,)

J. Adam,
Dep^y Sec^y to Gov^t.

(Copy.)

TRANSLATION:—from his Excellency the Right honourable the Commander in Chief to Rajah Runjeet Sing. 26th March.

I HAVE received and fully underſtood your Letter, in anſwer to mine, containing reaſons for not complying with the articles which I had written. The caſe is, that it is the conſtant cuſtom of the Britiſh Government not to deviate from the terms which it may propoſe; and whatever it propoſes is duly weighed and conſidered. But upon the eſtabliſhment of friendſhip and union, ſome alterations may be allowed in favour of friendſhip. In order, therefore, that theſe points may be adjuſted, and your object fully underſtood, I ſhall not oppoſe the meaſure which you have often requeſted, of ſending to me a confidential perſon. You may diſpatch a perſon as ſoon as you think proper, in order that I may learn your ſentiments and give an anſwer to them. You write that, it is an old ſaying, "that thoſe whom you exalt "you ſhould not again depreſs."—Be aſſured that the preſent communication, and the proſpect afforded to you of the preſervation of your rank, after all that has paſſed, proceed from the diſpoſition of the Britiſh Government to favour you: Otherwiſe it could not have been. Reflect well upon what has happened in other parts of the country. A word is ſufficient for the wiſe.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) *C. T. Metcalfe.*
A. G. G. O.

(A true Copy.)
J. Adam,
Dep^y. Sec^y. to Gov^t.

(Copy.)

TRANSLATION of a Converſation between Runjeet Sing, Jeſwunt Row Holkar, and Meer Khan.

HOLKAR and Meer Khan ſaid to Rajah Runjeet Sing, "You now wiſh to make "peace with the Engliſh. You well know in what manner they behaved to Quſin "Ulee Khan, and the Nawaub Vizier. What hope then is left to you of any "good? The Engliſh break our connection in order that diſpleaſure may ariſe "between us and you; and as ſoon as we have marched away, and they find you "alone, they will do whatever they chuſe." Rajah Runjeet Sing replied, "Both

"you Gentlemen come here with your armies, and you have done no good, neither "in fighting, nor in cutting off their communication, nor in taking their foraging "parties, and you can do nothing; I am a Zemindar, and my object is to pass my- "days sitting in my own house." After this, Meer Khan said, "I advise you not "to carry on your negotiations, nor to make peace. I am going to Dowlut Row "Scindia; I will bring about a reconciliation between him and Jeswunt Row "Holkar; I will settle all their differences, and will bring Dowlut Row Scindia, "and with our united armies we will give battle. If either of these Chiefs should "break his engagement, I will join the other, and will attack him who has deviated "from the condition of the Treaty." They remained in this sort of conversation, and nothing was determined.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *C. T. Metcalfe*,
A. G. G. O.

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam, Dep^{y} Sec^{y} to Gov^{t}.

(A.) No. 30.—Copy of a LETTER from Mr. MERCER, dated 4th April 1805.

To N. B. EDMONSTONE, Esqr. Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Sec^{t} Dep^{t}. I HAD the honour of addressing you on the 1st instant, for the information of his Excellency the Most noble the Governor General, on the state of the Negotiation with Rajah Runjeet Sing.

2. Rao Rutun Lall returned from Bhurtpore on the 2d. He continued firm in the assertion of the Rajah's inability to pay the amount demanded from him, and of his disposition to do every thing in his power to obtain the friendship and forgiveness of Government; that if his Excellency persisted in demanding from him all the ready money which he could muster, he hoped that the countries granted to him last year would be restored to him, as his ancient country had been so completely destroyed by the armies which had subsisted from it both last year and during the present, that without funds to encourage the cultivator it must remain a waste, and could not for some years furnish support for his people; that the Rajah was disposed to give every security for his future conduct, by the residence of one of his sons at the head of a body of troops in his Excellency's army, and by using every exertion against the enemies of Government.

3. His Excellency again sent for the Vakeels this morning, and explained to them, that whilst the conduct of Government to Rajah Runjeet Sing in granting him a new country without any demand of revenue, had evidently proved that it had not been actuated either by ambition or avarice, a renewal of this grant was rendered impossible from the circumstances which had since happened; that in consideration of his submission, and offering security for his future conduct, he should be confirmed in the possession of the country which he had held previously to the Treaty which he had entered into with the British Government; but that the fort of Deig must remain in the possession of the Government until such time as Peace was completely restored in Hindostan, and the Government should be satisfied of his attachment and obedience; that to obviate the alleged distress which the Rajah would suffer in providing the funds required, his Excellency would reduce the amount to 20 Lacks of Rupees, one half of which to be paid immediately, and the other half in two equal instalments of five Lacks each, at the end of six and twelve months; and that, finally, to evince his Excellency's disposition to give every encouragement to Rajah Runjeet Sing to persevere in pursuing his own true interests by a steady fidelity to the Government, his Lordship would agree that the demand of the last Instalment should be waved, provided the Government were satisfied with his conduct when this Instalment should become payable. That these were, however, his Excellency's final propositions, in deciding on which no delay could be permitted on the part of the Rajah; and that one of the Vakeels should immediately proceed to Bhurtpore for the purpose of clearly explaining to Rajah Runjeet Sing his Lordship's fixed determination

mination to admit of no evaſive anſwer, nor any other attempt to procraſtinate, which could only ſerve to render any adjuſtment more impracticable, as his Excellency would immediately re-commence his military operations.

4. Rao Rutun Lall ſaid, that he would again repair to the Rajah, but that he could not promiſe to bring a final anſwer until to-morrow noon. To this delay his Excellency conſented.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Camp before Bhurtpore, April 4th 1805.

(Signed) *Græme Mercer*, Agent Govr Genl.

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam, D^y Secy to Gov^t.

(A.) No. 31.—Copy of a Letter from Mr. Mercer, dated 7th April, 1805.

To N. B. EDMONSTONE, Eſq. Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I HAD the honour of addreſſing you on the 4th inſtant for the information of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General on the ſubject of the negotiation with Rajah Runjeet Sing.

2. The Vakeel returned from Bhurtpore at noon on the 5th. He delivered on the part of the Rajah a Meſſage declaring his total inability to provide the amount demanded by his Excellency in the mode propoſed, that the utmoſt in his power to effect was the immediate payment of four Lacks of Rupees, half in Money, and half in Goods, and the remainder of the amount demanded to be paid by inſtalments of two Lacks yearly, and this only in the event of the country granted to him laſt year being reſtored to him: That if his Lordſhip had finally reſolved not to reſtore the country, the Rajah's means could not afford his paying more than two Lacks immediately, and the remainder by inſtalments of a Lack yearly. I told the Vakeel that I would report this anſwer to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, who would no doubt conſider it as a poſitive refuſal, on the part of the Rajah, of the favourable terms which had been propoſed to him.

3. His Lordſhip ſent for the Vakeels yeſterday morning; they repeated the ſubſtance of their declaration to me, of the Rajah's inability, and added, that the Rajah was either ready to take the moſt ſolemn oath among the Hindoos, by placing the Ganges water on the head of one of his ſons, to the truth of theſe circumſtances, or to agree, that if his Excellency would allow him to retain ſufficient for ſix months expences for himſelf and his people, he would give up whatever property he was poſſeſſed of beyond the amount. They declared the Rajah's entire ſubmiſſion to the Government; and that, although he had certainly held a correſpondence with Dowlut Row Scindia for the purpoſe of bringing him to this quarter, when he had no hope of being reſtored to the friendſhip of the Government, he was at the ſame time ſenſible that Scindia's advance would not ultimately benefit him; and that as his Excellency might have doubts that the Rajah's plea of inability was for the purpoſe of delaying matters till Scindia's arrival, he would have no objection to ſend one of his Sons to camp previouſly to the adjuſtment of the amount to be paid.

4. His Lordſhip pointed out to the Vakeels the inconſiſtency of the Rajah's declaration of entire ſubmiſſion with the demand continued to be made for a renewal of the grant of country; that his Lordſhip was by no means diſpoſed to require from Runjeet Sing any thing he had not the power of fulfilling; and that the demand had been made upon a conviction in his mind of the competence of the Rajah's means to diſcharge it; and that, as from the tenor of the Rajah's anſwers it did not appear to his Excellency probable that he was ſincerely diſpoſed to meet the conceſſion which had been made in his favour, nor had taken a juſt view of his own ſituation, it was unneceſſary to continue the negotiation, and that his Excellency muſt conſequently recommence his operations which he was now fully prepared for. His Lordſhip then gave the Vakeels leave to retire.

5. In the evening Rao Ruttun Lall came to my tent and ſaid, he would once more go to the Rajah, and endeavour to bring matters to ſome adjuſtment. On reporting this to his Lordſhip I received his directions to inform Ruttun Lall that

he might go, but that no delay would take place in conſequence, in his Lordſhip's intended operations; that from the extenſive preparation which had been made of materials for the attack of Bhurtpore it would require a day to arrange the carriage of them, but that his Excellency would certainly move ground on the 8th.

6. Roy Ruttun Lall returned to Bhurtpore laſt night. To-day at noon I received a Letter from Rajah Runjeet Sing requeſting that my Moonſhy, Serjud Gholam Mukdoom, might be permitted to wait upon him for a few hours. His Excellency deeming it poſſible that the Rajah's Vakeels might not have repreſented to the Rajah with ſufficient freedom the reſult of the ſeveral conferences his Excellency had held with them, or might have given him hopes that a continuance of the ſame evaſive conduct would induce his Excellency ſtill more to leſſen his demand. I conſented to this meaſure; and Moonſhy Gholam Mukdoom has accordingly gone to Bhurtpore.

7. The army is under orders to march to-morrow morning, at five o'clock.

Camp before Bhurtpore,
7th April 1805.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) *Græme Mercer*,
Agt Gr Gl.

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam,
Depy Secy to Govt.

(Copy.)

(A.) No. 32.—Copy of a LETTER from Mr. MERCER, dated 20th April 1805.

(Duplicate.)

To N. B. EDMONSTONE, Eſq. Secretary to Government, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Secr Dept. A COPY of the Treaty concluded with Rajah Runjeet Sing has been forwarded under an Addreſs from his Excellency the Right honourable the Commander in Chief to his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General; I have now the honour to tranſmit to you, for his Excellency's information, the circumſtances which have occurred relative to this engagement ſubſequently to my laſt Addreſs on the ſubject of the 7th inſtant.

2. Moonſhee Gholam Mukdoom when he was ſent into Bhurtpore was informed by his Excellency's direction, that if he found the Rajah diſpoſed to enter into the views of Government in other points, and conſtant in his declarations of inability to pay the amount immediately demanded, his Excellency did not conſider this object of ſuch importance as to hazard, by an adherence to it, any conſiderable delay in the concluſion of the buſineſs; but that he muſt clearly repreſent to the Rajah, that the favour thus conceded to him by his Excellency, was in the confidence that he would immediately ſhow the ſincerity of his obedience to Government by relinquiſhing all connection or correſpondence with the enemies of the Government.

3. I have the honour to encloſe a Copy and Tranſlation of Moonſhy Gholam Mukdoom's report on the ſubject of his Miſſion.

4. On Koer Phirty Sing's arrival in camp I formed a Draft of the Treaty which was propoſed by his Excellency to be entered into with Rajah Runjeet Sing, which the Vakeels carried to the Rajah, and returned on the 13th, with a ſtatement of the Rajah's objections to, and a wiſh for an explanation of, ſeveral points contained in the Draft ſent to him

5. The firſt objection brought forward by the Rajah was the indefinite Terms in which the period for the Rajah's Son remaining in camp, and the reſtoration of Deig, and the condition of the relinquiſhment of the laſt Inſtalment was worded, in the 3d and 4th Articles; and the Vakeels, with two of the principal officers who attended the Rajah's Son to camp, and who were preſent at the converſation, aſked in what mode the Rajah was to act to enſure the confidence of the Britiſh Government, and at what period would the Government be ſatisfied of the Rajah's fidelity by his continuing to act agreeably to their wiſhes.

6. They were informed in anſwer that the mode in which the Rajah was to act to enſure the confidence of the Government, was to abide ſtrictly by the Terms of the Treaty, and not to allow himſelf to be miſled, by the advice of deſigning Men,

into

into improper connections or correſpondence. That he muſt conſider himſelf bound, not only to diſcourage any intention which the enemies of the Government might form injurious to it, but to acquaint the Government with any ſuch intention that might come to his knowledge. That the determination of the period when the Government would be ſatisfied with the Rajah's ſincerity and attachment muſt remain entirely with the Government, as the Rajah had already evinced his inſtability in the engagements he had formerly entered into; but that in neither of the points on which the Rajah has expreſſed his wiſh to have a period fixed was it the intereſt of the Government to extend this period further than was neceſſary for its own ſecurity; as the reſidence of the Rajah's Son in the Britiſh camp would be rendered totally nugatory when the Government was convinced of the Rajah's attachment, as the Rajah was bound to give his utmoſt aſſiſtance in the event of any attack on the Britiſh Poſſeſſions by a foreign enemy; and that the poſſeſſion of Deig by the Britiſh forces would become equally uſeleſs when the Government could be enabled by their confidence in the Rajah to intruſt the defence of it againſt their enemies to him and his people; and that any anxiety on the part of the Rajah on this latter point but ill agreed with the ſtatement he had given of his funds and reſources, as the poſſeſſion of Deig, whilſt it was attended with conſiderable expence, afforded no revenue to meet this expence, as no Country was attached to it, the Country ſurrounding it remaining in the hands of Government; nor could any relief to the diſtreſſed ſtate of the Rajah's finances be afforded from the poſſeſſion of it. The Vakeels anſwered that the Rajah's ſole deſire for the reſtoration of Deig aroſe from its having been always his favourite reſidence.

7. The Vakeels objected to the inſertion of the 4th Article, as the payment of the Money had been provided for by a ſeparate Paper; and as the Treaty was to laſt for ever, whilſt the neceſſity for this Article would be cancelled in three Years, the inſertion of it would only ſerve to recall unpleaſant recollection, and unneceſſary ſuſpicions of the Rajah's fidelity. They were told that the inſertion of the Article was poſitively neceſſary, as being one of the conditions on which Peace was granted to the Rajah; and that the inſertion of it, it was hoped, inſtead of recalling unneceſſary ſuſpicions of the Rajah's fidelity, would ſerve, from the reviſal of it; by the Rajah and his poſterity, to render them ſteady to their own intereſts by cultivating in future the friendſhip and protection of the Britiſh Government.

8. The coin in which the payments were to be made afforded room for much altercation. The Vakeels objected to the Bhurtpore Sicca Rupees being made the ſtandard, and ſtated they could not pay the whole amount now demanded in the future Inſtalments in this coin; that the coins which went under this denomination, were of different values, and would bear a different batta if the Inſtalments were paid in the Company's provinces; that although the new Bhurtpore Rupee was, they acknowledged, a good coin, the annual payment for ſome years of ſo large a proportion of the Rajah's revenues in this coin might induce them to debaſe it, or would at all events create a ſuſpicion of their doing ſo; and that in former tranſactions with the Marhatta Government they had been accuſtomed to pay the Bindrabund Rupee, which was of very inferior value.

9. Upon inquiry it was found that the Furruckabad Sicca Rupee, which was current in camp, paſſed in the Bazars, and on this ſide of the Jumna, at an equal value with the Bhurtpore or Lucknow Sicca, although intrinſically of leſs value; and it was finally agreed that this ſhould form the ſtandard coin, as being leſs liable to change than the others.

10. In the Draft of the Fifth Article, the Country to be confirmed to the Rajah was expreſſed to be that which he was in poſſeſſion of during the life-time of Mahdajee Scindia Patcil. To this the Rajah objected, as giving riſe to diſputes on ancient tenures. The real ſource of his objection, however, and of his wiſh to have it altered to the acceſſion of the Britiſh Government, as it now ſtands in the Treaty, aroſe from the doubt which the former deſignation might create as to his right of holding the Purgunnahs of Rama, Cowree, and Paharee, which although he had long been in poſſeſſion of were held at a Quit rent of 26,000 Rupees from the Marhattas. As it was not the intention of his Excellency that the Quit-rent ſhould be exacted from him, the alteration requeſted was after ſome explanation agreed to.

11. The obligation on the part of the Britiſh Government in the 8th Article, not to receive any of the Rajah's relations or ſervants without his conſent, was added to the original Draft by the Rajah. His anxiety on this head proceeded, I was given to underſtand, principally from the conduct of his eldeſt ſon Randhire Sing, who has formed a conſiderable party in the Raje againſt his father, and who

had been long in correſpondence with Holkar for purpoſes prejudicial to him. As no advantage could ever be taken by the Britiſh Government of this ſtate of circumſtances, ſo long as Rajah Runjeet remains faithful to his engagements, his Excellency did not object to the inſertion of it.

12. Upon a general review of this Treaty, and the circumſtances under which it has been concluded, the Right honourable the Commander in Chief hopes that it will meet the approval and confirmation of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council. In none of the ſtipulations has the dignity or honour of the Britiſh Government been committed, as the only attainable ſecurities for the future fidelity of Rajah Runjeet Sing have been procured, and the retention of thoſe ſecurities is in the option of the Government, which is left the ſole judge of the period when they may be deemed no longer neceſſary. The puniſhment inflicted on Rajah Runjeet Sing will prove, it is hoped, ſufficiently ſevere to deter him or others from following the line of conduct he formerly adopted; and the principal view of Government, which is wiſely directed to the object of ſecurity for the future, inſtead of vindictive retribution for the paſt, will be obtained. His Excellency is of opinion, that any additional advantage which could have been gained to the Britiſh Government from the entire ſubjugation of Runjeet Sing, would not have compenſated for the delay, expence, and expoſure of his troops in trenches, at an inclement ſeaſon, which muſt have been the conſequence of a renewed attack on Bhurtpore, whilſt on the other hand the ſpeedy concluſion of amicable terms with Runjeet Sing will be attended with the moſt important advantages, by depriving Jeſwunt Row Holkar of the only aſylum he had left in Hindoſtan, and by enabling his Lordſhip to give his undivided efforts to the entire ſubjugation of that Chief, and to repel the aggreſſions which are but too likely to take place on the part of Dowlut Row Scindia in conjunction with him.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
(Signed) *Græme Mercer*,
Agt Govr General.

Camp before Bhurtpore,
20th April 1805.

(Copy.)

Tranſlation.—MINUTES of CONFERENCES held with Rajah RUNJEET SING, by MOONSHEE GHOLAM MUKDOOM.

ON the 6th of Mohurum, having quitted your preſence, I proceeded to Bhurtpore with Jana Dea Shunkur, Rajah Runjeet Sing's Vakeel, and having arrived at 12 o'Clock I went by the Rajah's deſire to the Phoabbaree, which is a garden without the town. At 9 in the evening I had a conference with the Rajah; Rao Ruttun Lal, Jana Dea Shunkur, Rajah Heeree Sing, Dewan Row Sing, Roy Chotrohooj, and ſome other perſons, attended the Rajah. Every one ſpoke in his own way. After a great deal of talking, I ſaid, "I have not come here to diſpute and ſquabble; "give a decided anſwer to the propoſitions contained in the Letters addreſſed to the "Rajah, which have been diſcuſſed by your Vakeels in the preſence of his Lordſhip "the General.—There is not time for any thing elſe." At length the Rajah himſelf replied; and introducing what he was about to ſay with profeſſions of humility and ſubmiſſion, repeated ſeveral times, "Although I have been an offender, yet "mercy and forgiveneſs are the qualities of illuſtrious Chiefs. Let me have an ha"bitation, and paſs over my offences. I am entirely a dependent. Do not regard "my former actions, which happened according to deſtiny." All this humility of the Maha Rajah was directed to two things; one, the reſtoration of his new country; the other, a diminution of the ſums in the periodical payments, conformably to his ability to pay. At laſt they ſaid, "Three parts of the night have paſſed; let us "now go to reſt; to-morrow we will give you an anſwer according to which we may "determine." I alſo thought that it would not be proper to hurry for the remaining part of the night, and that it was neceſſary to regard their inclination. I took my leave, and came to my tent. The next day (the 7th Mohurum), as the agreement over-night had been that they ſhould give me an anſwer in the day, having ſent one of my people, I expected to be called. The man returned and told me that the

Vakeels

Vakeels of Jeſwunt Row Holkar were ſitting there, and that the Rajah ſaid that he would ſend for me when they had gone away; they ſtaid until twelve o'Clock, after which hour the Rajah dined, and went to reſt. I did not ſee him in the day. In about an hour and half after dark they ſummoned me, and commenced to diſcuſs the queſtion of the payment of the money. They firſt ſtated their poverty, and the largeneſs of the demand of Government, and aſked what I had to ſay. I ſaid his Lordſhip the General declares that he conſiders your poverty, your humility, and ſubmiſſion; he agrees that of the 20 Lacks of Rupees you ſhall pay 10 now, and 5 at the expiration of ſix months; the laſt payment of the remaining 5, on condition of your appearing to be attached and faithful to Government, ſhall be excuſed; he leaves to you the Fort of Bhurtpore in its entire ſtate; and when your attachment ſhall be manifeſt, he will grant to you the Fort of Deig. The Rajah, on hearing this, replied, "In what language can I thank the General for his kindneſs "notwithſtanding my offences, but in regard to the payment of the Kiſts, in con-"ſequence of my poverty I am at a loſs; if the General will agree to what I am "able to perform, I am ready." At length, after much diſcuſſion, agreeably to the orders which I had received, I ſaid to them, "Well, it is of no conſequence in "whatever manner it can be done; I will repreſent it to his Excellency the General, "and to Mr. Groeme Mercer; if you will agree to what I ſay, I will procure their "conſent." He ſaid, "I am ready." At length, after a great deal of diſcuſſion, he made this declaration: Of the 5 Lacks, ready money, Three ſhall be given inſtantly, and Two at the end of two months; Three Lacks ſhall be paid at the end of this year, and Three at the end of the next year, and Four at the end of the third year. With regard to the ſum of 5 Lacks, the Kiſt of the fourth year, his Lordſhip the General ſays, "I will excuſe it," and he certainly will; there is no room for apprehenſion; and if you take from me an agreement for Twenty Lacks you ſhould get my requeſt for the remiſſion of the laſt payment ſigned. At laſt it was agreed in that manner. Again, I ſaid, that the Britiſh Government could not be ſatisfied with a paper of Kiſts and verbal diſcuſſions; and that ſome ſecurity was neceſſary for the Peace. It was at laſt agreed that one of the Rajah's Sons ſhould remain in attendance upon the General. The Rajah then ſaid, "The night is nearly gone, you may take your leave; "to-morrow, having written and read the papers, I will give them to you." I took leave, and returned to my tent. Early on the 8th Mohurum the Rajah was ſtill aſleep, when intelligence came to me that Jeſwunt Row Holkar had juſt entered Bhurtpore, and that his Vakeels were ſitting in the Rajah's Hall of Audience. In conſequence of this I called Rao Ruttun Lale, the Vakeel of the Maha Rajah, and ſaid, "The foundation of Peace reſts on the expulſion of Holkar, and at this inſtant "he is in your town; Peace cannot be ſettled from a mere promiſe of payment and "an imaginary agreement." The Vakeel went and acquainted the Rajah with what I had ſaid. The Maha Rajah, having called Holkar's Vakeels, and told them, "Hi-"therto what has happened from my alliance with you has happened; now it is re-"quiſite that your employer ſhould go away where he likes; I have no connection "whatever with him." Holkar's Vakeels were negotiating until 12 o'Clock, but the Maha Rajah always gave the ſame anſwer. At 3 in the afternoon, a fever having at that time come upon the Maha Rajah, Holkar himſelf came. The Maha Rajah made the excuſe of illneſs, and would not for a long time ſee him, but ſent to him one of his Confidants with this meſſage, "What I have told your Vakeels is "the caſe; I adviſe you to go from this place." But Holkar would not ſtir.—The Maha Rajah from neceſſity had a conference with him. A long converſation paſſed between them, but the Maha Rajah would not agree, and continued to give a decided refuſal; Holkar, vexed, roſe, and went away; as he roſe, he ſaid, "This is the eighth "day of the Mohurum, and my followers are engaged in the ceremonies of it. Un-"til the expiration of the ten days I cannot depart; when they have expired I will "march away." After this, at 9 in the evening, the Rajah called me and gave me the paper of Kiſt, having his ſeal and ſignature. After many proteſtations, he ſaid, "this is not a lucky day, on *Punjſhumber, which will be the 10th day of the Mo-"hurum, at three in the afternoon, I will ſend my ſon Pritee Sing to wait upon his "Lordſhip the General." He then paid me the compliment of Ulr and Pan, and gave me permiſſion to depart, and enjoined Rao Ruttun Lale, &c. to accompany me in the morning to the General. I returned to my tent. In the morning (9th Mohurum) as I was about to depart, a Chobedar from the Rajah came to me and informed me that the Maha Rajah deſired that, notwithſtanding I had taken my leave, I would return for a few minutes. I again went into the preſence of the Maha Rajah. He ſaid, I have called you to mention one point; I ſend my Son, relying upon

* Thurſday, 11th April.

what you have ſaid who are in the confidence of the General; let him be honoured and favoured by his Excellency with thoſe marks of regard and diſtinction which are ſuitable to my family, and with attention in all matters. Since I ſend to the General what is ſo dear to me, what doubt can remain of my ſincerity? For the future he is in the General's power. I replied, deceit and treachery are not practiſed by the Britiſh Government, and what a ſuſpicion of weakneſs it is to imagine that it would deceive you. Such conduct is deſpiſed and abhorred by the Britiſh Government. Never ſuffer ſuch apprehenſions to enter your mind; and be at all times confident in Government. I took my leave, and with the Vakeels Rao Ruttun Lale and Jana Dea Shunker, I returned to camp, and had the pleaſure of paying my reſpects at 12 o'Clock.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *C. T. Metcalfe*, A. G. G. O.

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam, Depy Secy to Govt.

(A.) No. 33.—Copy of a LETTER from the Commander in Chief, dated 19th April 1805, encloſing the Bhurtpore Treaty.

To His Excellency the Moſt noble Marquis WELLESLEY, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

No. 238. I HAVE the honour to tranſmit for your Lordſhip's information a copy of the Treaty which has been concluded with Rajah Runjeet Sing of Bhurtpore.

I have directed your Excellency's Agent to tranſmit to the Secretary of Government in the Secret Department a detail of the circumſtances which have led to the concluſion of this Treaty.

Head Quarters,
Camp near Bhurtpore,
19th April 1805.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) *Lake.*

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam,
Depy Secy to Govt.

(Copy.)

TREATY of Amity and Alliance between the Honourable the Eaſt India Company and Maha Rajah Seway Beſhoinder Runjeet Sing Behauder, Behauder Jung, ſettled by his Excellency General Gerard Lord Lake, Baron Delhi and Laſwaree, and Aſton Clinton, Commander in Chief of the Britiſh Forces in India, in virtue of authority veſted in him for that purpoſe by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Marquis Welleſley, Knight of the moſt illuſtrious Order of Saint Patrick, one of His Britannic Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, Governor General in Council of all the Britiſh Poſſeſſions, and Captain General of all the Britiſh Land Forces in the Eaſt Indies, in behalf of the Honourable the Eaſt India Company, and by Maha Rajah Seway Beſhoinder Runjeet Sing Behauder, in behalf of himſelf, his Heirs, and Succeſſors.

Article 1ſt. A firm and permanent friendſhip is eſtabliſhed between the Honourable the Engliſh Eaſt India Company and Maha Rajah Seway Beſhoinder Runjeet Sing Behauder, and between their Heirs and Succeſſors.

Article 2d. As friendſhip has been eſtabliſhed between the two States, the friends and enemies of one of the Parties ſhall be conſidered the friends and enemies of both, and an adherence to this condition ſhall be conſtantly obſerved by both States.

Article 3d. Whereas circumſtances have occurred which have interrupted the friendſhip formerly ſubſiſting between the Honourable Company and Maha Rajah Runjeet Sing Behauder, which friendſhip is now renewed, in order to prevent the recurrence of ſuch circumſtances, the Maha Rajah agrees, as a ſecurity to the Britiſh Government, that one of his Sons ſhall conſtantly remain with the officer who may command the Britiſh forces in the Soubahs of Delhi or Agra, until ſuch time as the Britiſh Government may be perfectly ſatisfied in regard to the Maha Rajah's

Rajah's fidelity; and the Honourable Company on the other hand agrees that upon ſatisfactory proof being afforded of the Maha Rajah's fidelity and attachment to the Britiſh Government, the Fort of Deig, which is now in the poſſeſſion of the officers of Government, ſhall be reſtored to Rajah Runjeet Sing.

Article 4th. Maha Rajah Runjeet Sing binds himſelf to pay to the Honourable the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, in conſideration of the Peace now granted to him, the ſum of Twenty Lacks of Furruckabad Sicca Rupees, by Inſtalments, as hereunto ſubjoined; and the Honourable Company, in conſideration of the loſſes the Maha Rajah has ſuffered, and the deſtruction of his country, and of the repreſentations he has made of his inability to provide means for the immediate payment of this amount, agrees to receive it by Inſtalments as under-mentioned; and the Honourable Company further promiſes that if at the period when the payment of the laſt Inſtalment of Five Lacks of Rupees ſhall become due, the Government ſhall be ſatisfied with the proofs of the Maha Rajah's fidelity and attachment, the payment of this Inſtalment ſhall be remitted.

To be paid immediately:

Fd Sa Rs - - - - -	3,00,000
In two months - - -	2,00,000
Fd Sa Rs -	5,00,000

INSTALMENTS:

At the end of the year 1862 Summhut, (April 1806) - - -	3,00,000
At the end of the year 1863 Summhut (April 1807) - - -	3,00,000
At the end of the year 1864 Summhut (April 1808) - - -	4,00,000
At the end of the year 1865 Summhut (April 1809) - - -	5,00,000
Fd Sa Rs	20,00,000

Article 5. The country which was formerly in the poſſeſſion of Maha Rajah Runjeet Sing, previouſly to the acceſſion of the Engliſh Government, is now confirmed to him by the Honourable Company; and the Honourable Company, in conſideration of the friendſhip now eſtabliſhed, will not interfere in the poſſeſſion of this country, nor demand any tribute on account of it.

Article 6th. In the event of any enemy evincing a diſpoſition to attack the Dominions of the Honourable Company, Maha Rajah Runjeet Sing binds himſelf to aſſiſt to the utmoſt of his power in expelling the enemy; and in no meaſure to hold any correſpondence, or be in any way connected with or aſſiſting to the enemies of the Honourable Company.

Article 7th. As by the ſecond Article of the preſent Treaty the Honourable Company becomes Guarantee to Maha Rajah Runjeet Singh for the ſecurity of his country againſt external enemies, the Maha Rajah hereby agrees, that if any miſunderſtanding ſhould ariſe between him and the Circar of any other Chieftain, the Maha Rajah will in the firſt inſtance ſubmit the cauſe of diſpute to the Honourable Company's Government, that the Government may endeavour to ſettle it amicably, agreeably to juſtice and ancient uſage. If from the obſtinacy of the oppoſite party no amicable terms can be ſettled, then Maha Rajah Runjeet Sing may demand aid from the Company's Government. In the event above ſtated in this Article it will be granted.

Article 8th. The Maha Rajah ſhall not in future entertain in his ſervice nor give admiſſion to any Engliſh or French ſubjects, or any other perſon from among the inhabitants of Europe, without the ſanction of the Honourable Company's Government; and the Honourable Company alſo agrees not to give admiſſion to any of the Maha Rajah's relations or ſervants without his conſent.

The above Treaty, compriſed in eight Articles, has been duly concluded and confirmed by the Seals and Signatures of his Excellency General Gerard Lord Lake and Maha Rajah Seway Beſhoinder Runjeet Sing Behauder, at Bhurtpore, in the Soobah of Akberabad, on the 17th of April 1805, correſponding with the 16th of Mohurrum, 1220 Higeree, and with the 3d day of Byſaack 1862 Summhut.

When a Treaty containing the above eight Articles ſhall be delivered to Maha Rajah Seway Beſhoinder Runjeet Sing Behauder, under the Seal and Signature of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council, the preſent Treaty, under the Seal and Signature of his Excellency General Gerard Lord Lake, ſhall be returned. (A true Copy.) *J. Adam,*

Dep^{y} Sec^{y} to Gov^{t}.

(A.) No. 34.—Tranſlation of a LETTER from SERJEE ROW GHAUTKA to the Commander in Chief;—and of his Excellency's Reply.

Tranſlation of an Encloſure in a Letter from Mr. MERCER, dated 11th April 1805.

Copy of a Letter from Serjee Row Ghautka to his Excellency the Right honourable Lord Lake, &c. &c. received 11th April.

After Compliments.

WITHIN theſe two or three days Mr. Jenkins, the Repreſentative of the Britiſh Government at the Court of his Highneſs Dowlut Row Scindia, came and repreſented that Colonel Cloſe has ſet out from Poona to this quarter for the purpoſe of adjuſting various points, and requeſted that his Highneſs would halt for ten days at Subbulghur, intimating at the ſame time a deſire that his Highneſs ſhould mediate an accommodation betwen Rajah Runjeet Sing Behaudur, and Maha Rajah Holkar Behaudur, and the Officers of the Honourable Company's Government. His Highneſs agreeably to Mr. Jenkins's repreſentation has halted at Subbulghur, and has diſpatched me to Bhurtpore for the purpoſe of concluding certain negotiations relative to Peace, and I am accordingly arrived after ſucceſſive marches at Weir; but having with me a conſiderable body of Pindarries, &c. and it being neceſſary that they ſhould accompany me to Bhurtpore, in which Caſe the intermediate country might be injured, I have reſolved to halt here to-day and to-morrow, or next day, to proceed lightly attended to Bhurtpore, after my arrived at which place, whatever negotiation may be arranged * ſhall be communicated to your Lordſhip, and the harmony and friendſhip which has long been eſtabliſhed between the Maha Rajah's Government and the Company's will be augmented. Let your Lordſhip's mind be on all accounts ſatisfied. Let your Lordſhip be pleaſed to honour me with a reply to this Letter.

* I underſtand the original to mean, that after having adjuſted by communication with Runjeet Sing and Holkar, the terms of Peace to be propoſed, he would ſtate to the CommanderinChief what thoſe propoſed terms were.
(Signed)
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. Secy.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed.) *N. B. Edmonſtone*,
Perⁿ. Secy.

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam,
Depy Secy to Govt.

Tranſlation of an ENCLOSURE in a Letter from Mr. MERCER, dated 11th April 1805.

Copy of a Letter from the Right honourable Lord LAKE to SERJEE ROW GHAUTKA, dated 11th April.

I HAVE received your friendly Letter (recapitulating the ſubſtance of it) and have fully underſtood its contents.

I have to inform you that peace, union and friendſhip, have been completely and firmly eſtabliſhed between the Honourable Company's Government and Rajah Runjeet Sing. Accordingly this day the 11th April, Coonwur Pirthee Sing the Son of Rajah Runjeet Sing, has come to meet me in the Britiſh camp. There is now no ſort of difference exiſting between us. Jeſwunt Row Holkar has marched from Bhurtpore—no occaſion remains for mediating a Peace with Rajah Runjeet Sing. And your coming to Bhurtpore is wholly unneceſſary, and would be uſeleſs. Your halting becauſe of the Pindarries which attend you, was very proper. Now friendſhip requires that you ſhould return without delay to the Maha Rajah. You muſt not think of advancing to this quarter, if you do it may produce the ſubverſion of the foundations of the union which at preſent firmly ſubſiſts between the Honourable Company and Maha Rajah Dowlut Row Scindia. For the reſt you are at liberty to act as you pleaſe.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone.*
Perⁿ. Secy.

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam,
Depy Secy to Govt.

(A.) No. 35.—TRANSLATIONS of intercepted LETTERS from an Agent diſpatched by DOWLUT ROW SCINDIA to JESWUNT ROW HOLKAR.

From BURDACHAREE SHASTREE to RAJEE RAO UNA, Bhurtpore, March 25th 1805.

THE Letter which you ſent arrived; I immediately had a conference with Holkar. Holkar ſaid, "I am ſending Ameer Khan to Scindia." He alſo ſaid, "Do you go; and having properly explained matters to Scindia, bring him here with his army." As he is very preſſing, and as it will be determined in to-morrow's Council my coming may be neceſſary. Letters have been diſpatched for the Maharaje and the Miniſters, give them to them; and having procured the anſwer to each, diſpatch them quickly. I preſented all the Letters which came from Scindia, and the Miniſters, for Holkar. My own wiſh was to go to ſee Budree Nath; I am therefore ſorrowful at heart now negotiation is to take place between the parties. This cauſes my ſorrow—I wiſhed not to enter into the affairs of Government; but one is helpleſs againſt the will of God.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *C. T. Metcalfe,*
A. G. G. O.

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam,
Depy Secy to Govt.

From BURDACHAREE SHASTREE to DOWLUT ROW SCINDIA, 25th March 1805, Bhurtpore.

YOUR Letter has arrived: I have had a conference with Holkar: rely with confidence upon this quarter; it is requiſite that you ſhould arrive here ſpeedily with your army. Holkar has a great deſire to have a conference with you, and is very preſſing to ſend me to you. My intention is to go to ſee Budree Nath, and I do not wiſh to be engaged in Negotiations, or in managing the affairs of the Rajah. Such is my inclination. I have therefore great ſorrow of heart, but you all urge me: I am therefore helpleſs, for there is no eſcape from the will of God. You will ſee a particular account in a letter addreſſed to Rajee Row Chintamun.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *C. T. Metcalfe,*
A. G. G. O.

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam,
Depy Secy to Govt.

From BURDACHAREE SHASTREE, to SERJEE ROW BABOO, Bhurtpore, 25th March 1805.

YOUR anſwer to my Letter has arrived. In conſequence I had a conference with Holkar; he is very anxious and urgent that I ſhould go to the preſence of Scindia, and having explained matters that I ſhould bring Scindia here, and ſatisfy his mind. When your Letter had arrived, we had a great deal of converſation concerning you. I preſented all the Letters from you addreſſed to Holkar, he was very much pleaſed with the account which you wrote of the ſituation of Ambojee

Inglia, and dwelt greatly upon the detail of your good qualities and virtues. I alſo ſaid many things in your favour. Holkar wiſhes to confer with you ſpeedily. Come therefore, and bring Scindia quickly by forced marches, with his army. My wiſh is that I might go to ſee Budree Nath, but both parties wiſh me to poſtpone my departure until after their meeting. Although my wiſh is to ſtand aſide from the management of affairs of State, yet on account of you all I cannot avoid it. There is no eſcape from the will of God. You will receive a particular account in the Letter addreſſed to Bajee Row Chintamun.

(A true Tranſlation.)
(Signed) *C. T. Metcalfe,*
A. G. G. O.

(A true Copy.)
J Adams,
Dep^y Sec^y to Gov^t.

No. 1.

LETTER from Rajah RUNJEET SING to his Excellency the Commander in Chief (without date) received 25th February 1805.

After Compliments.

A LONG time has elapſed, owing to the circumſtances of the times, ſince I have been made happy by the receipt of a Letter from you. This has been a cauſe of great affliction to me. When the Engliſh firſt entered Hindoſtan I was the firſt who entered into friendſhip and alliance with the Company and with you. Owing to the unfortunate circumſtances of the times, and the inſtigations of evil deſigners and fomenters of diſſenſions, this is the ſubſtance of the ſtory, which, if detailed, would draw into great length: Whereas I am impreſſed with the pureſt ſentiments of attachment and friendſhip, and conſider the Britiſh Government as my protector and aſylum, and that your exalted qualities and good diſpoſition is apparent to the world, let not your eyes dwell on the occurrences which have taken place by the will of God, but reſtore me to your former friendſhip; and it will be becoming your exalted ſituation to beſtow greater teſtimonies of your friendſhip on me than formerly, when my territories and country are, in fact, derived from the Company. I therefore write that you may addreſs me in the ſame friendly terms as formerly, that under this aſſurance I may, with a heart at eaſe, and in the utmoſt confidence, have a meeting with you. I am not in any way eſtranged from your wiſhes, but conſider myſelf a ſervant of the Company.

(A True Tranſlation.)
(Signed) *Græme Mercer*, Ag^t Govr Genl.

No. 2.—TRANSLATION, from his Excellency the Commander in Chief to Rajah RUNJEET SING, dated 26th February 1805.

After Compliments.

I HAVE received your Letter, and underſtood its contents. You write, &c. (here recapitulate the Letter No. 1.)

The friendſhip of the Britiſh Government has been alienated from you by your own actions entirely; and as it is not the cuſtom of the Britiſh Government to break an eſtabliſhed friendſhip from ſlight cauſes, neither has it ever been the practice of the Government to relinquiſh its ſettled purpoſes from the difficulties which may be oppoſed to it, and which it has always overcome.

If your intention is ſincere to remain faithful in future to the Government, and to make a reimburſement of the expences which your conduct has occaſioned in the War, you may come with all ſecurity, and favour me with a meeting.

(True Tranſlation.)
(Signed) *Græme Mercer*, Ag^t Govr Genl.

No. 3.

LETTER from Rajah RUNJEET SING to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, without date. Received 5th March 1805.

After Compliments.

I HAVE been favoured with your friendly Letter, and have received much ſatisfaction from it. Praiſe be to God that your diſpoſition is inclined to favour your friends: may God, who has implanted this diſpoſition in you, protect you. The circumſtances which were ſtated in a Letter are underſtood. By the bleſſing of God there is none other like you. Fate, which directs all things, has raiſed between us the duſt of diſpleaſure, otherwiſe it never was my wiſh or intention. I have now directed Roy Kiſhen Sing, who is ſo much in my confidence, to wait upon you. He will explain all matters. Conſidering me in every way anxious for your friendſhip, continue to favour me with your friendly Letters.

(True tranſlation.)

(Signed) *Græme Mercer*,
Agt Gov. Genl.

No. 4.

LETTER from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, to Rajah RUNJEET SING, dated 6th of March 1805.

After Compliments.

YOUR Letter has been received, and its contents underſtood. You formerly wrote, that owing to the circumſtances which had occurred, you were diffident in your own mind, but that if I wrote to you, you would yourſelf come and wait upon me. Although in doing ſo I acted contrary to the eſtabliſhed cuſtoms of the Britiſh Government, yet, conſidering that repulſing a perſon who ſought my friendſhip was not conſiſtent with generoſity, I waved this cuſtom, and wrote to you agreeably to your requeſt, that you might pay me a viſit with the utmoſt confidence under certain conditions, which, if you wiſhed to viſit me and renew our friendſhip, were indiſpenſable.

This was written clearly and diſtinctly; the Letter I have now received from you, is to another purport.

I have never made any propoſitions to you for an accommodation of differences. The propoſition was your own; and if confidence cannot be placed in the converſation and writings of Princes, what confidence can be given to the repreſentations of Vakeels, hundreds of whom come and go without effecting any purpoſe.

(True Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *Græme Mercer*,
Agt Govr Genl.

(True Copy.)

J. Adam,
Depy Secy to Govt.

(A.) No. 36.—Copy of a DISPATCH from Mr. JENKINS, dated 14th April.

To N. B. EDMONSTONE, Eſq. &c. &c. &c.

Sir, Fort-William.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, for the notice of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, that Bappojee Scindia, with a ſmall body of horſe is now encamped in the vicinity of this army. Since the date of my laſt Diſpatch the advanced poſition of the Britiſh forces under Lieutenant Colonel Martindell has excited conſiderable perturbation in the minds of Dowlut Row Scindia and his Miniſters. The whole of the baggage of the camp has been regularly loaded at ſunſet, and the whole of the troops continue under arms during the night.

Having been acquainted by verbal meſſages from the Durbars with the cauſes of their uneaſineſs, I have thought it my duty to appeaſe the fears of his Highneſs by

every perſuaſion in my power. On the morning of the 11th inſtant Dowlut Row Scindia having particularly deſired my attendance at the Durbar, I proceeded to viſit his Highneſs at his tents; upon my arrival at the tents of the Maha Rajah I underſtood it to be his Highneſs's wiſh to introduce Ambajee Inglia to me, and as I conceived that under my former communications with the Durbar relative to that perſon, and under the actual junction of his forces with thoſe of Dowlut Row Scindia, my perſeverance in rejecting the Maha Rajah's offer might tend to increaſe his Highneſs's uneaſineſs with regard to the object of the advance of the Britiſh troops, I deemed it expedient to acquieſce in the propoſal; and Ambajee Inglia, and his brother Balarow Inglia were accordingly introduced to me with the cuſtomary forms.

Having requeſted to be informed of the nature of his Highneſs's commands, Dowlut Row Scindia ſignified to me that the Britiſh troops under the command of Colonel Martindell had taken up an advanced poſition, and continued to approach the frontier of his Highneſs's country; that formerly when the Britiſh troops were encamped at Mulcapoor Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, at the Maha Rajah's requeſt, had induced Major General the Honourable Sir Arthur Wellefley to order them to re-aſcend the Ghauts, and that his Highneſs requeſted me to addreſs Lieutenant Colonel Martindell in order to deſire that the detachment under his command might not approach nearer than 20 coſs to the army of Dowlut Row Scindia.

I expreſſed my ſurpriſe at the uneaſineſs excited in his Highneſs's mind by the vicinity of the Britiſh troops, under the continual aſſurances which I had received that his Highneſs conſidered himſelf to ſtand in the cloſeſt relation of alliance to the Britiſh Government. Under the terms of the Treaty of Alliance, I remarked, the Britiſh troops were always to act in concert with his Highneſs's forces; and that when Colonel Murray was ſtationed at Ougein, his Highneſs was not accuſtomed to be under any apprehenſion on that account, but was continually urgent for the aſſiſtance of the Britiſh troops in the protection of his country. If his Highneſs had no other view than that of preſerving a ſtate of the cloſeſt alliance with the Britiſh Government, I aſked what was the reaſon of ſuch apprehenſion from the vicinity of the troops of an Ally.

I continued to obſerve, that the troops under Colonel Martindell were not without the bounds of the Company's territories, nor to my knowledge would that officer paſs the boundary of thoſe Territories; but that in the preſent ſtate of affairs, the advanced poſition of our troops was neceſſary; particularly under the movement of Bappojee Scindia in this direction, and the vicinity of conſiderable bodies of the troops of Holkar and Ameer Khan in charge of the baggage of theſe Chiefs.

His Highneſs replied, that it was not from any apprehenſions of the nature which I had deſcribed that he was ſo urgent on the ſubject, but that if the Pindarries of his camp ſhould happen to commit any exceſſes, or enter into diſputes with any of the inferior people of the Britiſh camp, the blame of ſuch conduct, proceeding from evil-minded perſons of both camps, might attach to his Government. I immediately anſwered with ſome warmth, that the known and exemplary diſcipline of the Britiſh troops would relieve his Highneſs from any uneaſineſs reſpecting their conduct; and that if his Highneſs expreſſed ſo much diſtruſt of the inferior part of his own army, it was a further proof of the neceſſity of Colonel Martindell's advance to the frontiers of the Company's country; but that his Highneſs might be aſſured that unleſs compelled by previous aggreſſion on the part of Scindia's troops no hoſtility would occur on the part of the Britiſh Government; and that of courſe ſhould any of his Pindarries enter the Company's country it would be Colonel Martindell's duty to turn them out.

His Highneſs continued to urge that I ſhould write to Colonel Martindell to remove from his poſition, and to remain at the diſtance of 20 coſs from his camp. His Highneſs ſaid, that in perfect reliance upon my aſſurances he had conſented to halt in this poſition. I replied, that I had already ſignified to his Highneſs, that Colonel Martindell's force was placed in that poſition for the protection of the Country, under the orders of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief; and that while he continued within the Company's Country I had no authority to deſire that officer to remove from a poſition calculated for the defence of our territories; but that, as far as his movements had any connection with Dowlut Row Scindia, I ſhould of courſe conſider it my duty to ſignify his Highneſs's wiſhes to that officer; and that if the Maha Rajah deſired to remain at the diſtance of 20 coſs from the Britiſh troops, it would be better that his Highneſs ſhould himſelf make a movement for that purpoſe. To this propoſal Dowlut Row Scindia urged many excuſes, founded upon his promiſe to me to halt in this poſition

for

for Colonel Cloſe; but I thought it my duty to inform his Highneſs that Colonel Martindell could not remove from the poſition which he now occupied, at the ſame time that I endeavoured by every argument to appeaſe his fears on that account; and I at length ſucceeded in perſuading his Highneſs of the abſurdity of ſuch apprehenſions, which I ſaid would even tend to excite ſuſpicions in my mind relative to the real deſigns of his Government.

His Highneſs then informed me that Bappojee Scindia had arrived in the vicinity of this camp, and that it was his intention to viſit that chief. Upon this communication I remained ſilent; but upon his Highneſs deſiring me to give my opinion upon that ſubject, I ſaid that his Highneſs was acquainted with every thing relative to Bappojee Scindia's conduct; that he had lately been expelled by the Britiſh troops from the country of Dholepore, &c. and I ſuppoſed was now come to ſeek refuge with his Highneſs; that under theſe circumſtances his Highneſs was beſt able to judge of the propriety of viſiting a perſon who ſtood in the light of an open enemy to the Britiſh Government. I then took my leave.

On the evening of the ſame day, Dowlut Row Scindia proceeded to viſit Bappojee Scindia, and that Chief continues to meet his Highneſs upon the former footing of a Sirdar in Scindia's ſervice. Yeſterday Ameer Khan, with 4 or 5,000 horſe, arrived on the Chumbul. Various and contradictory reports prevail relative to the object of that Chief's movement in this direction. The principal of theſe are,

1ſt. That he is come to invite Scindia to join Holkar:

2d. That on account of a quarrel with Holkar he is come to offer his ſervices to Scindia:

3d. That he wiſhes, through Ambajee Inglia, to obtain terms from the Britiſh Government.

The conduct of Dowlut Row Scindia towards Ameer Khan will throw ſome light on the views of that Chief. Scindia continues encamped in the vicinity of Subbulghur.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) *R^a Jenkins*,
Acts Reſ^t D. R. S.

Camp,
14th April 1805.

P. S.—I have juſt received a viſit from the Sicca Nuveeſe, who informed me on the part of Dowlut Row Scindia, that Ameer Khan had arrived in the vicinity of this camp; but that his Highneſs had received no communication of the object of that Chief; that his Highneſs, however, ſuppoſed that as Serjee Row Ghautka had proceeded on his part to General Lord Lake, and Holkar, Ameer Khan had been diſpatched for a ſimilar purpoſe to this camp, but that his Highneſs by no means approved his miſſion. His Excellency will obſerve the inſidious artifice uſed by the Durbar to cover the real purpoſes of Ameer Khan's miſſion, which there is little doubt is of the ſame nature with that of the Miniſter. I did not conceive that the communication required any particular comment, after the diſregard manifeſted by Dowlut Row Scindia to my ſentiments reſpecting Bappojee Scindia.

(Signed) *R. J.*

(A true Copy.)
J. Adam,
Dep^y Sec^y to Gov^t.

(A.) No. 37.—Copy of a LETTER from Mr. JENKINS to Lord LAKE, dated 17th April 1805.

To his Excellency General the Right honourable Lord LAKE, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

IN my Diſpatch of yeſterday's date I had the honour to acquaint your Excellency that I had been requeſted to attend the Durbar yeſterday evening, I did not however, wait upon his Highneſs Dowlut Row Scindia until this morning.

After the uſual compliments of civility I was requeſted to retire to a ſeparate place with Serjy Row Ghautka, Ambajee Inglia, and the other principal officers of the Court. The Miniſter commenced the converſation by expreſſing the pleaſure with which his Highneſs had heard of the Peace concluded by the Britiſh Government with the Rajah of Bhurtpore; that it only remained to complete a general Pacification by including Jeſwunt Row Holkar for which purpoſe the Miniſter had induced that Chief to abſtain from hoſtility, and that Dowlut Row Scindia requeſted me to addreſs your Lordſhip, in concert with his Highneſs, to lay the foundation for pacific negotiations, by a ceſſation of hoſtilities on the part of the Britiſh troops.

I replied, that I was very willing to ſubmit to your Lordſhip's notice any propoſals which his Highneſs might think proper to make in behalf of Jeſwunt Row Holkar; but that it was my duty to apprize Dowlut Row Scindia, in explicit terms, of my opinion relative to the light in which his preſent conduct muſt be viewed by your Lordſhip; that the army of Jeſwunt Row Holkar was now united with that of Dowlut Row Scindia, and that ſuch an union with an open enemy of our power would be conſidered to conſtitute an unequivocal avowal of his Highneſs's determination to ſupport the cauſe of Jeſwunt Row Holkar. That your Lordſhip had expreſſed yourſelf to be ready to attend to any propoſitions which the Maha Rajah might wiſh to make as the Friend and Ally of the Britiſh Government reſpecting that Chief, but that your Excellency might now conſider the caſe to be materially altered.

The Miniſter continued to ſay that the vicinity of Holkar's encampment to that of the Maha Rajah could not be conſidered in the light I had mentioned, but that Holkar by his Highneſs's interference had conſented to abſtain from hoſtility; and that a ſtate of Peace muſt always be deſirable for the benefit of the country, and the happineſs of its inhabitants. To cement the general Peace of India, I remarked, the Alliance ſubſiſting between his Highneſs and the Britiſh Government had been particularly directed; but that when the approach of the troops of an Ally to the vicinity of 20 Coſs had lately excited ſo much uneaſineſs in the mind of Dowlut Row Scindia, I could not but be ſurprized that the army of his Highneſs ſhould be encamped in union with that of the common enemy.

This obſervation appeared a little to diſconcert the Miniſter, but he replied, that friendſhips and enmities were but tranſitory motives of action, as he remarked the Britiſh Government had lately concluded a Treaty with Rajah Runjeet Sing its former enemy. I ſaid that it was my duty to expreſs my opinion without reſerve, and that the junction of Scindia's troops with thoſe of Jeſwunt Row Holkar at the preſent time would, I conceived, be conſidered by your Excellency as a declaration of his Highneſs's intention to ſupport the enemies of the Britiſh Power.

The Miniſter ſaid, that ſuch never could be the intention of Dowlut Row Scindia; but that, after I had addreſſed your Lordſhip, if the vicinity of Holkar's camp to that of his Highneſs ſhould be conſidered improper, Jeſwunt Row Holkar could move to a diſtance; I replied, that whatever his Highneſs might think proper to command it would be my duty to repreſent to your Lordſhip. I concluded by ſaying that it was the anxious wiſh of his Excellency the Governor General to remain at peace with Dowlut Row Scindia.

We then returned to the Durbar, and having requeſted to be informed in what terms I was to addreſs your Excellency on the part of his Highneſs, Dowlut Row Scindia ſignified that a draft ſhould be prepared and ſent to me, containing the ſubſtance of his Highneſs's Letter to your Excellency, according to the tenor of which the Maha Rajah requeſted me to addreſs your Lordſhip.

Some general converſation then enſued, in the courſe of which his Highneſs having expreſſed conſiderable anxiety reſpecting Colonel Cloſe, who ſtill continued at Nagpore, I informed Dowlut Row Scindia that it was probable Colonel Cloſe would return to Poona, according to the late orders of his Excellency the Governor General; that your Lordſhip had been veſted by his Excellency the Governor General with the political powers exerciſed by Major General the Honourable Sir A. Welleſley, during the late War in the Deckan; and, that Mr. Groeme Mercer would perhaps be ſent on the part of your Excellency to conduct, in concert with me, the affairs of the Britiſh Government at his Highneſs's Court; I then took my leave of his Highneſs.

Jeſwunt

Jeſwunt Row Holkar, with the principal Chiefs of his army, has this day returned the viſit of Dowlut Row Scindia; and I ſhall be very anxious until I learn your Excellency's ſentiments upon the conduct of Dowlut Row Scindia. In the courſe of the day I expect to receive the draft of the propoſals intended to be ſubmitted to your Lordſhip.

I take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Mercer's Letter of the 14th inſtant which has this inſtant arrived.

I have the honour to be, with great reſpect,
My Lord,
Your Excellency's moſt obedient,
and moſt faithful Servant,

Camp,
17th April 1805.

(Signed) *Rd Jenkins*,
Acting Reſident D. R. S.

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam,
Depy Secy to Govt.

(A.) No. 38.—COPY of INSTRUCTIONS to Mr. JENKINS, from the Commander in Chief, dated 16th April 1805.

To RICHARD JENKINS, Eſq. Acting Reſident, &c. &c.

Sir,

I AM directed by his Excellency the Right honourable the Commander in Chief to inform you that his Lordſhip has been furniſhed with a copy of the Inſtructions tranſmitted to you in the Letter from the Secretary to Government in the Secret Department of the 2d inſtant.

2. In the event of Dowlut Row Scindia having made the atonement preſcribed by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, and your being about to enter on the diſcuſſion of the ſeveral points ſtated in your inſtructions, his Excellency directs me to acquaint you, that the complaint preferred by Dowlut Row's Miniſters, in regard to the non-relinquiſhment of the Jaghires in Hindoſtan, which by the 7th Article of the Treaty are aſſigned to Bala Bhye, and others, is totally without foundation.

3. The orders to the Civil Officers, in whoſe juriſdiction theſe jaghires were reſpectively ſituated, were iſſued by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, immediately on the Sunnuds granted for that purpoſe by Major Malcolm being preſented by the Agents of the Jagheerdars. Any trifling obſtacles to the immediate poſſeſſion of theſe Jagheers were removed with as little delay as poſſible; and as the utmoſt attention has been uniformly paid to the repreſentations of theſe Agents, and no repreſentations of the nature ſtated as a cauſe of diſcontent have been made by them to his Excellency ſince the march of the army from Cawnpoor, his Lordſhip confidently believes that no cauſe of complaint on this head exiſts.

4. The only inſtance which comes within his Excellency's recollection of any obſtacle having preſented to the immediate poſſeſſion being given to theſe Jagheers, was in the caſe of ſome villages in the Jagheer of Moonſhy Kavel Nyne, which was held by one of the ſons of his Majeſty Shah Alum, and of which the Reſident at Delhi did not conſider it proper to diſpoſſeſs him; Kavel Nyne's Agent was, however, offered by the Reſident other villages of the ſame annual revenue in lieu of them, or the net amount revenue in caſh. This alternative was ſpecifically provided for by Major Malcolm, as ſtated in the 5th paragraph of his addreſs to the Governor General of the 2d March 1804.

5. No perſon has ever been deputed by Dowlut Row Scindia to take charge of the Pergunnahs of Dholepore, Barce, and Raja Kerrah. Weatul Row, the nephew of Wittul Punt, who attended his Excellency as Vakeel on the part of his Highneſs, once or twice mentioned the ſubject in a ſlight manner, and was informed that theſe Pergunnahs would be delivered over immediately to the perſon who might produce his Highneſs's Sunnud to that purport. His Excellency at the ſame time remarks, that a repetition of this offer is at preſent unadviſable, being inconſiſtent with the inſtructions contained in the 21ſt paragraph of the Letter above mentioned from the Secretary to Government.

6. His Excellency truſts, that in the event of funds being required for the payment of the revenues of Dholepore, &c. or the arrears of the penſions, you may be enabled to ſupply them in the manner ſuggeſted by the Accountant General.

7. In reference to the Letter I had the honour to addreſs to you on the 30th ultimo, wherein I ſtated "that his Excellency the Commander in Chief would be ready to attend to any propoſitions Dowlut Row Scindia may have to make, as the Friend and Ally of the Government, reſpecting Jeſwunt Row Holkar," I am now directed by his Lordſhip to inform you, that the Inſtructions from the Governor General are that Scindia ſhall *not* be permitted to treat for Holkar.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *Græme Mercer*,
Agent Govr Gen.

Camp before
Bhurtpore, 16th April 1805.

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam,
Depy Secy to Govt.

(A.) No. 39.—COPY of INSTRUCTIONS to Mr. JENKINS, from the Commander in Chief, dated 18th April 1805.

To Rd JENKINS, Eſq. Acting Reſident, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I AM directed by his Excellency the Right honourable the Commander in Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 14th inſtant, with the annexed copy of your Diſpatch of that date to Mr. Secretary Edmonſtone.

2. His Lordſhip is of opinion that the opportunity afforded to you by Dowlut Row Scindia's repreſentations reſpecting the poſition of Colonel Martindell's force, may be advantageouſly uſed to urge in ſtrong terms the neceſſity of his Highneſs's immediate return to the ſouthward.

3. His Excellency deſires that you will inform Dowlut Row Scindia, that as the arrival of Ameer Khan and Bappoo Scindia in his Highneſs's camp, and the junction of Jeſwunt Row Holkar with Serjee Row Ghautka cannot fail to impreſs his Excellency with the belief that Dowlut Row has formed connections with the latter Chief inconſiſtent with the relations of friendſhip in which he ſtands towards the Britiſh Government, his Excellency can conſider no profeſſions of his Highneſs's wiſh to remain at peace with the Government as ſatisfactory whilſt he continues with his army upon the frontiers of our Ally, the Rana of Gohud, and remains ſo cloſely connected with an enemy of the Government, whom he is bound by every obligation of good faith and friendſhip to oppoſe.

4. In this ſtate of circumſtances his Lordſhip cannot conſent to any alteration taking place in the poſition of Colonel Martindell, and directs me to inform you that this army will move the day after to-morrow in the direction of Kerowly.

5. The

5. The lateſt accounts we have of Jeſwunt Row Holkar are of the 15th inſtant from Kerowly, from whence he had marched that morning with Serjee Row Gautka, towards Scindia's camp.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your, &c.

(Signed) *Græme Mercer*,
Agent G. G.

Camp before Bhurtpore,
18th April 1805,

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam,
Depy Secy to Govt.

No. 40.—COPY of INSTRUCTIONS to Mr. JENKINS, from the Commander in Chief, dated 19th April 1805.

To RICHARD JENKINS, Eſq. &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I AM directed by his Excellency the Right honourable the Commander in Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 15th inſtant.

2. In my Letter of the 16th inſtant I had the honour to inform you, that the Inſtructions from his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General prohibited the admiſſion of Scindia to treat for Jeſwunt Row Holkar, and the event which has ſince occurred of Jeſwunt Row's junction with Dowlut Row Scindia, and the apparent unity of intereſts which exiſts between theſe Chiefs, appears to his Lordſhip the Commander in Chief to render this prohibition more particularly neceſſary.

3. His Excellency therefore deſires that upon any further repreſentations being made by the Miniſters of Dowlut Row Scindia, in regard to Holkar, you will explicitly inform them that Scindia has, by the reception given to Holkar and his adherents, placed himſelf in a ſituation ſo incompatible with the ſincerity of the friendſhip he expreſſes towards the Britiſh Government that his Excellency cannot conſider any mediation on his part in favour of Jeſwunt Row Holkar as offered with a view to the advantage of the Government, and cannot in conſequence conſent that you ſhould become the medium of his communications on the ſubject.

4. Encloſed is a duplicate of a Letter which I had the honour to addreſs to you yeſterday. His Lordſhip conſiders the actual junction of Jeſwunt Row Holkar with Scindia's army as a circumſtance which ſtrongly demands that Dowlut Row Scindia ſhould be called upon to give the proof therein required, of his wiſh and intention to remain at peace with the Britiſh Government, by ordering his army to remove to a diſtance from the frontiers of the Company's Allies. In the event, therefore, of Dowlut Row Scindia's having made the atonement preſcribed by the Moſt noble the Governor General for the inſult formerly offered to the Britiſh Repreſentative, his Excellency deſires that on entering into the diſcuſſion of the other points included in your Inſtructions, you will repreſent to his Highneſs the difficulties which muſt ariſe in carrying on friendly diſcuſſions in thoſe points whilſt his army remains in its preſent poſition, and actually joined with the troops of a Chief who is in open hoſtility with the Britiſh Government, and who muſt inevitably involve his Highneſs in the conſequences of the acts of hoſtility he may commit; that it becomes therefore poſitively incumbent on Dowlut Row Scindia, with the view of preſerving the friendſhip of the Government, and evincing his deſire to avoid being involved in the conſequence of ſuch hoſtile Acts on the part of Holkar, that he ſhould immediately retire with his army at leaſt four marches, or twenty coſs from the frontiers of the Company's Allies, and that he ſhould deſire Jeſwunt Row Holkar to ſeparate with his troops from his camp. In the event of Dowlut Row Scindia's compliance with this propoſition, you will inform the Durbar, that his

Excellency is diſpoſed to enter into a friendly and liberal diſcuſſion of all points relative to the intereſts of both States as inſtructed by the Governor General.

5. Should Dowlut Row Scindia ſhew no diſpoſition to conform to his Excellency's wiſhes in the above particulars, and ſhould continue to hold friendly conferences with Jeſwunt Row Holkar, his Excellency can have little hope that any meaſures of forbearance will be effectual in preventing the neceſſity of a War with Scindia, and from the former conduct of Dowlut Row, and the unprincipled character of Holkar, it may become neceſſary that you ſhould take, in concert with Colonel Martindell, the proper means for ſecuring your from Scindia's camp.

6. His Lordſhip deems it neceſſary that you ſhould clearly deny the ſtatement which appears to have been made by Serjee Row Ghautka of Holkar's intentions to have renewed hoſtilities in the Company's territories in this quarter. The total failure in his former attempt, and that of Ameer Khan to excite diſturbances in the Company's territories, when their troops were numerous and freſh, renders ſuch an attempt in the diſabled and miſerable ſtate to which they are now reduced, totally impracticable; and the reduction of Holkar's and Ameer Kahn's force cannot have failed to have impreſſed the ridicule of ſuch a propoſed intention upon the minds of Scindia's Miniſters. Holkar, you may confidently advance, has not a friend or adherent in this quarter of Hindoſtan who will in any meaſure ſupport his intereſts, and the reſult of the unabated efforts he has made to ſeduce the different Zemindars, and Rajahs from their allegiance and fidelity, to the Britiſh Government, will effectually prove how fallacious any hopes he may hold out to Scindia's Miniſters upon this ſubject muſt now be.

7. By the anſwer from his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General to the detailed ſtatement from Dowlut Row Scindia, preſented by his Vakeel at Calcutta, a tranſlation of which has been forwarded to his Lordſhip, it appears that the Governor General had not been made acquainted with the advances of money made to Bappojee Scindia, and Suddaſeo Row conformably to the deſire of the then acting Reſident Major Malcolm.

8. To enable you to reply more fully to this unfounded aſſertion, on the part of Dowlut Row Scindia, ſhould theſe points be diſcuſſed, I am directed by the Commander in Chief to encloſe you the following documents:—

1ſt.—Copy of a ſtatement of caſh advanced to Bappoo Scindia, and of a receipt given to Colonel Monſon by Bappoo Scindia for Rupees 75,000.

2d.—Copy of a ſtatement of the ſums advanced to Suddaſheo Row.—N. B. The 50,000 Rupees were advanced to enable theſe troops to join Colonel Monſon; a few days afterwards they fired upon our troops whilſt paſſing Kooſhal Ghur.

3d.—Statement of caſh advanced for the ſubſiſtence of Fronteat's captured battalions.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *Gr me Mercer,*
Agent Govr Genl.

Camp before Bhurtpore,
19th April 1805.

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam,
Dep^y Sec^y to Gov^t.

(A.) No. 41.—COPY of INSTRUCTIONS to Mr. JENKINS, from the Commander in Chief; dated 20th April 1805.

To RICHARD JENKINS, Eſq. &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I AM directed by his Excellency the Right honourable the Commander in Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 16th inſtant.

2. His

2. His Lordſhip entirely approves the conduct you have obſerved on the occaſion of the meſſage received from Dowlut Row Scindia through Atmaram, and deſires me to refer to the contents of the Letter I had the honour to addreſs to you yeſterday, Duplicate of which is now encloſed, for his Lordſhip's ſentiments on the poſition adviſable to make to Scindia on the preſent poſture of affairs.

3. His Lordſhip is confident that the ſtatement of Holkar's force in cavalry is erroneous, as he had not left with him above 3 or 4,000 horſe.

4. The army marches to-morrow towards Futty-pore Silaree.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *Græme Mercer*,
Agent Govr Genl.

Camp before Bhurtpore,
20th April 1805.

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam,
Depy Sec^y to Govt.

(A.) No. 42.—COPY of INSTRUCTIONS from the Commander in Chief to Mr. JENKINS; dated 21ſt April 1805.

To RICHARD JENKINS, Eſq. &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I AM directed by his Excellency the Right honourable the Commander in Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 17th inſtant.

2. From the contents of the Letters I have had the honour to addreſs to you on the 16th, 18th, 19th, and 20th, which have been forwarded in Duplicate, you will have been fully apprized of his Excellency's ſentiments on the conduct proper to be purſued by you in the preſent criſis of affairs.

3. His Excellency directs me to repeat his deſire that, under no ſtate of circumſtances which can now occur, you ſhould conſent to become the channel of any communications from Dowlut Row Scindia reſpecting a Negotiation for Peace with Holkar; and that you ſhould make Scindia's retiring from the Frontier, and his ſeparating from Jeſwunt Row Holkar, an indiſpenſable Preliminary to your entering on the adjuſtment of the points ſtated in Mr. Secretary Edmonſtone's Letter to you, of the 2d inſtant.

4. Should you not before the receipt of this Letter have ſtated explicitly to the Durbar the neceſſity of Scindia's retiring with his army on the terms mentioned in my Letter of the 19th inſtant, his Lordſhip deſires that you will inform his Highneſs, that his Excellency will deem it neceſſary that he ſhould retire from the Frontier at leaſt 100 miles, before entering into any friendly negotiation with him.

5. The Army marched this morning from Bhurtpore, and you will be kept in future regularly informed of its movement, which his Excellency directs me to ſay muſt depend on the accounts he may receive from you of the ſtate of affairs in your quarter, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *G. Mercer*,
Ag^t to the Govr Genl.

(A true Copy.)

Camp,
21ſt April 1805.

(Signed) *C. T. Metcalfe*.
A. G. G. O.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*,
Sec^y to Gov^t.

A. (No. 43.)

(A.) No. 43.—COPY of a DISPATCH from Mr. JENKINS; dated 19th April 1805.

To N. B. EDMONSTONE, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Sir, Fort-William.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Dispatches of the 1st and 2d instant, together with the Duplicate of the Letter, accompanied by a part of its enclosures.

My late Dispatches to your address and to that of his Excellency the Right honourable the Commander in Chief, will have apprized his Excellency the Most noble the Governor General of the critical aspect which our affairs at this Court have now assumed. The extraordinary state of circumstances, as connected with our relations at this Durbar, under the actual combination of the forces of Jeswunt Row Holkar and of Ameer Khan with those of Dowlut Row Scindia, has appeared in my judgment to affect materially the execution of that part of his Excellency's command which relates to the outrage committed by the Pindarries. The state of affairs in his Excellency's contemplation at the date of your Dispatch is not exactly connected with a positive infringement of the Peace by Dowlut Row Scindia: and I am accordingly directed in the event of the Maharajah's refusal to afford the public and formal atonement demanded by his Excellency for the outrage committed upon the camp of the British Resident on the 25th of January, to quit the camp of Dowlut Row Scindia. At the same time I am directed to declare, that such a measure must not be considered to dissolve the relations of Peace so long as Dowlut Row Scindia shall abstain from direct aggression against the British Government.

From the period of the receipt of his Excellency's Instructions, conveyed in your Dispatches of the 23d and 24th February, his Excellency will have observed that I have resumed the exercise of my official functions, and that I have continued to tranfact the affairs of the British Government, as his Excellency's Representative at this Court, without any reference to the atrocious outrage which had induced me to abdicate those functions.

During the visit which I received from Dowlut Row Scindia, accompanied by the principal officers of his Court, as described in my Dispatch of the 3d of March, his Highness expressed, in the most public manner, his sorrow for the atrocious act committed by his Pindarries; declaring at the same time his inability to controul them, and his hope that such a misfortune would not interrupt the friendship which had so long subsisted between the two States. My Dispatch to Colonel Close of the 6th March, also states the substance of a message from Dowlut Row Scindia, through the Sicca Nuveese, importing that his Highness had not been able in his late visit to express in terms sufficiently explicit the sincerity of his grief for the late events; that his Highness had therefore deputed him to repeat the expressions of his sorrow, and of his hope that the relations of friendship established between the two States would receive no diminution, and that I would continue to promote the mutual interests of the two States, without admitting the late unfortunate transactions to interrupt the confidence which had formerly subsisted between the Maha Rajah and myself.

In my Dispatch of the 3d instant I had likewise the honour to state, that Dowlut Row Scindia had consented to the deduction from his claims against the British Government of the amount at which the plundered property might be estimated, and that his Highness would take the earliest opportunity of punishing the plunderers. These sentiments are also expressed in the Letter from Dowlut Row Scindia to his Excellency's address transmitted in my Dispatch of the same date.

Adverting to these voluntary concessions on the part of Dowlut Row Scindia, to my resumption of my official functions previously to the arrival of his Excellency's Instructions, and to my uninterrupted exercise of those functions during a considerable period, I have not considered the present time to be favourable to the renewal of any question connected with the late atrocity; and these considerations, combined with the actual state of affairs, which requires an unembarrassed intercourse with Dowlut Row Scindia, may perhaps be admitted by his Excellency to justify my deviation in this instance from the line of conduct prescribed by his Excellency's

Orders.

orders. Under this impreſſion I have thought proper to poſtpone the execution of the Inſtructions contained in the nine firſt paragraphs of your Diſpatch until I may be honoured with further commands.

His Excellency will obſerve, that I have already deemed it expedient to pay the Third Inſtalment of the penſions for 1804, deducting the amount of the ſtipends of Bappojee Scindia and Sudaſheo Mahader. In the liquidation of the ſtipends I have not been able to adhere to the method recommended by the Accountant General of drawing the greater proportion upon Hyderabad and Bombay: Bills upon Hyderabad are not ſaleable in this Camp at any rate of diſcount; and I have been conſequently obliged to extend my Drafts upon Delhi and Lucknow to a conſiderable amount. I have alſo conſented to pay to Dowlut Row Scindia Two Lacks of Rupees on account of the revenues of Dholepore, Baree, and Rajah Kerrah. I ſhall endeavour to aſcertain as correctly as circumſtances will permit the amount at which the plundered effects of the Reſidency can be eſtimated; and, according to the deſire expreſſed by Dowlut Row Scindia, I ſhall deduct from the payments due to this Government a ſum equivalent to the eſtimated value of the property.

I have the honour to tranſmit for the notice of his Excellency the copy of a Diſpatch from Mr. Mercer of the 14th inſtant, and of my Letter to his Excellency the Right honourable the Commander in Chief of this date. I hope that I may not be conſidered to have miſtaken the intention of the Governor General's Inſtructions with reſpect to the liquidation of Scindia's demands againſt the Britiſh Government at the preſent criſis.

I have the honour to apprize you, for his Excellency's information, that Ambajee Inglia was yeſterday ſeized by Jeſwunt Row Holkar, and it is probable he will not be releaſed without being compelled to contribute a conſiderable ſum for the ſupport of the war.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) *Rd. Jenkins*,
Acting Reſident, D. R.

Camp,
19th April 1805.

(A true Copy) *J. Adam*,
Depy Secy to Govt.

To Rd. Jenkins, Eſq. Acting Reſident, &c. &c.

Sir,

His Excellency the Right honourable the Commander in Chief having received from Colonel Blair at Agra, a copy of your Letter to that Officer of the 10th inſtant, has directed me to take an immediate opportunity of informing you of his Lordſhip's ſentiments in reſpect to the expediency of your furniſhing funds to Dowlut Row Scindia under preſent circumſtances.

2. His Lordſhip is aware of his Highneſs's right to the Revenues of the Pergunnahs of Dholepore, Barree, and Rajah Kerrah, but is doubtful of the expediency of thoſe Revenues being paid to him at a juncture when his conduct gives every reaſon to believe that the funds he may be furniſhed with will be employed againſt us, ſhould he find circumſtances in any meaſure favourable to his views of entering into hoſtilities.

3. Before you receive this Letter it is probable that both Jeſwunt Row Holkar and Ameer Khan may be reſiding in Scindia's Camp; and the Letter from Dowlut Row to the Ranah of Gohud, the purport of which I had the honour to mention to you in my Letter of the 6th inſtant, renders it probable, in his Excellency's opinion, that no partial meaſures of conciliation will induce Dowlut Row Scindia to forego the intentions he had formed; and that this can only be effected by his conviction of the hopeleſs ſtate in which his affairs muſt be placed by entering into hoſtilities with the Britiſh Government.

4. His Excellency conſiders it alſo neceſſary to apprize you that the army is conſiderably in arrears, and that he has given orders to the Revenue Collectors to tranſmit what funds they are poſſeſſed of for the immediate diſcharge of theſe arrears. In this view his Excellency deems it adviſable that you ſhould continue to draw as great a proportion as you may find practicable of the amount you may require from Poona and Surat; and that the drafts you may be obliged to make on Colonel Blair ſhould be at as extended a date as you can conveniently manage.

5. His Excellency directs me further to ſuggeſt the expediency of your granting no further advance to Dowlut Row Scindia until you may receive the Inſtructions of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General on the conduct to be purſued towards that Chief, or until you may be ſatisfied that ſuch advances will induce him to return to the Southward.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours, &c. &c.

(Signed) *Græme Mercer*, Agt G. Gl.

Camp before Bhurtpore,
14th April 1805.

To his Excellency General the Right honourable Lord LAKE, &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE had the honour to receive Mr. Mercer's Letter of the 14th inſtant, communicating your Excellency's ſentiments and inſtructions relative to the expediency of furniſhing funds to Dowlut Row Scindia at the preſent criſis of affairs.

Previouſly to the arrival of your Excellency's Orders I had received the Diſpatch from Mr. Secretary Edmonſtone of the 2d inſtant. His Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General appears anxious to remove every ſhadow of complaint on the part of Dowlut Row Scindia againſt the Britiſh Government; and his Excellency accordingly directs me to pay into the Treaſury of Dowlut Row Scindia, with the leaſt poſſible delay, the amount of his juſt demands.

The inſtructions of the Governor General do not poſitively provide for the actual junction of Dowlut Row Scindia with Holkar; but from the general tenor of Mr. Edmonſtone's Diſpatch I have conceived that his Excellency was not altogether without an expectation of ſuch a reſult. Under this idea I have not thought it to be inconſiſtent with the Governor General's commands, or with the intent of your Lordſhip's Orders, to perform my engagement of paying to Dowlut Row Scindia Two Lacks of Rupees on account of the Revenues of Dholepore, Barree, and Rajah Kerra. The remainder will ſcarcely provide for the value of the plundered effects of this Reſidency, the amount of which his Highneſs has conſented ſhould be deducted from his claims againſt the Britiſh Government.

I have further been actuated by the deſire of avoiding to afford to the Durbar any juſt ground of diſcontent with my proceedings; and although the conduct of Dowlut Row Scindia has entirely varied from the aſſurances under which I engaged to pay the ſum above deſcribed, I have not conſidered that the ſum of Two Lacks of Rupees, in the event of hoſtilities with Dowlut Row Scindia, is of ſuch importance to his reſources in the war as to render the retention of it an object compatible with the view of removing even the ſuppoſition of injury to juſtify his preſent conduct. I truſt, therefore, that your Lordſhip will not diſapprove of my conduct on this occaſion.

I have the honour, &c.

Camp,
19th April 1805.

(Signed) *R. Jenkins*,
Ag. R. D. R. S.

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam,
Dy Secy to Govt.

A. (No. 44.)

(A.) No. 44.—COPY of INSTRUCTIONS from the Commander in Chief to Mr. JENKINS, dated 23d April 1805.

To RICHARD JENKINS, Esqr. Acting Resident, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I HAVE received your Letter of the 19th, acknowledging the receipt of the Instructions contained in Mr. Mercer's Letter of the 14th instant, and your Letter, enclosing a copy of your Dispatch of the same date to Mr. Secretary Edmonstone.

2. I am clearly of opinion that the desire expressed by his Excellency the Most noble the Governor General in the Instructions from Mr. Secretary Edmonstone of the 2d instant, for the speedy liquidation of the demands of Dowlut Row Scindia, had no reference to a state of circumstances which has placed that Chief in a situation so evidently hostile to the British interests, and that a delay in the fulfilment of whatever agreement you might have made, until you received further instructions from the Government applicable to that state of circumstances, would have been fully warranted. I therefore desire that you will make no further advances to Dowlut Row Scindia, and particularly that no further drafts may be made on the Treasury of Delhi, as I doubt that the state of that Treasury may preclude the possibility of its answering the drafts you have already made upon it.

3. The seizure of Ambajee by Jeswunt Row Holkar in Dowlut Row Scindia's camp leaves no doubt of the unity of interests which exists between these latter Chiefs, as Holkar's force could not have enabled him to commit so daring an outrage against one of Scindia's principal servants without his concurrence and participation.

4. Under these circumstances I deem it positively necessary that you should take the earliest practicable opportunity of quitting Dowlut Row Scindia's camp, and joining either the force under Colonel Martindell, or this army, or retiring to any of the nearest British stations, as you may find most convenient at the period of your movement from Scindia's camp. You will inform me with as little delay as possible of the arrangements you may make for this purpose, and point out the mode in which you may think my assistance may be most effectually given in facilitating your safe arrival at any of the British stations. Should you be of opinion that a Letter addressed by me to Dowlut Row Scindia would facilitate your quitting his camp, it shall be transmitted to you so soon as my army may approach sufficiently near his position: at present I am doubtful of the effect of such a Letter; and the interception of it might prematurely discover my positive intention to attack him whenever I may come up with him.

5. I expect to reach the banks of the Chumbul, near Dholepore, in four marches from this place.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

(Signed) *Lake.*

Camp, Roopbass,
23d April 1805.

(A true Copy)

(Signed) *G. M.* A. G. G.

(A true Copy)

J. Adam, Dep^y Sec^y to Gov^t.

(A.) No. 45.—Copy of a LETTER from the Secretary to Government in the Secret Department, to the Governor General's Agent at Head Quarters, dated 4th May 1805.

G. MERCER, Esqr. &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Par. 1. On a review of the Instructions which have been dispatched to his Excellency the Right honourable the Commander in Chief, on the subject of an accommodation with Jeswunt Row Holkar, the Governor General in Council has deemed it advisable to communicate to his Excellency the Commander in Chief the following observations and suggestions for the regulation of his Excellency's conduct,

under the poſſible occurrence of a ſtate of circumſtances to which they may be applicable. I am accordingly directed to requeſt that you will ſubmit to his Excellency the contents of the present Diſpatch.

2. In his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General's Diſpatches to the Right honourable the Commander in Chief of the 4th and 7th ultimo, his Excellency intimated that Dowlut Row Scindia muſt not be permitted to negotiate the terms of a Pacification between the Britiſh Government and Jeſwunt Row Holkar; and the Governor General diſtinctly communicated this reſolution in his Letter to Dowlut Row Scindia of the 21ſt ultimo, a copy of which has been tranſmitted for his Excellency's information. The general grounds of this determination, with reference to paſt tranſactions and to actual circumſtances, are obvious; and they have alſo been ſtated to the acting Reſident with Dowlut Row Scindia in the Governor General's Inſtructions of the 20th ultimo, a copy of which was tranſmitted for his Excellency the Commander in Chief's information on the ſame date.

3. The circumſtances under which, at the cloſe of the month of June 1804, the Governor General propoſed to admit the agency of Dowlut Row Scindia in effecting an accommodation with Jeſwunt Row Holkar, were entirely different from thoſe of the preſent moment. If Scindia were again placed in the ſame condition relatively to the Britiſh Government as that in which he ſtood at the period above mentioned, the Governor General in Council would not object to his agency in the concluſion of Peace with Jeſwunt Row Holkar. In one ſituation Dowlut Row Scindia might be conſidered as a friendly Power, acting as the inſtrument of the Britiſh Government in negotiating the terms of accommodation; in the other, that Chieftain appears in the character of a Power which interpoſes a deluſive mediation for purpoſes favourable to the enemy, unſolicited by the Britiſh Government; ſupports that interpoſition by arms; and manifeſtly propoſes to render its interference the means of enforcing the ſatisfaction of claims inconſiſtent with the proviſions of exiſting engagements, and with the ſecurity and intereſts of the Britiſh Government. In one caſe, Scindia, as the ſincere Ally of the Britiſh Government, was to be employed in negotiating terms of Peace with the common enemy; in the other, Scindia, openly eſpouſing the intereſts of the enemy, aſſumes the privilege of dictating to the Britiſh Government the ceſſation of hoſtilities, and the conditions of pacification.

4. It is poſſible that Scindia, being emancipated from the pernicious controul of Ghautka, may yet revert to the ſentiments and the conduct which are conſiſtent with his juſt relation to the Britiſh Government; and in that event, the Governor General in Council would be diſpoſed to admit of his agency in the concluſion of the terms of pacification with Jeſwunt Row Holkar, in the manner deſcribed in the Governor General's inſtructions to the late Mr. Webbe, of the 30th of June 1804; but the mediation propoſed by Dowlut Row Scindia, while acting in concert with an enemy, muſt be conſidered to be utterly inadmiſſible.

5. The Governor General has already ſignified to his Excellency the Right honourable the Commander in Chief, that if Dowlut Row Scindia ſhould abſtain from hoſtilities, and abandon the cauſe of Holkar, the Governor would ſtill be diſpoſed to admit him to the rights of an Ally, and under this ſtate of circumſtances the Governor General in Council would deem it both neceſſary and expedient to negotiate with Holkar (if an opportunity for negotiation ſhould occur) in concert with Dowlut Row Scindia; and with that view the Governor General in Council would conſider the perſon acting in the capacity of Repreſentative of the Britiſh Government at the Court of Dowlut Row Scindia to be the proper channel of negotiation.

6. His Excellency the Right honourable the Commander in Chief will infer from the tenor of theſe remarks that the Governor General in Council is anxious to conclude terms of accommodation with Holkar, provided it be practicable, conſiſtently with our intereſts, dignity, and ſecurity; and I am directed to obſerve, that the object of theſe ſuggeſtions is to facilitate the reſtoration of tranquillity, by opening every admiſſible channel of negotiation with the enemy, if he ſhould be diſpoſed to accede to reaſonable terms of accommodation.

7. Inſtructions will accordingly be iſſued to the officiating Repreſentative of the Britiſh Government at the Court of Dowlut Row Scindia, directing him to be prepared to receive, and to communicate to his Excellency the Commander in Chief any terms of accommodation which may be propoſed by Jeſwunt Row Holkar, and under his Excellency's immediate direction to enter into a negotiation with the enemy on the foundation of his propoſals, either with or without the participation of Dowlut Row Scindia, as circumſtances may render expedient, according to the

principles

principles ſtated in this Diſpatch. The acting Reſident will alſo be directed to be prepared to receive and communicate to his Excellency the Commander in Chief any propoſitions from Dowlut Row Scindia relative to a pacification with the enemy, provided ſuch propoſitions are advanced in the ſpirit of the alliance ſubſiſting between that Chieftain and the Britiſh Government, as deſcribed in the preceding part of this Diſpatch.

8. His Excellency the Right honourable the Commander in Chief is already apprized of the general nature of the terms which this Government is diſpoſed to grant to Jeſwunt Row Holkar. The habits and diſpoſition of that Chieftain are notoriouſly adverſe to the cultivation of the arts of Peace in the tranquil and ſecure enjoyment of the rights and privileges of an independent State; and we know that deſpair of ſucceſs againſt the Britiſh Arms, and the extremity of diſtreſs, are the only motives which can induce that turbulent Chieftain to accede to terms of pacification; no principles, therefore, of ſecurity to the Britiſh Government from the effects of that reſtleſs freebooter's violence, treachery, and intrigues, can be diſcerned in any ſyſtem of accommodation which ſhould leave in his hands the means of miſchief, either in the command of reſources, or in the facility of intrigue. The reſumption of the whole or the greater part of Holkar's uſurped dominions, therefore, appears to be inſeparable from any ſecure plan of pacification with that Chieftain. It will be neceſſary at the ſame time to combine with ſuch pacification an arrangement for the diſpoſal of the Territory to be alienated from the authority of Jeſwunt Row Holkar.

9. His Excellency the Commander in Chief is apprized of the original intention of Government to aſſign to Dowlut Row Scindia a conſiderable portion of the territory to be wreſted from the hands of Jeſwunt Row Holkar, and to divide the remainder among other States of India, including a proviſion for Caſhy Row Holkar.

10. Under preſent circumſtances, however, it may be adviſable to make ſome alteration in the propoſed plan of partition, or even to change the fundamental principles of that arrangement; and the Governor General in Council will have the honour of communicating to his Excellency the Right honourable the Commander in Chief, the reſult of his deliberations upon this ſubject in a ſeparate Diſpatch. In the mean time the Governor General in Council deems it neceſſary to communicate to his Excellency the ſuggeſtions contained in this Diſpatch with the leaſt practicable delay.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*,
Secy to Government.

Fort-William,
4th May 1805.

P. S. In addition to the ſuggeſtions contained in the body of this Diſpatch I am directed to ſignify to you, for the notice of his Excellency the Right honourable the Commander in Chief, that in the event of Scindia's being diſpoſed to act as the ſincere friend and ally of the Britiſh Government, the Governor General in Council will not object to the conceſſion to Dowlut Row Scindia of the privilege of becoming the Guarantee to a Treaty of Peace between the Britiſh Government and Jeſwunt Row Holkar, to be negotiated either through the Agency of Dowlut Row Scindia, or in concert with that Chieftain, through the Agency of the Britiſh Reſident at his Court.

(A true Copy.)
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*,
Secy to Govt.

(Copy.)

(A.) No. 46.—Tranſlation of a LETTER from SCINDIA to LORD LAKE, received by his Excellency 24th April 1805.

From DOWLUT ROW SCINDIA to LORD LAKE, &c. &c.
Received 24th April 1805.

A TREATY of ſincere friendſhip was ſettled by General Welleſley between the Government of the Honourable Company and my Government, and every day to the

preſent time this friendſhip has been increaſing. The object of this Treaty was to beſtow peace to the country, and quiet to its inhabitants; and with a view to this object, friendſhip was eſtabliſhed between all the different Chiefs and the Britiſh Government. Jeſwunt Row Holkar alone remains to be ſettled with; and for the purpoſe of ſettling the diſputes between Holkar and the Britiſh Government, and concluding a Peace between them, I marched from the city of Boorhaunpoor, and have arrived at Subbulghur. A Treaty of friendſhip was formerly eſtabliſhed with Runjeet Sing, Rajah of Bhurtpore; but ſince diſputes and diſagreements have taken place, for the purpoſe of ſettling theſe diſputes with Rajah Runjeet Sing, and eſtabliſhing a Treaty of friendſhip with Holkar, I diſpatched Baboo Serjy Row Behauder to you. Before the arrival of the above Behauder a Treaty had been concluded between you and Rajah Runjeet Sing. In conſequence of this Holkar had left that place, and intended to croſs the Ganges, and lay waſte the Company's dominions; but I forbad him; and he came to this quarter. I mentioned to Mr. Jenkins the ſubject of concluding a Treaty between Holkar and the Britiſh Government, and cauſed him alſo to write to you on the ſubject, and now write myſelf. The object of a Treaty is to allay diſturbances in the country, and give quiet to the inhabitants. With this view let a Treaty be entered into with Holkar. This is the advice of friendſhip. For this purpoſe Gopaul Chinaram has been ſent to you; he will inform you of all particulars. The above perſon is in my confidence, and is a man of ſenſe; you may therefore diſcloſe to him your own ſentiments until the queſtion of Peace ſhall be determined on. Holkar's army will not plunder the Company's territory; and you ſhould alſo write to the force at Gwalior in no meaſure to moleſt Holkar. Until we meet favour me with your correſpondence.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *Græme Mercer*,
Agent Govr Genl.

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam,
Dy Secy to Govt.

(A.) No. 47.—Copy of MEMORIAL from the acting Reſident at the Court of DOWLUT ROW SCINDIA, dated 27th April 1805.

To His Highneſs DOWLUT ROW SCINDIA.

I HAVE already had the honour of ſtating to your Highneſs, both perſonally and through the Sicca Nuveeſe, my ſentiments on the line of conduct which you have been pleaſed to adopt. His Excellency the Right honourable the Commander in Chief has underſtood, with regret, that your Highneſs has united your forces with thoſe of Jeſwunt Row Holkar, the avowed enemy of the Britiſh Government; and I am directed to take an early opportunity of apprizing your Highneſs, that his Excellency conſiders that meaſure to be utterly inconſiſtent with the relation in which your Highneſs ſtands relatively to the Britiſh Government, and with the deſire which you have ſo often been pleaſed to expreſs of remaining at peace with the Britiſh Power.

Your Highneſs muſt be aware that the union of your forces, and the maintenance by your Government of a friendly intercourſe with the open enemy of the Company, conſtitute acts of poſitive hoſtility againſt the Britiſh Government, and muſt involve your Highneſs in the conſequences of any act of hoſtility which may be committed by Jeſwunt Row Holkar againſt the Honourable Company, or any of their Allies.

The Right honourable the Commander in Chief cannot conſider the avowed objects of mediating a Peace between Jeſwunt Row Holkar and the Britiſh Power to juſtify your junction with that Chief. His Excellency deſires me to apprize your Highneſs, in explicit terms, that by the reception which you have given to Holkar and his adherents your Highneſs is now placed in a ſituation ſo incompatible with a friendly diſpoſition towards the Britiſh Government, that his Lordſhip cannot conſider any mediation on your part in favour of Jeſwunt Row Holkar to be offered with a view to the advantage of that Government; and cannot therefore conſent that

I ſhould

I ſhould be the medium of your Highneſs's communications on that ſubject; nor can his Excellency enter into any friendly communications on that ſubject, nor can his Excellency enter into any friendly negotiation with your Highneſs while you may continue in your preſent poſition, and united with Jeſwunt Row Holkar. His Excellency does not admit that your Highneſs's interference has induced Jeſwunt Row Holkar to abſtain from hoſtilities againſt the territories of the Britiſh Government. The total failure of Jeſwunt Row Holkar and of Meer Khan to excite diſturbances within the Company's dominions, and the diſgraceful defeats which theſe Chiefs ſuffered reſpectively, have convinced the world of the feebleneſs and folly of all attempts of ſuch a nature.

It therefore becomes poſitively incumbent upon your Highneſs, with the view of preſerving the relations of peace with the Britiſh Power, and of evincing your deſire to avoid being involved in the conſequences of the hoſtile acts of Jeſwunt Row Holkar, that your Highneſs ſhould afford an immediate proof of the pacific nature of your intentions and views. His Excellency the Right honourable the Commander in Chief accordingly directs me to requeſt that your Highneſs will immediately remove your army at leaſt fifty coſs from the frontiers of the Company's Allies, and that you will deſire Jeſwunt Row Holkar to ſeparate with his troops from your Highneſs's camp. His Excellency will not admit of evaſion or delay on the part of your Highneſs in the performance of theſe conditions.

It is ſuperfluous to apprize your Highneſs that a refuſal to comply with theſe juſt and reaſonable requiſitions muſt tend to convince his Excellency of your determination to ſupport the cauſe of the enemy, and to proſecute hoſtilities againſt the Britiſh Power in conjunction with Jeſwunt Row Holkar and his adherents.

Should your Highneſs not think proper to agree to theſe friendly regulations, I am poſitively directed by his Excellency to quit your Highneſs's camp whenever your Highneſs may be pleaſed to furniſh me with the requiſite guards for my ſafe journey to a Britiſh force.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *Ra Jenkins*,
Acting Reſident D. R. S.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) *Græme Mercer*,
Agent Govr Genl.

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam,
D^y Sec^y to Gov^t.

(A.) No. 48.—Copy of a LETTER from Lord LAKE to SCINDIA; dated 29th April 1805.

To DOWLUT ROW SCINDIA.

I HAVE received your Highneſs's Letter wherein you ſtate, that you had marched from Boorhanpore and arrived at Subbulghur for the purpoſe of concluding a Peace between the Britiſh Government and Jeſwunt Row Holkar, &c. &c.

Your Highneſs is fully acquainted with the origin of the War between the Britiſh Government and Jeſwunt Row Holkar, which was commenced with your direct approbation and participation; and you were bound by every tie of faith, friendſhip and alliance, to have given your warmeſt ſupport to the Britiſh Government in the proſecution of it. How different your conduct has been from thoſe obligations need not be now repeated. The troops you ſent under Bappojee Scindia to co-operate with the Britiſh army in the commencement of the War, after having received funds for their ſubſiſtence from Britiſh officers, deſerted to the enemy, and have continued throughout to act as zealous and determined adherents of Holkar againſt the Britiſh Government. From the ſincere diſpoſition of the Britiſh Government to continue at Peace and in friendſhip with your Highneſs, it has been inclined to conſider this treacherous act on the part of your officers as ariſing entirely from their own diſobedience to your Highneſs's Orders, and has looked upon them as much in the light of traitors to your Highneſs as to the Government. By the favourable

reception of thoſe officers and of thoſe troops in your Highneſs's camp, your Highneſs ſeems reſolved that the Britiſh Government ſhould no longer remain in this error.

In the proſecution of the War againſt Holkar the Britiſh Government has been enabled, by the favour of God, and the valour of its troops, utterly to deſtroy the armies and reſources of that Chief, without that aſſiſtance from your Government which you were bound by Treaty and your Alliance to give; and under the peculiar circumſtance of this Chief having been aſſiſted in the War againſt the Britiſh Government by troops from your Highneſs's army. Your Highneſs has during this period marched with your army from the interior of your dominions, and arrived on the frontiers of the Ranah of Gohud, an Ally of the Britiſh Government, contrary to the repeated advice and repreſentations of the Britiſh Reſident, whoſe advice and repreſentations have not only been diſregarded, but have ſubjected him to a moſt groſs violence and outrage from perſons in your ſervice, whom your Highneſs has ſhewn no inclination to puniſh. On your Highneſs's arrival on the frontier of the Ranah of Gohud, who had been acknowledged by your Highneſs as an Ally of the Britiſh Government, your Highneſs was pleaſed to write that Chief an order to receive a perſon deputed by you to take charge of the country which he held in ſovereignty, under the protection of the Government. At the ſame time your Highneſs thought proper to intimate to me, through the Britiſh Reſident, your intention to proceed with your army to Bhurtpore, before which place the Britiſh army was then employed, for the purpoſe of mediating a Peace between the Britiſh Government on the one part, and Jeſwunt Row Holkar and Rajah Runjeet Sing on the other. The firſt of theſe Chiefs your Highneſs was bound by every tie of good faith and friendſhip to oppoſe and deſtroy to the utmoſt of your power; and your interference in favour of Rajah Runjeet Sing, a Chief whoſe country and whoſe ſervices you had ſolemnly delivered over to the Britiſh Government by the Treaty of Peace, and who was then, againſt his obligation of faith and gratitude, in open hoſtilities againſt that Government, was equally inconſiſtent with the relation you ſtood in as the ally and friend of the Government.

Since that period Jeſwunt Row Holkar with his remaining forces has joined your Highneſs's army, and, although in open hoſtilities with the Britiſh Government, has been received by your Highneſs in the moſt friendly and favourable manner. Your Highneſs has been pleaſed to ſtate as a reaſon for this conduct your wiſh to prevent Holkar from ravaging the Britiſh Territories. Your Highneſs muſt be well aware of the former attempts to excite diſturbances in the Britiſh Dominions, which were made by Holkar in perſon, and by Ameer Khan, when their force was entire; and of the circumſtances of accumulated defeat and diſgrace under which they fled from thoſe countries. Your Highneſs cannot, therefore, give credit to ſuch a ſuppoſed intention on the part of Holkar, in the miſerable and diſtreſſed ſtate to which his force has been reduced: and I muſt conſider the junction of Holkar's force with your Highneſs's army, when added to the other circumſtances of your Highneſs's unfriendly conduct towards the Britiſh Government, as a clear and explicit declaration on your Highneſs's part, of your having joined your intereſt with this declared enemy againſt the Britiſh Government, in defiance of the obligations you are under by Treaty to aſſiſt the Government againſt all its enemies. I have in conſequence of theſe circumſtances thought it proper to direct Mr. Jenkins, the Britiſh Repreſentative at your Highneſs's Durbar, to repair, with the other gentlemen attached to the Reſidency to my Camp; and I deem it neceſſary to apprize your Highneſs that the Britiſh Government will conſider you reſponſible in your own perſon, in your family and miniſters, and in your ſervants, for the ſafe and unmoleſted journey of the Britiſh Repreſentative, with the other gentlemen and their property, to the neareſt Britiſh Camp.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *Græme Mercer*,
Agent Govr Genl.

(A true Copy)

J. Adam, Dep^y Sec^y to Gov^t.

A. No. 49.

(A.) No. 49.—COPY of the Commander in Chief's INSTRUCTIONS to the Acting Reſident; dated 29th April 1805.

To RICHARD JENKINS, Eſq. &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I AM directed by his Excellency the Right honourable the Commander in Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your Letters of the 24th and 27th inſtant, with a copy of your Letter of the former date to Lieutenant Colonel Martindell, which has been tranſmitted by that officer.

2. His Lordſhip approves the communication you have made to Dowlut Row Scindia of his ſentiments on the ſubject of the Muckunjee's conduct. As it is not, however, by any means probable, under the prevailing influence of Serjee Row Ghautka and Holkar, that his Highneſs will immediately comply with the requiſitions you have made on the part of his Excellency, I have the honour to encloſe a Letter from his Excellency to Dowlut Row Scindia's addreſs, with a copy for your information. In this Letter you will obſerve that no notice is taken of the requiſitions which you have made on the part of his Excellency. Theſe requiſitions are ſuppoſed to have been previouſly made and evaded; and his Lordſhip confines himſelf to a ſummary ſtatement of thoſe circumſtances in Scindia's conduct which force his Lordſhip to conſider that Chief's intentions as hoſtile to the Britiſh Government, and to the demand of a ſafe conduct for the Britiſh Reſidency to the neareſt Britiſh Camp.

3. His Lordſhip directs me to inform you that he will encamp to-morrow with the cavalry and reſerve of the army near the poſition at preſent occupied by Colonel Martindell's force. As ſoon as his Lordſhip may be informed of the arrangement which may be made for your quitting Scindia's Camp, his Lordſhip will take the neceſſary meaſures to advance a force of cavalry or infanty for your reception.

4. In the Inſtructions from the Moſt noble the Governor General it has been obſerved, *that the ſeizure of the perſons of Holkar and Ameer Khan might* be conſidered as a convincing proof of Scindia's wiſh to remain at peace with the Britiſh Government. The Commander in Chief has not thought it adviſable to bring forward any propoſition of this nature, from the little probability there appeared of ſuch a meaſure being practicable, as well as from the hazard it might lead to of a ſimilar meaſure being propoſed *by thoſe Chiefs in* regard to the Britiſh Reſidency. His Excellency at the ſame time directs me to intimate to you this propoſition, to meet the poſſible event of ſuch a change of circumſtances as might render it practicable or adviſable.

The words in *italics* were in ciphers in the original.

5. The Governor General has alſo directed *intimation to be given to thoſe Chiefs in the ſervice of Dowlut Row Scindia who are in the receipt of penſions from the Britiſh Government, that their penſions will be confirmed and continued to them on the condition of their immediately quitting the ſervice of Scindia, and repairing to the Britiſh Camp.*

This notification will be publicly given after you may have quitted Scindia's Camp. His Excellency has at the ſame time directed me to ſtate the circumſtance to you, that any opportunity which you may deem favourable may be taken of intimating it *to any of the Chiefs whom* you may have reaſon to ſuppoſe ready to take advantage of it.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *G. Mercer*, A. G.

Camp on the Chumbul near Kuttree Ghaut,
29th April 1805.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) *C. T. Metcalfe*,
A. G. G.O.

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam,
Depy Secy to Govt.

(A.) No. 50.—Copy of a LETTER from the Chief Secretary at Fort St. George, to the acting Reſident in Myſore; dated 6th May 1805.

To Major WILKS, acting Reſident at Myſore.
(Secret Department)

Sir,

Para. 1. I AM directed to acquaint you that under a general view of the preſent ſtate of public affairs in Hindoſtan the Right honourable the Governor in Council has

has deemed it expedient to reſort to ſimilar meaſures of precaution as were adopted at the commencement of hoſtilities with Dowlut Row Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, by aſſembling on the frontier of the territories of the Company a conſiderable diſpoſable force, whoſe ſervices may be employed in the preſervation of public tranquillity in that quarter, or may be directed in ſuch manner as the exigency of future events may render neceſſary.

His Majeſty's 22d L. Dragoons -	400
2d Regt. N. Cavalry	464
4th D° d° d° -	400
His M. 33d. Regt.	580
1ſt Bn 4th Regt. N.I.	950
2d D° 5th d° -	1,139
1ſt D° 16th d° -	994
2d D° 19th d° -	1,106
A Detachment of Artilly (with 500 Laſcars) - - -	150
Pioneers - - -	700

2. His Lordſhip in Council directs me accordingly to inform you, that agreeably to the determination, his Excellency the Commander in Chief has been requeſted to take immediate meaſures for aſſembling at a central poſition on the Northern frontier; a detachment of the ſtrength noted in the margin.

3. His Lordſhip in Council conſiders it to be proper that you ſhould apprize the Government of Myſore of the reaſons which have led to the adoption of this precautionary meaſure; and as the tranquillity of Myſore would be liable to be eſſentially affected by the eventual renewal of hoſtilities with Dowlut Row Scindia or the Rajah of Berar, it appears to be adviſable that as large a force as it may be practicable to aſſemble of the troops of the Rajah of Myſore, ſhould be alſo ſtationed on the northern frontier, for the purpoſe of acting, if neceſſary, in conjunction with the troops of the Britiſh Government.

4. His Lordſhip in Council accordingly deſires that you will make the neceſſary communication on this ſubject to the Dewan of Myſore, and that you will concert with him the moſt convenient means for carrying the arrangement into effect with every practicable degree of promptitude.

5. From the eſſential aſſiſtance which was derived during the late operations in the Deckan by the employment of Selladar Horſe, his Lordſhip in Council deems it highly deſirable that means ſhould be again taken, under the preſent circumſtances, for obtaining the aid of thoſe uſeful troops; and it is his Lordſhip's deſire that the meaſures which have been adopted for diſbanding the body of Selladar Horſe ſerving in Myſore may be in conſequence ſuſpended; and that a ſufficient force of that deſcription of troops ſhall be held in readineſs to join the detachments which are about to be aſſembled on the frontier.

6. His Lordſhip in Council is deſirous of being informed by you of the number of Selladar Horſe who may be at preſent in the public ſervice, and of the ſtrength to which the corps could be completed without material delay or inconvenience.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c. &c.

(Signed) *G. Buchan,*
Chief Secy to Govt.

Fort-St.-George,
6th May 1805.

(A true Copy.)
(Signed) *J. H. Peile,*
Secy to the Reſidt in Myſore.

(A true Copy.) *J. Adam,*
Depy Secy to Govt.

(A) No. 51.—Copy of a LETTER from the acting Reſident in Myſore, to the Chief Secretary to Government at Fort St. George, dated 10th May 1805.

To G. BUCHAN, Eſq. Chief Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I HAD the honour to receive laſt night your Letter dated the 6th inſtant.

The aſpect of public affairs having ſuggeſted to the mind of the Dewan of his Highneſs the Rajah, the poſſible event of ſuch a communication as has now been conveyed to him, I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you that no further progreſs has been made in the reduction of the Selladar horſe than the diſcharge of about 300 of the leaſt efficient, and that the Dewan is prepared in other reſpects to meet, with promptitude and alacrity, the wiſhes of the Right honourable the Governor in Council.

The

The diſpoſable force of Myſore amounts at this time to

Stable Horſe - - -	500	
Selladar d° - - -	3,500	
Regular Infantry - -	4,000	firelocks.
Peons - - - -	2,000	
Field-Guns, with Golandaz Laſcars, and the requiſite equipment	8	

Of this number, a corps of 2,000 regular infantry, with 4 guns (one twelve, and three 6-pounders) will march from this place to-morrow, and will be joined by a battalion 500 ſtrong, already near the frontier.—2,000 Selladar horſe had been warned to aſſemble in the neighbourhood of Cheneroyapatam, and in conſequence of your Letter the remainder of that body has alſo been ordered to draw towards the frontier.

The force which will be aſſembled at Hurry Hurr about the 23d inſtant, will accordingly conſiſt of

Selladar Horſe - - -	3,500
Regular Infantry - - -	2,500
Guns, with their equipments -	4

The Dewan, with the remaining body of 500 ſtable horſe, 1,500 infantry, 2,000 Peons, and four light guns, (two 6-pounders and two 3-pounders) is ready to move to the frontier, whenever any intelligence from the Marhatta Territory, or an intimation of the opinion of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, ſhall render it expedient immediately to reinforce the Corps which has now been ordered to march.

The arrangements for the future ſupply of the troops, and for conducting, during the abſence of the Dewan, a great and important public work for conveying the water of the Cavery to Myſore, make it convenient to him to remain for a ſhort period in this vicinity, but will not detain him for one day if an immediate augmentation of the Corps now ordered to the frontier ſhall appear to his Lordſhip in Council to be adviſable.

I take this opportunity of requeſting that I may be honoured with a communication of the ſentiments of the Right honourable the Governor in Council with regard to the conduct to be eventually obſerved towards any body of troops, unauthorized by his Highneſs the Peiſhwa, who may take a menacing poſition in the neighbourhood of the frontier; and with regard to the circumſtances, (if any) under which his Lordſhip may conſider it proper to depart from meaſures ſtrictly defenſive.

In reference to the fifth and ſixth paragraphs of your Letter I have the honour to inform you, that in addition to the 4,000 horſe now in the pay of this Government, about 1,000 ſerviceable horſemen may be procured in Myſore, and an indefinite number from the Marhatta Territory, if it were practicable to give an aſſurance of permanent ſubſiſtence; even to the greater part of thoſe who ſhould now be engaged. An aſſurance which is incompatible with the reſources of the Government of Myſore.

For the purpoſe of avoiding an inconvenient preſſure on the finances of the Government of Myſore, to which an arrear of Star Pagodas 2,28,652 36 55 is ſtill due on account of the Selladar horſe, which ſerved with the Honourable Major General Sir A. Welleſley, I take the liberty of recommending that it may not be called on to augment its preſent eſtabliſhment of horſe, until it ſhall be found expedient to require the ſervices of a portion of that body with the Honourable Company's Troops; when an augmentation to the extent of 1,000 could be effected in the courſe of a few days.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your, &c.

(Signed) *M. Wilks*,
Acts Reſidt.

Myſore,
10th May 1805.

(A true Copy.)
(Signed) *J. H. Peile*,
Secretary to the Reſidt at Myſore.

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam,
Depy Secy to Govt.

(A.) No. 52.—Copy of INSTRUCTIONS to the Commander in Chief, dated 17th May 1805.

To his Excellency the Right honourable LORD LAKE,

(Official and Secret. No. 6.)

My Lord,

1. YOUR Lordſhip will have received ſeveral communications by my authority, by which you will perceive that I have accepted an apology from Dowlut Row Scindia for the late outrage offered to the Britiſh Reſidency; and that it is not my wiſh that your Lordſhip ſhould purſue Scindia unleſs he ſhall make demands at the head of his army from a menacing poſition.

2. As Scindia has retired it does not appear to me to be adviſable for your Lordſhip to purſue him at this ſeaſon, although it would certainly be juſtifiable to act hoſtilely againſt him in conſequence of his reception of Jeſwunt Row Holkar, and of Ameer Khan. It is, however, extremely deſirable to avoid war with Dowlut Row Scindia. I ſhould hope that he will not now ſeek it; and if it be poſſible to effect a ſettlement of Holkar's affairs without further war, ſuch an arrangement would certainly be adviſable.

3. It is now expedient to canton the army at its ſeveral fixed ſtations, and this meaſure properly arranged will afford ſufficient ſecurity to our poſſeſſions. But although I expect that we may avoid War with Dowlut Row Scindia, I am decidedly of opinion that the beſt ſecurity for the preſervation of Peace will be ſuch a diſtribution of our armies as ſhall enable them to act againſt the enemy with vigour and celerity in caſe Scindia ſhould commence hoſtilities, or Holkar again attempt to diſturb the tranquillity of our territories.

4. Your Lordſhip will therefore take this circumſtance into conſideration in cantoning the army; and in every arrangement which you may adopt will advert to the poſſibility of our being hereafter compelled to employ our armies againſt Dowlut Row Scindia, and to the neceſſity of ſecuring our valuable poſſeſſions againſt the predatory attempts of Jeſwunt Row Holkar, or of any other freebooter.

5. For this purpoſe it will be neceſſary, in the event of hoſtilities, that the troops to be employed againſt Scindia, or any freebooter who may attempt to violate our territories, ſhould be completely ready to commence active operations as ſoon as the ſeaſon will permit, and arrangements will of courſe be adopted by your Lordſhip for collecting ſupplies, &c. and for completing every other preparation which may be neceſſary to enable your Lordſhip to deſtroy Scindia at an early period of the enſuing ſeaſon.

6. I ſincerely hope that the active employment of our troops may become unneceſſary; but I conſider it to be requiſite to requeſt your Lordſhip's attention to the poſſible contingency of our being compelled to attack Scindia, and to operate againſt Holkar about the month of Auguſt, as ſoon as the violence of the rainy ſeaſon may have ſubſided.

7. The arrangements ſtated in a ſubſequent part of this Diſpatch for the cantonment of the troops will enable your Lordſhip to aſſemble a ſufficient body of troops at the ſhorteſt notice; but your Lordſhip will conſider this arrangement to be indiſputable, with a view to provide if neceſſary for the defeat of every attempt which may be made either by Holkar ſingly, or by Scindia, or by their united forces, againſt our poſſeſſions on the northern quarter of Hindoſtan. The grain and other ſtores required for the corps deſtined for eventual field-ſervice ſhould be collected at an advanced poſt, and meaſures ſhould be adopted for this purpoſe with all poſſible expedition.

8. Your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to ſend the Bombay army under Major-General Jones towards Rampoorah, there to be cantoned until the ſeaſon ſhall admit of its movement to Guzerat. It is of great conſequence that the Bombay army ſhould return to that province as ſoon as may be poſſible, and I ſhould hope that it might march through Malwa when the ſeaſon becomes more favourable, before the violence of the rains ſhall commence. If the Bombay army is to wait until the complete termination of the rainy ſeaſon before it moves towards Guzerat, a long period of time muſt elapſe before the Government of Bombay will have the ſervices of the troops at preſent under the command of Major-General Jones, and conſiderable inconvenience to the public intereſts in the province of Guzerat may reſult from the delay; I am ſatisfied therefore that your Lordſhip will direct the movement of the Bombay army to Guzerat as ſoon as the ſeaſon may admit of the execution of that important arrangement.

9. In

9. In proceeding to Malwa your Lordſhip will of courſe take particular care that the Bombay army is of ſufficient ſtrength, eſpecially in cavalry, to be ſuperior to the Marhattas. The Bombay army ſhould be able not only to defeat the main body of the Marhatta armies, but ſhould alſo be able to protect its ſupplies againſt any plunderers who may attempt to intercept them while our troops are oppoſed to the main body of the Marhatta armies. For this purpoſe it will be indiſpenſably neceſſary to ſtrengthen the Bombay army with an efficient body of cavalry, and your Lordſhip will probably be of opinion that two regiments of native cavalry will be neceſſary to ſecure theſe important objects.

10. It is alſo of importance that the equipments of the Bombay army ſhould be rendered as complete as poſſible; and that the Bombay troops under the command of Major General Jones ſhould be placed in a ſtate fit for actual field-ſervice previouſly to the commencement of their march towards Guzerat.

11. Your Lordſhip will probably conſider it to be adviſable to direct Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm to accompany the Bombay army, for the purpoſe of facilitating his arrival at the camp of Dowlut Row Scindia. In that caſe, adverting to the general tenor of my recent inſtructions to your Lordſhip, Colonel Malcolm might be empowered to employ that army in its march to Guzerat for the purpoſe of carrying into effect any arrangements which may be adopted in concert with Scindia for ſecuring the perſon of Holkar, or for proſecuting the objects of the inſtructions with which your Lordſhip may furniſh Colonel Malcolm.

12. In cantoning the troops under your Lordſhip's command it appears to me to be neceſſary to provide for the following objects:—Firſt, the ſubſidiary force with the Ranah of Gohud to be ſtationed either at Gohud or in ſome favourable poſition in that Diſtrict;—ſecond, a force in the Province of Bundlecund, ſufficient to cover that Province, and to enable the Revenue Officers to complete the ſettlement of the Revenues;—third, a force at Agra and Muttra;—fourth, a force at Delhi, and in the northern part of the Doab.

13. With regard to the European troops I am inclined to be of opinion that, with reference to the conſiderations to which I have adverted in the 5th and 7th paragraphs of this Diſpatch, it will not be adviſable to ſend the whole of them to ſuch a diſtance as Futty Ghur and Cawnpore. Your Lordſhip will in all probability find it expedient to canton the main ſtrength of your army on the right bank of the Jumna, or in the vicinity of that river, provided the health of the Europeans be not expoſed to riſk by this meaſure. Dangerous effects may be produced on the counſels of Scindia by the return of our troops to ſtations far removed within the interior of our own provinces. The cantonment of the troops on the frontier, while it keeps a check on all hoſtile or predatory attempts, will alſo confirm the tranquillity and good order which now ſubſiſts in the Conquered Provinces. If ſuch an arrangement were practicable, it would be highly deſirable to maintain a large body of Europeans in cantonment on the right bank of the Jumna; and I recommend this point to your Lordſhip's moſt ſerious attention. I wiſh, indeed, that your Lordſhip would conſider whether it might not be expedient to fix the European cantonments, or at leaſt one conſiderable European corps, on the right bank of the Jumna permanently. Such an arrangement will always enable your Lordſhip without difficulty to compoſe every corps in advance of a due proportion of European and Native infantry. It appears to me that every corps in advance ſhould be compoſed of a certain proportion of infantry and regular cavalry, and if poſſible of Europeans; as I conſider any regularly compoſed army of this deſcription to be ſuperior to any force which the whole collected power of the Native States can now aſſemble.

14. Adverting to the ſtate of our military power and reſources, and to the condition of the Marhatta armies, it appears to me that all corps of irregular troops in our ſervice may now be reduced. The expence of theſe corps is great, and their reduction would afford immediate relief; care muſt be taken, however, to make a ſuitable proviſion for the Native Chiefs, who will otherwiſe be compelled to ſeek ſervice with the enemy. It is poſſible that the irregular corps may be diſpoſed of among the Allies, and the Officers formerly in Scindia's ſervice may be diſtributed among the ſeveral irregular corps. The corps of Najabs entertained in Bundelcund, if not already diſcharged, may in all probability be diſmiſſed immediately.

15. With regard to the Sepoy battalions in Bundlecund, who quitted the ſervice of Ambojee and of Scindia to enter into our ſervice, it may not be adviſable to diſband them, if they can be employed without expence to the Britiſh Government. Three of them might be allotted to the Rana of Gohud, and three might be employed at Delhi, inſtead of the three battalions of Najabs under Colonel Ochterlony.

lony. I understand that two of Scindia's former battalions are already under Colonel Ochterlony at Delhi. This arrangement would therefore provide for eight of these battalions.

16. Perhaps the Soubahdar of Jhanse, as we have engaged to protect him, would receive one or two of these battalions; and the remainder might be disposed of among our other Allies and dependents. The Begum Shumroo may also be induced to take into her service some of the irregular corps, to be commanded by British Officers, and to dismiss all Frenchmen who may now be in her service.

17. The irregular cavalry which at present may be in our service should not be increased on any account; and the whole may probably be distributed between the King at Delhi, the Ranah of Gohud, and other Chiefs, and may be commanded by their own Native Officers, or by British Officers formerly in Scindia's service, according to the nature of the different corps, and to the terms on which they entered their service.

18. Sheik Khullab Ally, and any other Native Commanders who have conducted themselves to the satisfaction of your Lordship, should be liberally rewarded. These Commanders may perhaps object to be placed under the command of the European Officers formerly in Scindia's service; but they may have no objection to being placed under the command of an Officer in the Company's service. At all events it is of the utmost importance to dispose of these corps as soon as may be possible; every effort should also be made to reduce all other extra charges of every description without delay, and the greatest exertion should be used to settle our Conquests, and to secure the Revenue from them.

19. On all these points I request your Lordship to transmit to me a detailed report as soon as may be practicable; I request your Lordship also to transmit to me with all convenient expedition,

1st.—A return of all the irregular Cavalry in the British Service, according to their several Districts or Corps, with a state of monthly expence, &c.

2d.—The same of the irregular Infantry.

3d.—A plan for the reduction of the corps of irregular Cavalry and Infantry now in our service, by transferring them to our Allies, and by posting the British officers lately in the Marhatta service to these corps.

4th.—A detailed plan for the distribution of the troops on the right bank of the Jumna; also cantonments at Agra Delhi and Bundlecund; a distribution of the troops in the Doab and Rohicund, including the Vizier's territory. This detailed plan should shew the number of troops proposed to be stationed at the different cantonments, garrisons, &c. and should be accompanied by a general return of the number of men composing the army under the command of your Lordship.

20. I shall be also happy to receive from your Lordship statements of the quantity of grain and stores collected at the different depôts, as well as of the ordnance, cattle, &c.; and also to learn from you the portion of supplies which you would desire to draw from Benares and Patna.

21. The enclosed copies of orders to the Governments of Fort Saint George and Bombay will apprize your Lordship of my intentions with regard to the troops under those Governments respectively, and will enable your Lordship to regulate your proceedings with reference to the distribution of the troops in the Province of Guzerat, and in the Deckan.

22. Copies of this Dispatch have been transmitted to the Governments of Fort-Saint-George and Bombay, and to Colonel Close,

I have the honour to be, &c.

Fort-William, 17th May 1805. (Signed) *Wellesley.*

(A true Copy.) *J. Adam,* Dep^{y} Sec^{y} to Gov^{t}.

(A.) No. 53.—Copy of INSTRUCTIONS to the Government of Fort-St.-George, dated 17th May 1805.

To the Right honourable Lord W. C. BENTINCK, Governor of Fort-St.-George.

My Lord,

Secret and Official. No. 7.

1. I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a Copy of Instructions which I have issued to the Right honourable Lord Lake, under the actual state of affairs in Hindostan.

2. Your

2. Your Lordſhip has already been informed that Scindia has retired from his poſition at Subbulghur, and that notwithſtanding the ſuſpicious courſe of conduct which he has lately purſued under the influence of his profligate Miniſter, Gnautka, no reaſon at preſent exiſts to juſtify a ſuppoſition that he meditates open hoſtilities, or that he will venture to engage in actual War againſt the Britiſh Government.

3. I ſtill entertain an expectation that the meaſures adopted for effecting a favourable impreſſion upon Scindia's councils, combined with the diſtreſs in which the progreſs of his preſent councils muſt involve Scindia, will ultimately incline Scindia to revert to his alliance with the Company.

4. It appears from intelligence received from the Commander in Chief, and other quarters, that Scindia's military force and reſources are ſo reduced that the entire and early deſtruction of his power would probably be the conſequence of his engaging in another conteſt with the Britiſh Government; at the ſame time I am of opinion, that the intereſts of the Britiſh Government, and the permanent tranquillity of India requires that Scindia's power ſhould be maintained on a reſpectable footing, provided that a change can be effected in his preſent councils, and that he ſhall not engage in War with the Company.

5. Adverting to the period of the ſeaſon, to the conſiderations ſtated in the firſt part of my Inſtructions to Lord Lake, and to the probable ſtate and poſition of the troops of Scindia and Jeſwunt Row Holkar, it appears to me that the army of Fort-St.-George may be ſafely placed on the ſcale of its ordinary eſtabliſhment, and that all extra charges of every deſcription may be immediately reduced.

6. It is ſcarcely poſſible, even if Scindia ſhould be diſpoſed to commence hoſtilities, that the Deckan can, in the preſent ſeaſon, become the theatre of War. Even if Scindia ſhould enter the Deckan, it appears to me that the Subſidiary Forces * ſerving with the Peiſhwa, and the Soubahdar of the Deckan, are fully equal to defeat the Marhatta armies; and I am decidedly of opinion that a corps compoſed of one regiment of European infantry, two regiments of Native cavalry, and ſix battalions of Native infantry, would be ſufficient to oppoſe any army which the Marhattas can bring into the field.

* 1 Regt of Europeans, 3 Regts of N. Cavalry, 12 Bns of Sepoys.

7. I conſider it to be proper therefore to direct your Lordſhip to ſuſpend the execution of the arrangements deſcribed in your Lordſhip's Letter of the 25th of April, and to diſtribute the army of Fort-Saint-George at its uſual ſtations. Your Lordſhip will alſo now proceed to withdraw from the Deckan all corps and eſtabliſhments which may be extra to the fixed eſtabliſhment of the Subſidiary Forces ſerving with the Peiſhwa, and the Soubahdar of the Deckan reſpectively.

8. Under the arrangements which the Honourable the Governor of Bombay has by my deſire adopted for the ſecurity of the Province of Guzerat, ſome delay will take place in completing the Peiſhwa's Subſidiary Force with the requiſite number of Bombay corps. As ſoon, however, as the Bombay army, at preſent under the command of Major General Jones, ſhall return to Guzerat, the Government of Bombay will be enabled to complete the Peiſhwa's Subſidiary Force, and the deficiency muſt, in the mean while, be ſupplied from the Preſidency of Fort-St.-George.

9. With this exception, your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to order the return to the Territories of Fort-St.-George of all corps extra to the eſtabliſhment of the Subſidiary Forces ſerving with the Peiſhwa, and with the Soubahdar of the Deckan. The 74th regiment ſhould be ordered to Bombay, and be held in readineſs to embark for Europe whenever orders may be ſent to the Government of Bombay for that purpoſe; and whenever the public ſervice may admit of ſuch an arrangement, it would be highly deſirable to relieve the 94th, now ſerving with the Subſidiary Force with the Soubadar of the Deckan, by another regiment of Europeans, from the eſtabliſhment of Fort-Saint-George.

10. All corps which may be attached to the Subſidiary Force in the Deckan ſhould be kept as complete as poſſible; and care ſhould be taken to ſupply all deficiencies which may occur in the courſe of ſervice.

11. Your Lordſhip will alſo proceed to reduce the ſix extra battalions on the eſtabliſhment of Fort-Saint-George, in conformity to my Inſtructions of the 4th April, and to make every other reduction of expence which may be compatible with the public ſervice, and with the conſiderations ſtated in this Diſpatch.

12. With the exception of the corps to be left in the Deckan, and the detachments now ſtationed in Cuttack, the Government of Fort-St.-George ſhould not

incur any field-expences whatever without the ſanction of this Government, unleſs circumſtances ſhould occur to render it abſolutely neceſſary to authorize ſuch expences, without waiting for a reference to the ſupreme Government.

13. I highly approve the activity and zeal with which your Lordſhip and Sir John Cradock provided for the ſecurity of our territories againſt the poſſible treachery of the ſouthern Jaggeerdars; but I am of opinion that the continuance of the force propoſed to be aſſembled at Bellary, in the Ceded Diſtricts, is now unneceſſary, and that the army of Fort-St.-George may with great ſafety be diſtributed at its fixed ſtations, as nearly as may be compatible with the diſtribution recommended by Lieutenant General Stuart, and approved by this Government.

14. Your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to report to me the meaſures which you may adopt in conſequence of theſe Inſtructions Copies of this Diſpatch, together with my Letter of this date to Lord Lake, have been tranſmitted to the Governor of Bombay, to his Excellency Sir John Cradock, to Colonel Cloſe, and to the Reſidents at Poona and Hyderabad.

Fort-William, 17th May 1805. I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) *Wellesley.*

P. S.—It has occurred to me, that inconvenience may be felt by the 74th Regiment if that regiment be embarked from Bombay, as I underſtand that the families of the men of that regiment are at Fort-St.-George. Some time will alſo be required to ſettle the accounts of the regiment, and to adjuſt the family certificates, granted to the families when the regiment marched from Myſore in 1803. It will, therefore, in all probability, be deemed more adviſable to direct the 74th Regiment to return to the territories of Fort-Saint-George, and to be embarked from that Preſidency. I requeſt your Lordſhip's particular attention, therefore, to the poſtſcript of my Letter to Sir John Cradock, and to Mr. Duncan, relative to the 74th regiment.

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam,
Dep^{y} Sec^{y} to Gov^{t}.

(A.) No. 54.—COPY of INSTRUCTIONS to the Government of Bombay, dated 17th May 1805.

The Honourable J. DUNCAN, Eſq. Governor in Council at Bombay.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to tranſmit to you Copy of Inſtructions which I have this day iſſued to the Right honourable Lord Lake, Lord William Bentinck and Colonel Cloſe.

2. By the Inſtructions to Lord Lake you will be apprized of the propoſed arrangements for the return to the Province of Guzerat of the Bombay army now advanced under the command of Major General Jones. When that army ſhall reach the Province of Guzerat you will be enabled to complete the ſubſidiary force at Poona with the requiſite number of Bombay battalions. It may be proper to direct Colonel Woodington to take every meaſure which may be within his power to facilitate the march of Major General Jones's corps through Malwa.

3. The 74th Regiment on its arrival at Bombay ſhould be held in readineſs to embark for Europe at the ſhorteſt notice, whenever you may receive orders from me for that purpoſe.

4. I entertain a confident expectation that on the return to Guzerat of the Bombay army, under Major General Jones, you will be enabled to complete the diſtribution of the army of the Reſidency of Bombay, according to the Inſtructions from the Governor General in Council to the Governor in Council, under date the 27th of September 1804. The principal objects to be attended to at preſent, is the ſecurity of the Province of Guzerat, and to make every reduction of expence which may be compatible with that object, and with a ſtate of efficient preparation in that quarter, for the attack of the enemy, in caſe Scindia (which appears probable) ſhould proceed to hoſtilities, or Holkar attempt any incurſion into Guzerat.

5. With a view to economy the corps in Guzerat may be ſo cantoned as to admit of aſſembling them with the greateſt expedition. It would certainly be deſirable,

firable, to avoid the expence of field-allowances, if the troops can be ſo ſtationed as to ſecure, in an effectual manner, the Province of Guzerat; and you will not therefore incur on any field expences without the ſanction of this Government, unleſs circumſtances ſhould occur (of which the Government of Bombay will be the proper judge) to render it abſolutely neceſſary, with a view to the complete protection of the Province of Guzerat, to authorize ſuch expences, without waiting for a reference to the Supreme Government.

Fort-William, 17th May 1805. I have the honour to be, &c. &c. (Signed) *Welleſley.*

P. S. It has occurred to me that inconvenience may be felt by the 74th Regiment, if that Regiment be embarked from Bombay, as I underſtand that the families of the men of that Regiment are at Fort-St.-George; ſome time will alſo be required to ſettle the accounts of the Regiment, and to adjuſt the family certificates, granted to the families when the Regiment marched from Myſore in 1803. It will, therefore, in all probability, be deemed more adviſable to direct the 74th Regiment to return to the territories of Fort-Saint-George, and to be embarked from that Preſidency. I have left the determination of this queſtion to the Right honourable Lord William Bentinck and to Sir J. Cradock, and you will be guided by the opinion which you may receive from them relative to the diſpoſal of the 74th Regiment. (A true Copy.)

J. Adam.
Dep^{y} Secy to Govt.

(A.) No. 55.—COPY of INSTRUCTIONS to Colonel CLOSE, dated 17th May 1805.

Colonel CLOSE.

Sir,

I AM directed by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council to tranſmit to you copies of inſtructions of this date, which his Excellency has conſidered it to be proper to iſſue to the Right Honourable Lord Lake, and Lord Wm Bentinck. Sec^{t} Depart^{t}.

2. You will be pleaſed to carry into execution ſuch parts of thoſe inſtructions as may depend upon the exerciſe of your authority; you will alſo make ſuch a diſtribution of the two ſubſidiary forces ſerving with his Highneſs the Peiſhwa, and the Soubahdar of the Deckan reſpectively, as ſhall provide for the formation of a field corps, conſiſting of two regiments of cavalry, one regiment of European infantry, and ſix battalions of Sepoys, with a due proportion of artillery, pioneers, &c. The remainder of the ſubſidiary forces ſhould be diſtributed in the manner which may appear to you moſt advantageous for the ſecurity of our intereſts in the Deckan, and the field-corps ſhould occupy an advanced poſition near Mulkapoor, and be cantoned there, or covered until it ſhall be practicable for the ſubſidiary forces to occupy the reſpective poſitions on the Godavery river, which have been fixed upon by Major General the Honourable Sir A. Welleſley, under the orders of the Governor General, for three permanent ſtations. Care ſhould be taken to adopt every arrangement which may tend to preſerve the health of the field-corps, and to keep it in a conſtant ſtate of readineſs and equipment for the moſt active ſervice.

3. The actual poſition of Dowlut Row Scindia in Hindoſtan, and the miſſion of Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm to the Court of that Chieftain, appear to the Governor General in Council to render it unneceſſary to continue the military and political powers veſted in you under his Excellency's Orders of the 5th of April 1805; his Excellency therefore permits you to reſign thoſe powers, and to return to Poona, and deſires you to notify your reſignation to the different Authorities in the Deckan, to Sir J. Cradock, and to the Governments of Fort-Saint-George and Bombay, that they may act accordingly. On your return to Poona the command of the field-corps is to be be veſted in Colonel Wallace. You will, however, continue for the preſent to exerciſe the ſame authority over the field-corps in advance, as is exerciſed by the Reſident at Poona over the Peiſhwa's ſubſidiary force. The Reſident at Hyderabad will be informed, that in conſequence of the greater proximity of the Reſident at Poona to the probable ſcene of action in the event of war,

this temporary authority has been veſted in you until the ſtate of public affairs ſhall admit of the eſtabliſhment of the ſubſidiary forces at their propoſed ſtations on the Godavery river.

4. His Excellency on this occaſion deems it to be proper to ſignify to you the entire approbation of the Governor General in Council, of your conduct in the exerciſe of the powers veſted in you by his Excellency's inſtructions of the 5th April 1805, and to add the expreſſion of his high confidence in your approved zeal, talents, and knowledge.

5. Copies of this Diſpatch have been tranſmitted to Lord Lake, Sir J. Cradock, the Governments of Fort-Saint-George and Bombay, and the Reſidents at Poona, Hyderabad, and Nagpore.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*,
Secy to Govt.

Fort-William,
17th May 1805.

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam,
Depy Secy to Govt.

(A.) No. 56.—TRANSLATION of a LETTER from Lord LAKE to DOWLUT ROW SCINDIA, Dated 12th May 1805.

Tranſlation of the Copy of a Letter from his Excellency the Right honourable the Commander in Chief, to DOWLUT ROW SCINDIA, dated the 12th of May 1805.

I HAVE already written to your Highneſs a reply to your Letter requeſting that your Highneſs would give ſafe conduct to Mr. Jenkins, and the other Gentlemen attached to the Reſidency at your Highneſs's Court, to the camp of the Britiſh army; but this has not hitherto taken place, and your Highneſs appears diſpoſed to delay and evade this requiſition. Row Gopaul Junnardun, whom you diſpatched to me, has been deſired to return from the middle of his way. Adverting to your Highneſs's evaſion and delay, I again write to your Highneſs with the pen of friendſhip, to requeſt that you will cauſe thoſe Gentlemen to reach me in ſafety; until which time I ſhall conſider your Highneſs and your adherents to be reſponſible for their lives and property, and for their protection from inſult.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*,
Perſian Secretary.

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam,
Depy Secy to Govt.

(A.) No. 57.—COPY of LETTER from the acting Reſident with D. R. SCINDIA, dated 9th May 1805.

To N. B. EDMONSTONE, Eſq. Secretary to the Government in the Political Department at Fort-William.

Sir,

I HAVE this day been honoured by the receipt of your Letters of the 19th, 20th, and 23d ultimo, which reached me at the ſame time.

With reference to the fourth Paragraph of your Diſpatch, conveying to me the Commands of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General of the 20th ultimo, his Excellency will have obſerved from my Letter of the 19th ultimo, to your addreſs, the grounds upon which I had deemed it proper to poſtpone the demands of atonement from Dowlut Row Scindia preſcribed by his Excellency in Council; and I am rejoiced to find that my previous view of the ſubject has anticipated the communication of his Lordſhip's ſentiments. My Diſpatch of the 22d ultimo, to the addreſs of his Excellency the Right honourable the Commander in Chief will alſo have explained the reaſons which have induced me to abſtain from entering

entering further into the verbal diſcuſſion of any of the points depending between the two States, at a period when Dowlut Row Scindia has actually united his intereſts with thoſe of the avowed enemy of the Britiſh Government.

In the preſent ſituation of affairs I do not conceive it politic to apprize Dowlut Row Scindia that his Excellency is diſpoſed to conſider his Highneſs to have offered any ſatisfactory atonement for the outrage committed by his Pindarries upon the camp of the Britiſh Repreſentative. Such a declaration on my part, at a time when I am prevented by Dowlut Row Scindia from carrying into execution the Orders of his Excellency the Right honourable the Commander in Chief for my quitting camp, might be preverted into a ſanction of his preſent unprincipled and unwarrantable conduct. Under the preſent uncertainty in which his Highneſs may be ſuppoſed to continue, on that head I have little doubt that whenever I may be permitted to depart, his Highneſs will conſider the opportunity to be favourable for endeavouring to efface in ſome degree the obloquy which his Government has incurred, by diſmiſſing me with every protection to a Britiſh camp. Upon my ſafe arrival at a Britiſh camp it will be my duty to ſubmit to his Excellency the Right honourable the Commander in Chief to determine the propriety of their communicating to Dowlut Row Scindia the ſatisfaction with which the Moſt noble the Governor General has accepted his atonement. My intentions upon this ſubject are further ſtrengthened by the conſideration that as War has been actually provoked by the treachery and infamy of Scindia's conduct, ſubſequently to the atrocity committed on the 25th January, his Excellency might not wiſh that Dowlut Row Scindia ſhould conſider himſelf to be entirely abſolved from every obligation of making a further atonement for the unparallelled inſult offered to the Britiſh Power in the perſon of its Repreſentative.

Upon ſimilar conſiderations of the preverſe interpretation which might be attached to the delivery of his Excellency's Letter to Dowlut Row Scindia, tranſmitted in your Diſpatch of the 23d ultimo, for the purpoſe of detaining me in camp, his Excellency will not, I truſt, diſapprove that I ſhould likewiſe abſtain from ſubmitting that document to his Highneſs until my arrival at a Britiſh camp; if his Excellency the Right honourable the Commander in Chief ſhould then conſider ſuch a meaſure to be adviſable.

I cannot conclude this Diſpatch without remarking for his Excellency's notice, the ſurpriſing degree of confidence which has attended the late reconciliation of the houſes of Scindia and Holkar. In the abſence of Serjy Row Ghautka, at Kotta, Holkar poſitively exerciſes the actual, although not the nominal, office of Miniſter, and every meaſure of Dowlut Row Scindia is founded upon his advice and council.

I take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your Diſpatches of the 11th, 12th, and 13th ultimo.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

Camp near Sopour,
9th May 1805.

(Signed) *Rd Jenkins*,
Acting Reſident D. R. S.

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam,
Depy Secy to Govt.

(Copy.)

(A.) No. 58.—COPIES of LETTERS from the acting Reſident with SCINDIA, dated 11th May 1805.

To his Excellency the Right honourable Lord LAKE.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to aquaint your Lordſhip that the armies of Scindia and Holkar yeſterday made a march of fifteen miles to Khatowlee, a village ſituated upon the Parnuddee, where we are now encamped. We ſhall probably march to-morrow toward the Raiſree Ghaut, at which place all the battalions and guns of Scindia and of Ameer Khan have been ordered to aſſemble.

I have not been able to obtain any ſatisfactory reply from Dowlut Row Scindia relative to my quitting camp. I underſtand, however, that it is the Maha Rajah's

intention to desire my attendance at the Durbar in the evening, when I shall not fail to urge in the most direct terms the necessity of my receiving a decided answer.

It is probably not altogether unnecessary to mention that Letters have been written by this Court to the different Hindostan Chiefs who have come over to your Excellency during the present War, to encourage their return to the cause of the Confederates.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,
My Lord,
Your Excellency's, &c.
(Signed) *Rd Jenkins*,
Acting Resid^{t}.

Camp at Khatowlee,
11th May 1805.

(A true Copy.)
J. Adam,
Dep^{y} Sec^{y} to Gov^{t}.

Copy.

To N. B. EDMONSTONE, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,
Fort-William,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you for the notice of his Excellency the Most noble the Governor General the enclosed Copy of my Dispatch of this day's date, to his Excellency the Right honourable the Commander in Chief.

I have the honour to be,
Sir, your, &c.
(Signed) *Rd Jenkins*,
Acting Resident D. R. S.

Camp,
11th May 1805.

(A true Copy.)
J. Adam,
Dep^{y} Sec^{y} to Gov^{t}.

No. 2.

COPY of a LETTER from the Governor General in Council, dated the 2d June 1805, to the Secret Committee relative to the Moghul; with its Enclosures.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Honourable Sirs,

1. The Governor General in Council now submits to your Honourable Committee the arrangement which has been adopted by this Government, for the purpose of providing for the future maintenance of his Majesty Shah Allum and the Royal Family, and for the general settlement of his Majesty's affairs, and the principles upon which that arrangement is founded.

2. It has never been in the contemplation of this Government to derive from the charge of protecting and supporting his Majesty the privilege of employing the Royal prerogative as an instrument of establishing any control or ascendancy over the States and Chieftains of India, or of asserting on the part of his Majesty any of the claims which in his capacity of Emperor of Hindostan his Majesty may be considered to possess upon the provinces originally composing the Moghul Empire. The benefits which the Governor General in Council expected to derive from placing the King of Delhi and the Royal Family under the protection of the British Government are to be traced in the statements contained in our Dispatch to your Honourable Committee of the 13th of July 1804, relative to the evils and embarrassments to which the British Power might have been exposed by the prosecution of claims and pretensions on the part of the Mahrattas, or of the French, in the name and under the authority of his Majesty Shah Allum, if the person and family of that unhappy Monarch had continued under the custody and controul of those powers, and especially of the French. With reference to this subject the Governor General in Council has the honour to refer your Honourable Committee to the contents of the enclosure of our Dispatch of the 13th of July 1804, marked (A), and to the 73d para. of that Dispatch, in proof of the actual existence of a project for the subversion of the British empire in India, founded principally upon the restoration of the authority of the Emperor Shah Allum, under the controul and direction of the Agents of France. The difficulty of every project of that nature has been considerably increased by the events which have placed the throne of Delhi under the protection of the Honourable Company. The Governor General in Council further contemplated the advantages of reputation which the British Government might be expected to derive from the substitution of a system of lenient protection, accompanied by a liberal provision for the ease, dignity, and comfort of the aged Monarch and his distressed Family, in the room of that oppressive controul, and that degraded condition of poverty, distress, and insult, under which the unhappy Representative of the House of Timur and his numerous Family had so long laboured.

3. Regulated by these principles and views the attention of the British Government has been directed exclusively to the object of providing such an arrangement for the future support of the King and the Royal Family as might secure to them the enjoyment of every reasonable comfort and convenience, and every practicable degree of external state and dignity compatible with the extent of our resources, and with the condition of dependence in which his Majesty and the Royal Family must necessarily be placed with relation to the British Power. In extending to the Royal Family the benefits of the British protection no obligation was imposed upon us to consider the rights and claims of his Majesty Shah Allum as Emperor of Hindostan; and the Governor General has deemed it equally unnecessary and inexpedient to combine with the intended provision for his Majesty and his household the consideration of any question connected with the future exercise of the imperial prerogative and authority.

A. 4. The Governor General in Council has now the honour to tranſmit to your Honourable Committee the encloſed copy of a paper of Notes under date the 16th November 1804, containing the ſentiments of the Governor General in Council relative to the mode and extent of the proviſion to be aſſigned for the ſupport of his Majeſty and the Royal Family. Your Honourable Committee will obſerve, that the mode and extent of the proviſion propoſed in thoſe Notes, were declared ſubject to modification after the Governor General in Council ſhould receive the communication of the opinion of the Reſident at Delhi on the ſubject, founded upon local knowledge and perſonal obſervation.

B. 5. The Governor General in Council refers your Honourable Committee to the under-mentioned documents for the detail of the Reſident's opinions and communications upon the ſeveral branches of the general queſtion of a proviſion for the Royal Family of Delhi.

C. Copy of a Letter from the Reſident at Delhi, dated the 30th of November, in reply to the communications contained in the Notes of the 16th of that month.

D. Extract from a Letter from the Reſident at Delhi under date 8th December 1804.

E. Extract from a Letter from the Reſident at Delhi, under date the 9th February 1805.

F. Copy of a Letter from the Reſident at Delhi, to his Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief, dated the 16th March 1805.

Extract from a Letter from the Reſident at Delhi, to the Governor General in Council, dated the 23d March 1805.

6. The two latter documents relate principally to the military arrangements for the protection of the territory to be aſſigned in part of the propoſed proviſion for the Royal Family, and of the north-weſtern frontier of our poſſeſſions in Hindoſtan.

7. After the fulleſt deliberation upon the contents of the documents abovementioned, and of all the circumſtances of the caſe, the Governor General in Council finally determined to adopt an arrangement upon the baſis of the following proviſions. That a ſpecified proportion of the territories in the vicinity of Delhi, ſituated in the right bank of the Jumna, ſhould be aſſigned in part of the proviſion for the maintenance of the Royal Family. That thoſe lands ſhould remain under the charge of the Reſident at Delhi, and that the Revenue ſhould be collected, and juſtice ſhould be adminiſtered in the name of his Majeſty Shah Allum, under regulations to be fixed by the Britiſh Government. That his Majeſty ſhould be permitted to appoint a Dewan, and other inferior officers to attend at the Office of Collector for the purpoſe of aſcertaining and reporting to his Majeſty the amount of the revenues which ſhould be received and the charges of Collection, and of ſatisfying his Majeſty's mind that no part of the produce of the aſſigned territory was miſ-appropriated. That two Courts of Juſtice ſhould be eſtabliſhed for the Adminiſtration of Civil and Criminal Juſtice, according to the Mahomedan Law, to the inhabitants of the city of Delhi, and of the aſſigned territory. That no ſentences of the criminal courts extending to death ſhould be carried into execution without the expreſs ſanction of his Majeſty to whom the proceedings in all trials of this deſcription ſhould be reported, and that ſentences of mutilation ſhould be commuted.

8. That to provide for the immediate wants of his Majeſty, and the Royal houſehold, the following ſums ſhould be paid monthly in money, from the Treaſury of the Reſident at Delhi:

To his Majeſty for his private expences - -	Sa Rs 60,000
To the Heir Apparent, excluſive of certain Jaggeers - -	10,000
To a favourite Son of his Majeſty, named Mirza Izzut Buks	5,000
To two other Sons of his Majeſty - - - -	1,500
To his Majeſty's fifty younger Sons and Daughters - -	10,000
To Shah Newauze Khan, his Majeſty's Treaſurer -	2,500
To Syud Bizzee Khan, Britiſh Agent at his Majeſty's Court, and related to his Majeſty by marriage - - - - - -	1,000
Total per Menſem	90,000

9. That

9. That if the produce of the Revenue of the aſſigned Territory ſhould hereafter admit of it, the monthly ſum to be advanced to his Majeſty for his private expences might be increaſed to one Lack of Rupees.

10. That in addition to the ſums ſpecified, the ſum of 10,000 Rupees, ſhould annually be paid to his Majeſty on certain feſtivals, agreeably to ancient uſage.

11. The Governor General in Council deemed the arrangement propoſed by the Reſident at Delhi for the eſtabliſhment of a Military Force for the protection of the aſſigned Territory and of the North-Weſtern Frontier of our Poſſeſſions in Hindoſtan, to be judicious, and accordingly reſolved to confirm thoſe arrangements, with certain modifications calculated to afford a proviſion for part of the irregular force in the ſervice of the Britiſh Government, from the expence of which it was an object of the Britiſh Government to be relieved, and alſo for a proportion of the European Officers heretofore in the ſervice of Dowlut Row Scindia, who quitted that ſervice under the proclamation of the Governor General in Council of the 29th Auguſt 1803.

12. On the baſis of this plan of arrangement detailed Inſtructions were iſſued to the Reſident at Delhi, under date the 23d May, with orders to carry it into effect with the leaſt practicable delay.

13. For your Honourable Committee's information with regard to the details of that arrangement, the Governor General in Council deems it proper to annex to this Diſpatch a Copy of his Inſtructions to the Reſidents at Delhi.

14. The Governor General in Council entertains a confident expectation that the propoſed arrangement and proviſion will be ſatisfactory to his Majeſty, and will be conſidered throughout all the States of India to be conſiſtent with the acknowledged juſtice, liberality, and benevolence of the Britiſh Government.

15. The Governor General in Council alſo confidently truſts that the propoſed arrangement will be ſanctioned by the approbation of your Honourable Committee, and of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

16. Regular Reports will be communicated to your Honourable Committee, of the progreſs and reſult of this arrangement.

We have the honour to be,
Honourable Sirs,
Your moſt faithful
Humble ſervants,

Fort-William,
2d June 1805.

(Signed) *Welleſley,*
G. H. Barlow,
G. Udny.

(B.) No. 2.—NOTES of INSTRUCTIONS to the Reſident at Delhi.

1. General ſubject. The nature and extent of the Proviſion to be aſſigned for the ſupport of the Emperor Shah Allum and the Royal Family.

2. By the manner in which his Majeſty and the Royal Family have been placed under the protection of the Britiſh Power, no obligation is impoſed upon us to make any other change in their condition than ſuch as may relieve them from the embarraſſment, diſtreſs, and degradation to which they were expoſed under the oppreſſive controul of the Marhatta Power. The mode, therefore, of effecting this improvement of the condition of his Majeſty and the Royal Family is a queſtion of expediency and convenience with reference to the Britiſh Government, combined, however, with a due regard to his Majeſty's prejudices and feelings.

3. The various Arrangements which might be adopted in favour of his Majeſty are the following:

Firſt.—The aſſignment to his Majeſty of a conſiderable tract of territory in the vicinity of Delhi, as a State or Dominion over which his Majeſty ſhould exerciſe an efficient ſovereign authority; collecting the Revenues by means of Officers of his

own ſelect on and appointment; and in all reſpects exerciſing the rights of an independent State, controuled only by the preſence of a ſubſidiary Britiſh force, and of a Britiſh Repreſentative, and by ſuch engagements as it would be neceſſary that his Majeſty ſhould under ſuch an Arrangement contract with us, with a view to ſecure to the Britiſh Government the advantages of a condition of alliance with the State ſo conſtituted under his Majeſty's ſovereign authority.

Secondly.—To aſſign certain territories for the ſupport of his Majeſty and the Royal Family, to be managed by Officers acting nominally under the authority of the King, but really under the controul of the Britiſh authority. The extent of ſuch territory to be regulated by an eſtimated amount of net Revenue to be derived from it, equal to the exigencies of the Royal Houſehold.

Thirdly.—To eſtabliſh the real and nominal authority of the Britiſh Government in all the territories in the vicinity of Delhi ceded to us by Treaty, and aſſign for the maintenance of the Royal Family a Stipend to an extent ſufficient for all the purpoſes of comfort and convenience.

Fourthly.—To blend the two preceding modes of proviſion.

4. Various objections, applicable either to the convenience, the comfort, or the feelings of his Majeſty, or to the intereſts, ſecurity, or convenience of the Britiſh Government, oppoſe the adoption of any of the three firſt Plans.

5. The moſt eligible Arrangement on the foundation of the fourth Plan will be to continue the aſſignment for the expences of the Royal Houſehold of all the territories and reſources aſſigned for that purpoſe under the authority of the Marhattas, excepting ſuch as may be ſituated within the Doab, and ſuch as it may be neceſſary that we ſhould maintain on the right bank of the Jumna, for the ſecurity of the navigation of that river, and for the protection of the frontier; and to ſupply by pecuniary payments the difference between the produce of thoſe territories and reſources, and the amount which (excluſively of the Jagheers held by individuals of the Royal Family) may be deemed to conſtitute an ample proviſion for the dignity and comfort of his Majeſty and the Royal Family.

6. The complete introduction of the Britiſh Authority and Laws into the whole of the Doab, and into thoſe parts of the Conquered Territory ſituated on the right bank of the Jumna, the occupation of which by the Britiſh Power is neceſſary for the ſecurity of that frontier, is indiſpenſable. The introduction of our Authority and Laws into the Conquered Territories on the right bank of the Jumna not coming under the latter deſcription would be embarraſſing and inconvenient without being advantageous to us; and the effects of ſuch an Arrangement would be extremely injurious to the feelings of his Majeſty, and of all the principal perſons reſiding at Delhi. Our Civil Juriſdiction muſt in ſuch an event be extended to the city of Delhi, whilſt the indiſpenſable neceſſity of exempting the Royal Family and their attendants from the operation of our Laws would produce inextricable confuſion and diſorder in the Adminiſtration of Juſtice. It would ſcarcely be practicable to define the limits of the operation of our Laws, and of the Royal Prerogative; and the impracticability of deciding where one authority ſhould terminate, and the other commence, would prove a fruitful ſource of diſcontent and complaint on the part of his Majeſty and the Royal Family.

The Governor General therefore has determined to adopt the Arrangement deſcribed in the (5th) preceding paragraph.

7. It is not probable that the Territories and Reſources to be aſſigned for the ſupport of the Royal Houſehold under the propoſed Arrangement, will yield a Revenue equal to the amount which is neceſſary for the maintenance of his Majeſty and the Royal Family in a condition of dignity, eaſe, and comfort. It is ſuperfluous, therefore, to contemplate the caſe of an exceſs of the produce of thoſe Territories and Reſources above that amount, and conſequently it is neceſſary to determine the ſpecific amount of income which may be deemed ſufficient for the purpoſes above deſcribed.

8. Conſidering this queſtion with reference to all the means which Government poſſeſſes of forming a judgment upon the queſtion, his Excellency is of opinion, that the Proviſion for the maintenance of his Majeſty and the Royal Family ought not to be below One Lack of Rupees *per Annum*, excluſive of Jagheers poſſeſſed by individuals of the Family.

9. It is not, however, the intention of the Governor General to fix this amount without further information, which may enable his Excellency to judge of the exi-

gencies

gencies of the Royal Houſehold, and of the extent of the additional Reſources which the Britiſh Government has acquired in the Doab, and in Hindoſtan, by the Ceſſions of the Peace with Dowlut Row Scindia.

10. The amount payable by the Britiſh Government in money ſhould be fixed, and not liable to fluctuation, according to the actual produce of the aſſigned territories and reſources, excepting in ſpecial caſes, to be referred ſpecifically on their occurrence to the deciſion of the Britiſh Government.

The produce of the aſſigned Territories and Reſources to be calculated on an average of years, and the amount payable in money to be determined by deducting the amount of the net annual Revenue eſtimated on that average from the propoſed annual Proviſion of ( ) Lacks of Rupees.

11. The whole of the aſſigned Territories ſhould be placed under the management of an Aumil to be appointed by the King at the expreſs recommendation of the Britiſh Government. All inferior Officers required for the Collection of the Revenue, and all Farmers and petty Aumils, ſhould be appointed with the ſanction of the Reſident at Delhi.

12. The principal Officers for the Collection of the Cuſtoms and Duties in the city of Delhi, and for the management of the Police of the city, ſhould in like manner be appointed with the expreſs concurrence of the Reſident. The Reſident, however, is not to interfere with the executive duties of any of thoſe Officers, nor with the Municipal or Revenue Arrangements of the City or Territory, excepting by his advice and recommendation.

13. The payments of money in part of the general Proviſion to be monthly.

14. The income ariſing from both branches of the propoſed Proviſion to be excluſively at the diſpoſal of his Majeſty.

15. The total deſignated amount of the Proviſion for the King ſhould include the eſtimated expence of the force to be permanently ſtationed at Delhi for the protection of that city, and of his Majeſty's perſon; but the amount to be aſſigned for the actual maintenance of his Majeſty and the Royal Family is not to be affected by a fluctuation in the charges of that force.

16. This whole Arrangement to be conſidered to take place from the time when the aſſigned territories, &c. ſhall have been placed under the management of proper Officers, and when the ſtate of affairs in Hindoſtan ſhall admit of the effectual operation of that Arrangement.

17. The Reſident ſhould communicate to his Majeſty the nature and extent of the propoſed Arrangement without delay.

18. The Reſident ſhould aſcertain and tranſmit to Government, as ſoon as may be practicable, a ſtatement of the territory to be aſſigned upon the principles of the propoſed Arrangement for the maintenance of the Royal Houſehold, and of the eſtimated produce both of thoſe Territories and of the Cuſtoms and Duties to be levied in the city of Delhi, on an average of years.

19. The Reſident ſhould alſo aſcertain, with as much accuracy as may be practicable, and communicate to Government the amount requiſite for the maintenance of the Royal Family in a condition of affluence and comfort. It is alſo very deſirable to know the amount of the Proviſion aſſigned for the maintenance of the King and Royal Family under the authority of the Marhattas, and the amount which his Majeſty uſually received of that Proviſion. In making enquiries, however, reſpecting the exigencies of the Family, great caution and delicacy ſhould be obſerved, with a view to avoid all offence to the pride and prejudices of the King, or of any branches of his Houſehold and Family.

20. The Governor General does not deem it adviſable to enter into any written engagement whatever with his Majeſty; nor is it his Excellency's intention to ſolicit any conceſſion, nor to interdict or oppoſe any of thoſe outward forms of ſovereignty to which his Majeſty has been accuſtomed. His Excellency is deſirous of leaving his Majeſty in the unmoleſted exerciſe of all his uſual privileges and prerogatives.

21. The Governor General therefore directs the Reſident to continue to obſerve towards his Majeſty all the forms of reſpect conſidered to be due to the Emperor of Hindoſtan; and upon all occaſions to employ his utmoſt efforts to promote the eaſe and comfort of his Majeſty and of the Royal Family.

Fort-William,
16th November 1804.

(B.) No. 3.

Delhi, 30th Novr 1804.

To N. B. Edmonstone, Esqr. Secy.

Sir,

I had the honour to receive your Letter, and the Notes designed to form the basis of Instructions for my guidance as Resident at this Court; and I lose no time in earnestly requesting, from a knowledge of the disposition and temper of his Majesty, and his probable successor, that the Provision intended for his Majesty should be a fixed stipend, payable in ready money from this Treasury.

Any Lands assigned for this purpose would, I am fully persuaded, be unproductive of the real value; nor could the controuling power intended to be vested in the Resident prevent much oppression in the Pergunnahs, and exorbitant taxation in the city.

I therefore take the liberty to recommend, that whatever Lands on the western side of the Jumna are appropriated to a Provision for his Majesty and the Royal Family, should still continue as they have been for these last fourteen months, under the Resident, and that I should be authorized to farm them for 3, 5, or 10 years, as circumstances may admit.

A Native Court of Criminal and Civil Justice should be established, and its Officers receive certain salaries, to be fixed by Government, whose proceedings should be reported by the Resident to his Majesty, and no sentence of death be carried into execution without his confirmation.

No Lands on the western side of the Jumna were assigned by the Marhatta Government for his Majesty; and those in Schedule No. 1. are all in the Doab, and nominally styled the King's Jaghire; but when it is considered that he only received for his private expences 17,000 Rupees, it will be seen how little was appropriated to his own use.

The whole expence monthly, on our arrival here, including two Najeeb battalions, was from 36 to 45,000 per month, which included certain sums spent on grand and particular festivals.

Till his Excellency the Most noble the Governor General can personally investigate the state of the country, and the manners and dispositions of the people here, and on that personal investigation form his ultimate arrangement for the comfort and protection of his Majesty, I beg leave to recommend, as a temporary measure, the following Provision:

To his Majesty, for his private expences, uncontrouled, One Lack Monthly.

Heir Apparent, exclusive of Cote Cossier, which he holds in Jaghire - - 10,000
- - - for which he should be induced to relinquish certain villages in the Doab, which yield him about 1,500 or 18,000 *per Annum*.

Mirza Izzut Buksh, the second Son, by his Majesty's favourite wife, Mobarrick Mahl - 5,000
- - - for which he should relinquish a Jaghire in the Dooab, yielding about 6,000.

Mirza Monym Buith, and a Brother whom I employed to give me intelligence of all that was going on in the Palace, and who I found very useful during the siege - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1,000

His Brother, who is in his confidence - - - - - - - - - - - - - 500

Nearly fifty younger Sons and Daughters of his Majesty, a monthly allowance of 1 or 200, exclusive and independent of what they may receive from their Royal Father.

To Shah Newaz Khan, the particular favourite and confidant, in lieu of his perquisites, &c. a sum not exceeding - - - - - - - - - - - 2,500

The sum mentioned to be paid to Mirza Monym Buith and his brother should be secretly conveyed, and independent of what they receive in common with the younger sons.

To these I beg leave to add a recommendation of 1,000 Rupees per month to the Native Agent Sied Rajee Khan, whose appointment is virtually done away by my nomination; and it is but justice to say, that I found his knowledge and acquaintance with the Court extremely useful on many important occasions.

This

This Arrangement I have every reaſon to hope would give the moſt complete ſatisfaction to his Majeſty; while any aſſignment of Lands, though it might, and I have no doubt would, flatter his pride, would only open a path to grants which would in a ſhort time deprive him of nearly the whole of his country; nor would any influence of the Reſident be able to controul his bounty, which has been, during life, weak, ill-placed, and indiſcriminate.

His probable ſucceſſor is imbecility perſonified, and entirely under the guidance of a woman of low extraction, originally a ſervant of the Houſehold, weak, proud, and in the greateſt degree avaricious and rapacious. Under theſe circumſtances, and with a well-founded hope that in a few years I ſhould be able to pay the whole Proviſion from the Pergunnahs on the weſtern ſide, I take the liberty to recommend my own Plan, with a confidence founded on local knowledge, and the attentive obſervation of fourteen months, unapprehenſive of a ſuſpicion of being governed or warped in my ſuggeſtions by ſelf-intereſt. And here, I call God to witneſs, that I never have, and I as ſolemnly declare I never will, either directly or indirectly, benefit a ſingle Rupee by the Pergunnahs under my management, unleſs by expreſs authority from Government.

Independent of the above fixed ſum of about One Lack and Thirty Thouſand Rupees per month, I would recommend that the ſum of 10,000 Rupees be paid to his Majeſty on the grand feſtivals of the Jeſhum Ede, Nouzoze, Buſſunt, and Hooly, and the ſame at the Ramzon. This will be a renewal of ancient cuſtom particularly gratifying, which was allowed ſome time after the Marhattas became maſters, but has been gradually decreaſed, and in ſome inſtances totally aboliſhed.

His Majeſty is very averſe to our regular Sepoys being about the Palace, and he took into his own immediate pay and ſervice two Najeeb battalions; he has alſo about one hundred and fifty horſe, many of them the deſcendants of the ancient Nobility. This ſmall honorary guard, handſomely clothed, may be retained; but I ſuffered too much from the Najeebs during the ſiege (as mentioned in my official Report to be hereafter tranſmitted) not to ſolicit in the moſt earneſt manner that theſe battalions, differently organized, be retained for the protection of the city, or to ſend to the neighbouring Pergunnahs or Garriſons; but that at any rate it forms a part of my Inſtructions to inform his Majeſty that they will be paid and conſidered in the ſervice of the Company for his protection. If this meaſure is adopted we may in a ſhort time withdraw the Regulars from Selim Ghur and the Palace, who were admitted moſt reluctantly by his Majeſty, and ſtill continue much againſt his inclination, but at preſent from indiſpenſable neceſſity.

In recommending a Proviſion for Shah Newaz Khan, I am actuated by two motives:

That I know a Proviſion for his own offſpring will not afford his Majeſty ſo much pleaſure as a Penſion to him, which ſhould be expreſsly ſtated to be a mark of reſpect to his Majeſty, in attending to one whom he ſo highly honours with his confidence and favour; and, ſecondly, Becauſe he has uniformly ſeconded every point that I wiſhed to carry by his opinion, advice, and influence, which is unbounded, and which has always been ſucceſsfully exerted on late important tranſactions; and has often ſoothed his Majeſty when, from a natural haſtineſs of temper, he has expreſſed impatience at the delay in the final ſettlement of affairs. The Marhattas, with an avarice almoſt unparalleled, had reſtrained and converted to their own uſe money, gardens, and houſes in and about the city, which were Royal Property. The Letter I had the honour to receive laſt night ſeems to warrant their immediate reſtoration, which I ſhall do as firſt offering; but I ſhall take the liberty to ſuppreſs any information reſpecting the future intentions of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, till honoured with a reply to this Addreſs.

To the Pergunnahs, mentioned in Schedule A. No. 2, which are now under my management on the weſt ſide of the Jumna, might be added Rewarri, and the neighbouring Pergunnahs forfeited by the treachery of the Bhurtpore Rajah; and this alſo would be pleaſing to his Majeſty, as having been formerly appropriated to his perſonal expences.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *D. Ochterlony*,
Reſident, Delhi.

No. 1, in

STATEMENT of the REVENUES of PERGUNNAHS, &c. &c.

Pergunnahs and Talooks.	Full Amount of Assessment for the Year 1210.	Balance due in the Year 1210.	Total Amount to be accounted for in 1210.	DEDUCTED. Expence of the Civil Establishment.	DEDUCTED. Expences of the Annuls and Military Establishment
Khasnah	24,880 9 —	759 1 2	25,639 10 2	2,686 9 2	4,371 5 —
Nujufghur	60,426 15 2	1,577 — 1	62,003 15 3	4,159 7 1	9,584 15 —
Arrah	11,816 1 1	77 — —	11,893 1 1	2,365 15 1	1,163 14 —
Tilbegampore (a)	3,450 7 —	278 3 3	3,728 10 3	318 3 1	627 11 —
Purracket Ghur	46,000 — —	- - -	46,000 — —	8,100 — —	- - -
Bahsoonah	30,001 — —	- - -	30,001 — —	4,465 — —	- - -
Dudree	28,125 — —	- - -	28,125 — —	995 — —	- - -
Phoolscanah	60,000 — —	- - -	60,000 — —	828 8 —	- - -
Bhotaktee Ackbarabad	3,200 — —	- - -	3,200 — —	25 — —	- - -
Chowdah Shah Gunge	501 — —	- - -	501 — —	1 — —	- - -
Newallah Ghaun	337 12 —	- - -	337 12 —	27 12 1	- - -
Hutoohallah	1,300 — —	- - -	1,300 — —	- - -	20 11 —
Bulond Sher (a)	62,239 2 1	1,591 14 2	63,831 — 3	12,860 2 3	5,664 12 1
Secandra	24,483 12 3	1,238 5 1	25,722 2 —	3,466 13 —	10,368 6 2
Shutkapara (a)	21,594 11 2	2,411 13 —	24,006 8 2	1,391 3 1	8,620 14 1
Pahlee Pahkul	23,434 12 —	1,242 2 3	24,676 19 3	2,166 1 1	3,106 6 —
Kurrore	2,66,879 2 3	301 11 2	2,67,180 14 1	- - -	12,026 15 2
Allah verdy Tehar	15,055 4 3	4 3 3	15,059 8 2	693 — 2	2,656 12 1
Dunkor (a)	39,596 2 1	2,903 1 1	42,499 3 2	3,107 4 1	5,610 14 —
Havelle Pohlum	85,933 3 3	3,478 12 3	89,412 — 2	5,458 12 —	8,266 5 2
	8,09,255 — 3	15,863 6 1	8,25,118 7 —	53,175 12 2	67,089 14 1
Lony	40,276 14 —	2,678 1 1	42,956 15 1	9,047 11 1	6,255 5 2
Kerahonah	29,876 8 3	922 9 —	30,799 1 3	5,064 — —	6,018 6 1
Telalabad	56,841 — —	2,590 11 3	59,431 11 3	7,930 14 1	6,866 — —
Baugput	1,05,693 10 3	8,337 1 3	1,14,030 12 2	17,808 — 2	18,268 7 1
Serahoah	35,962 1 2	2,289 11 —	38,250 12 3	5,499 13 2	6,021 1 3
Cramlee	19,108 12 —	- - -	19,108 12 —	- - -	2,838 12 —
	10,97,013 15 3	32,681 9 —	11,29,695 8 3	98,466 4 —	1,13,357 15 1
Lony	29,278 13 —				
Kerahonah	23,106 7 —				
Telalabad	38,321 9 3				
Baugput	63,830 8 2				
Serahoah	23,106 7 —				
Cramlee	20,489 15 —				

These are actual Receipts of these Six Pergunnahs, for the Year 1209, but no particular Account can be received for 1210 owing to the Confinement of Mudun Gopaul by the Begum Somsbre.

These Pergunnahs are most of them still under my Manage-

apprehend the whole of the conquered Districts will be

(E) No. 3.

[illegible]ed to the Subah of SHAH JEHAN ABAD.

Balance in Actual produce to the state.	Amount Due to the Assessment.	Balance of Assessment received and to be accounted by the Fosdar.	Due by the Pergunnahs.	Nufrannal to Person, now to be carried to actual produce to the State.	REMARKS.
17,242 7 1	1,339 4 3	779 13 3	539 8 —	—	
45,722 4 2	2,537 5 —	1,499 6 2	1,037 14 2	7,425 — —	
7,964 4 —	339 — —	348 5 1	50 10 3	—	
2,428 9 —	354 3 2	209 14 1	144 5 2	—	
37,900 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,000 — —	
25,536 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	14,500 — —	
27,130 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,500 — —	
59,170 8 —	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,000 — —	
2,002 — —	1,173 — —	—	—	—	
500 — —	—	—	—	—	
309 15 3	—	—	—	—	
1,279 5 —	—	—	—	—	
42,535 10 2	2,270 7 1	1,762 14 2	1,007 8 3	—	
10,096 12 1	1,790 2 1	1,624 6 —	165 12 1	15,400 — —	
[illegible],346 14 3	2,647 8 1	1,537 1 1	1,110 7 —	2,190 14 —	Under the Nuzza of Secandra are included the four Mahals marked (a) and these are generally held by the same Aumil.
1[illegible],[illegible] 7 —	995 — 2	202 7 3	792 8 3	2,480 — —	
[illegible] 11 1	161 3	- - -	161 3 2	14,300 — —	
11,502 — —	207 11 3	207 11 3	—	—	
[illegible],704 6 —	1,070 12 1	834 1 3	242 9 2	—	
70,974 — —	4,712 15 —	2,338 1 2	2,374 13 2	13,285 12 —	
6,84,748 [illegible] 1	20,104 9	11,[illegible]64 3 1	7,627 6 —	97,081 10 —	
20,576 7 3	[illegible] 6 [illegible]	2,479 10 1	4,595 12 2		
17,483 9 [illegible]	2,[illegible] 1 [illegible]	2,[illegible]33 1 3	—		
40,156 12 [illegible]	4,[illegible] —	2,4[illegible]7 7 1	2,070 9 1		
6[illegible],6[illegible]0 6 1	11,[illegible] 14 2	10,366 9 2	987 5 —		
[illegible]1,943 7 [illegible]	4,786 6 1	3,737 9 —	1,048 13 1		
14,689 2 —	1,580 14 —	1,580 14 —	—		
8,66,228 1 —	51,642 4 2	34,139 7 —	16,329 14 —		

The full Amount of Assessment for the Year 1210, is - - - - - -	10,97,013 15 3
Deducting the Expences for the Military and Civil Establishment, &c. of - - - - - -	2,11,824 3 1
Remains - -	8,85,189 12 2
Adding the Amount Balance for the Year 1209, of - - - -	32,681 9 —
Assessment total Amount - -	9,17,871 5 2

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) *N B. Edmonstone,*

Secy to Govt.

ment, but might form part of a centrical Collectorship in the Doab, as I thought too extensive to be managed by two Collectors.

No. 2, in

STATEMENT of the REVENUES of PERGUNNAHS, &c. under Perron

Pergunnahs and Talooks.	Full Amount of Assessment for the Year 1209.	Balance due in the Year 1208.	Total Amount to be accounted for in 1210.	DEDUCTED	
				Expences of the Civil Establishment.	Expences of the Aumils and Military Establishment.
Arohly	1,61,404 12 2	21,837 2 3	1,83,241 15 1	11,567 10 —	21,618 11 2
Dubhye	66,153 12 2	28,592 7 1	94,746 3 3	1,196 1 1	13,208 8 —
Noh jeel	88,798 11 —	5,028 15 —	93,827 10 —	8,452 — 2	12,140 7 —
Hussen Ghur	76,373 12 2	3,946 11 —	80,320 7 2	8,514 9 1	9,059 9 2
Gorhye	31,528 13 2	3,493 — 1	35,021 13 3	3,845 10 2	2,939 3 3
Ferozabad	295,346 13 —	1,57,345 6 3	4,52,692 3 3	29,768 7 3	83,986 14 2
Duriapore	19,107 10 2	4,541 5 1	23,648 15 3	759 5 —	2,122 5 2
Dhanpore (Talook)	4,059 15 —	53 10 3	4,113 9 3	116 13 —	271 15 —
Jolashure	162,099 10 1	31,327 3 2	1,93,426 13 3	21,698 7 2	19,510 6 3
Math	72,818 11 2	3,490 7 —	76,309 2 2	3,750 2 —	8,863 3 1
Huns Gunje Syher	42,706 5 3	3 9 2	42,709 15 1	225 — —	14,174 7 2
Ruftum Waghur	72,019 9 —	12,452 6 1	84,471 15 1	7,802 13 1	7,570 10 1
Assayhyn	35,191 13 3	1,735 4 —	36,927 1 3	3,017 12 —	6,356 3 3
Chundoply	60,573 9 1	26,600 14 2	87,174 7 3	6,722 11 2	9,758 3 —
Mireet	1,81,835 2 1	13,274 6 2	1,95,109 8 3	19,293 10 1	32,020 1 3
Chundhosee	43,515 15 2	9,978 14 2	53,494 14 —	5,050 3 —	6,009 14 2
Sahdabad	2,26,123 15 3	54,926 — —	2,81,049 15 3	17,752 5 1	22,232 11 1
Moriah (Talook)	29,073 13 —	1,324 2 1	30,397 15 1	2,053 4 —	731 9 —
Ghur Moksur	38,569 14 —	2,835 15 3	41,405 13 3	2,411 13 —	11,208 7 —
Khair	1,00,545 — —	18,049 12 2	1,18,594 12 2	7,206 12 2	15,772 11 3
Happer	78,412 14 2	21,208 2 1	99,621 — 3	8,609 7 3	19,629 15 —
Jokbur	40,583 10 3	15,991 6 —	56,575 — 3	2,573 13 1	5,375 14 —
Cipore	40,668 6 2	3,309 15 2	43,378 1 —	2,438 12 2	3,824 — —
Bhujgpore	8,144 6 1	312 13 3	8,457 4 —	963 10 —	982 4 —
Mohabun	1,10,481 7 —	70,513 2 1	1,80,994 9 1	11 5 —	7,382 13 3
Hatrass (Talook)	1,38,865 3 2	2,111 6 1	1,40,976 9 3	5,000 — —	616 10 3
Moorsun (D°)	51,644 7 2	- - -	51,644 7 2	1,816 — —	- - -
Bisohah (D°)	11,501 — —	256 10 —	11,757 10 —	2,700 — —	- - -
Pitumpore	41,163 3 2	653 14 —	41,817 1 2	2,302 — —	16 6 —
Corjah	73,140 10 2	11,603 9 3	84,744 4 1	5,976 10 3	26,447 7 3
Dasnah	1,25,986 1 —	21,712 1 3	1,47,698 2 3	13,852 4 —	23,783 11 3
Ahar Mulickpore	33,287 8 —	8,170 12 2	41,458 4 2	- - -	1,096 15 2
Air (Talook)	13,343 12 —	- - -	13,343 12 —	- - -	129 13 —
Shekarpore	31,241 1 —	7,329 14 2	38,570 15 2	- - -	636 9 1
Rhayah	16,051 — —	- - -	16,051 — —	- - -	97 9 —
Tooksun (Talook)	11,295 1 1	- - -	11,295 1 1	120 — —	34 12 —
Paunch Ghaun	3,386 8 —	30 11 1	3,417 3 1	- - -	- - -
Burhah (Talook)	7,909 10 —	956 4 1	8,865 14 1	- - -	- - -
Brocreeree	61,894 6 1	1,289 — 3	63,183 7 —	250 — —	4,626 5 1
Joahlapore	38,833 6 —	- - -	38,833 6 —	- - -	324 — —
Saker Shadokrah	5,448 12 3	- - -	5,448 12 3	- - -	658 6 —
Barokley (Talook)	19,737 3 —	785 4 —	20,522 7 —	- - -	126 7 —
	27,70,867 2 3	5,67,072 12 —	33,37,939 14 3	2,07,819 6 3	3,95,306 5 2

No. 3, in

(Copy.)

PERGUNNAHS under Lieutenant Colonel

Nuzuf Ghur,
Havelle Pahlum,
Pulwal,
Allah Verdi,
Pahlee Packeel,
Horul,
Sumul Kah,

These Pergunnahs realized last Year, or 1211, 2,93,731. 12. 9; and by all accounts, particularly

(B.) No. 3.

in the DOAB, exclusive of those mentioned in Schedule of Shah Jehan Abad.

Balance in Actual produce to the State.	Amount Due on the Assessment.	Balance of Assessment received, and to be accounted by the Fosdar.	Due by the Purgunnah.	Nuzzannah to Perron, now to be carried to actual produce to the State.	REMARKS.
1,23,788 8 2	26,267 1 2	6,308 11 3	19,958 5 3	6,000 — —	
48,015 13 3	23,325 12 3	7,620 13 3	24,704 15 —	5,000 — —	
69,597 8 —	3,637 10 2	2,832 8 —	805 2 2	—	
58,284 5 3	4,461 15 —	2,885 5 —	1,576 10 —	5,000 — —	
25,706 14 3	2,530 — 3	808 1 3	1,721 15 1	2,000 — —	
1,83,306 15 —	1,55,629 14 2	14,806 6 3	1,40,823 7 3	20,000 — —	
17,905 9 —	2,861 12 1	320 — —	2,541 12 1	2,000 — —	The full Amount of the Assessment for the Year 1209, is - 27,70,867 2 3
3,514 15 —	209 14 3	56 4 —	153 10 3	—	
1,20,495 4 —	31,722 11 2	51 13 3	31,670 13 3	35,000 — —	
55,163 12 —	8,532 1 1	4,232 4 3	4,299 12 2	5,000 — —	Deducting the Expences for the Military and Civil
28,306 14 1	3 9 2	—	—	—	
56,338 11 1	12,759 12 2	24 — 3	12,735 11 3	—	
25,460 4 2	2,052 13 2	1,078 7 2	1,014 6 —	3,000 — —	Establishments - - - - 6,03,125 12 1
44,554 12 —	26,138 13 1	2,694 13 1	23,444 — —	4,000 — —	
1,20,912 8 3	13,883 4 —	10,087 13 3	3,795 6 1	12,000 — —	Remains - - - 21,67,741 6 2
31,695 9 2	10,739 3 —	1,505 7 —	9,233 12 —	2,000 — —	
1,70,614 6 1	70,550 8 2	1,809 — —	68,741 8 2	—	Adding the Amount Balance for the Year 1208 - - - 5,67,072 12 —
27,194 12 —	418 6 1	2,052 2 3	166 3 2	—	
23,818 1 2	3,967 8 1	1,522 11 3	2,444 12 2	3,000 — —	Assessment Total Amount 27,34,814 2 2
76,829 10 —	18,785 10 1	2,655 9 3	16,130 — 2	5,000 — —	
53,047 14 3	18,333 11 1	5,241 10 —	13,092 1 1	1,800 — —	
31,406 3 —	17,219 2 —	861 3 3	16,357 14 1	2,000 — —	
29,418 8 3	8,636 11 2	2,672 1 —	5,964 10 2	—	
5,890 6 —	620 15 2	620 15 2	- - -	700 — —	
1,09,601 3 3	63,999 2 3	- - -	63,999 2 3	18,000 — —	(A true Copy.)
1,35,358 1 —	14 1	- - -	1 14 1	—	
49,109 15 3	678 7 3	- - -	678 7 3	—	(Signed)
8,952 — —	105 10 —	- - -	105 10 —	—	
39,098 15 3	399 11 3	- - -	399 11 3	—	*N. B. Edmonstone,*
42,344 1 —	9,976 — 3	2,674 4 3	7,301 12 —	4,000 — —	Secy to Govt.
90,305 10 —	19,756 9 —	5,569 11 1	14,186 13 3	12,000 — —	
33,822 13 —	6,538 8 —	111 9 1	6,426 14 3	2,500 — —	
13,213 15 —	—	—	—	—	
30,904 7 3	7,329 14 2	- - -	7,329 14 2	—	
15,953 7 —	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,000 — —	
11,140 5 1	—	—	—	—	
3,386 8 —	30 11 1	- - -	- - -	1,500 — —	
7,421 13 3	1,444 — 2	72 — 3	1,371 15 3	—	
58,131 11 1	115 6 2	115 6 2	- - -	6,000 — —	
38,509 6 —	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,000 — —	
4,790 6 3	—	—	—	—	
20,103 15 2	292 — 2	- - -	292 — 2	1,500 — —	
21,52,477 1 3	5,82,957 1 2	81,291 6 2	5,73,471 6 1	1,60,000 — —	

(B.) No. 3.

OCHTERLONY on the Western Side of the JUMNA.

Bawannah,
Paniput,
Khanti,
Kunor,
Narnol,
Soonput,
Ghunor.

those lying in the decayed Canal of Ally Mundhan Khan, are susceptible of great improvement.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone,*
Secretary to Government.

(B.) No. 4.—EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Reſident at Delhi, to his Excellency the Governor General, dated 8th December 1804.

In offering my opinion on the ſubject of your Lordſhip's liberal intentions for the comfort and protection of his Imperial Majeſty, and the Royal Family, I was governed by a ſenſe of duty to your Excellency, and beg leave, in addition to what I have already urged, to mention, that by placing the duties of Delhi and its vicinity under his controul there will reſult an evil which did not occur when writing my laſt Diſpatch.

The ſcarcity and dearneſs of grain compelled me, in order to encourage the importation, to relinquiſh all duties; and I may ſafely ſay that it was this meaſure alone which ſecured ſufficient ſupplies for the city during the ſiege. If once placed in hands rendered rapacious by long poverty, I doubt it would not be eaſy for any influence to effect the comfort of the ſubject at the expence of the Crown, nor could that influence prevail on his Majeſty to forego the advantages he would gain from grain merchants in their tranſits to our armies or detachments.

To give all that is realized, excluſive of the pay of eſtabliſhments, would be an eaſy and ſacred duty, as well in the Cuſtoms as in the Purgunnahs, but to inveſt him with a controul is to give him a power to injure himſelf, to which the avarice and ſelf-intereſt of numberleſs dependents would undoubtedly lead.

If, however, theſe reaſons ſhould appear to your Lordſhip trivial or ill-founded, I beg leave to aſſure your Excellency of my moſt zealous and unremitting exertions to carry any meaſures into effect which your Lordſhip's enlightened judgment may think proper to adopt.

During the Marhatta Government, the perſons placed near the perſon of his Majeſty under the title of Soubahdar, adminiſtered juſtice in all caſes Civil and Criminal, and all are accuſed of having polluted its pure ſtream by the groſſeſt corruption, or unjuſtifiable partiality. The eſtabliſhment of Courts of Juſtice in his Majeſty's name muſt be highly pleaſing to him, and prove a bleſſing to his ſubjects.

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip that I waited on his Majeſty on the 2d, to preſent a Letter from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, communicating the intelligence of Holkar's defeat at Futtehgur, and his Excellency's Letter mentioned that I would make the cuſtomary offerings on the occaſion. I paid my reſpects to his Majeſty on the afternoon of that day, and inſtead of the uſual Nuzzur, I gave him an order of releaſe for all the gardens, houſes, and other places which were royal property reſtrained by the Marhattas, and mentioned that as I had made that choice from an idea, none would be ſo acceptable to his Majeſty, I was perſuaded none would be ſo likely to meet your Lordſhip's approbation. The ſatisfaction he felt at this unexpected reſtoration of ſome very favourite gardens, which he had often been accuſtomed to viſit, was very evident, and he ſhortly after commanded me to accompany him in his uſual ride round ſome of the gardens of the palace. In this excurſion he commanded the poets, who are always in attendance, to recite verſes *extempore*, and he dictated ſome himſelf, which were written down. I take the liberty to mention theſe trifles as they evince the pleaſure he felt on the occaſion. Reverting again to your Lordſhip's beneficent intentions in favour of his Majeſty, and conſcious of the pureſt motives for my ſuggeſtions, I beg leave to obſerve, that if an officer appointed by the Britiſh Government was veſted with the ſuperintendence, there would be a moſt effectual check on the ſuperintendent, by directing that the accounts of the Lands ſo aſſigned ſhould be kept in the Imperial Treaſury, or Dufter, and that his Majeſty ſhould nominate Peiſhkaurs with every Aumil, who ſhould report the exact amount of Collections and Expenditure.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*,
Sec^{y} to Gov^{t}.

(B.) No. 5.

(B.) No. 5.—EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Reſident at Delhi, to his Excellency the Governor General, dated the 9th February 1805.

Buſineſs as well as indiſpoſition has prevented my paying my reſpects to his Majeſty during the week; but on the 6th I received a viſit from Shah Newauze Khan, who expreſſed much uneaſineſs reſpecting his future ſituation in caſe of the demiſe of his Royal Maſter, and lamented the delay in the arrangements intended for his Majeſty and the houſehold. Though he did not pretend to have received any orders from his Majeſty I thought I could perceive that he ſpoke from previous diſcuſſion of the ſubject, if not by inſtructions; and it becomes a duty to ſtate to your Lordſhip, that, in contradiction to what I have aſſerted to be their expectations, he in the courſe of converſation mentioned ſome circumſtances which for the firſt time have led me to ſuppoſe that an aſſignment of territory, if not actually expected, was anxiouſly deſired. He talked of his Majeſty iſſuing royal grants for whatever country ſhould not be aſſigned for the royal maintenance, as Jaidads for troops, and in many other reſpects evinced that his plan was the reſult of conſideration, reflection, and, perhaps, of hope.

Without replying to any part of his converſation which implied conceſſion. I obſerved, that though I could not ſay what arrangements might be ultimately fixed by your Lordſhip, I was fully perſuaded his Majeſty would have every reaſon to be ſatisfied with the liberality of the Britiſh Government, but to ſpeak from myſelf, I did not heſitate to ſay that his aſſignment of territory ſeemed liable to objections; which would not exiſt if we could always enſure ſuch attachment and good ſenſe as was poſſeſſed by his Majeſty and his Miniſter, but laughingly aſked him what he thought would be the ſtate of the country under Rhimul Niſſa Begum. He admitted her all-powerful ſway; but ſaid ſhe would do from neceſſity what others would do from choice. "It is the Engliſh alone who know the true art of Go-"vernment; and her dependence muſt reſt, like ours, on their prudence, their "councils, and their troops."

Such, my Lord, is the outline of a converſation of conſiderable length, which I have conſidered it a duty to mention, as the firſt intimation I had received of ſuch expectations, and as being ſo contrary to my own ideas. It is likewiſe a duty to ſtate, that I am ſtill of opinion, though lands be aſſigned, that the controul ſhould reſt with the Repreſentative of the Britiſh Government; and that the check on him ſhould be inferior officers from his Majeſty to aſcertain the expences of the Collections, in waiting at the Collector's Office to ſee that the balance ſent correſponded with the amount received, and to guard his Majeſty againſt the poſſible miſapplication of the Revenue of the Lands aſſigned. As a ſtill more effectual check, the Mutſuddies, or Officers of the Imperial Khalſa, might carry on the buſineſs of the Collector's Office, under the double controul of a Dewan appointed by his Majeſty, and one by the authorized Superintendent. This arrangement would protect his Majeſty from fraud in his own ſervants, and from corrupt practices by European interference.

(A true Extract.)
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
Sec^y to Gov^t.

(Copy.)

(B.) No. 6.—LETTER from the Reſident at Delhi to Lord LAKE, 16th March 1805.

Right honourable Lord LAKE, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

CONSIDERING the great monthly expence of the forts which we have garriſoned to the weſtward, their inutility in protecting the open country againſt the incurſions of any predatory horſe, and above all the riſk we run of diſgrace by not being able at all times to relieve them if inveſted, induces me to ſubmit to your Lordſhip's conſideration how far it may be thought adviſable to demoliſh them as forts, and make them mere places to be conſidered as habitations for the Aumils on the part of Government.

By the encloſed or accompanying ſtatement it will be obvious that the ſum expended on thoſe garriſons would contribute much to the formation of a force

which would be adequate to any thing that is likely to be brought againſt it, in that quarter, admitting poſitively of three Najeeb battalions, independent of reductions which may be made in the Aumils' eſtabliſhment. To theſe three battalions, which may be juſtly ſtated to be formed without expenſe, may be added either Captain Harriott's Telinga corps, or ſuch regular battalion or battalions as your Lordſhip may think ſufficient for the Duties, giving in all 2 Telinga and 3 Najeeb battalions for the Weſtern Pergunnahs, without a Rupee additional expenſe to Government to retain them; and the ſame obſervation equally applies if they form the Jaghire of his Majeſty under the controul of the Reſident. I have not mentioned cavalry, though, perhaps, a body poſted there would be of uſe, becauſe as the infantry might occaſionally aſſiſt the Baraich Khans in their Jaidads, their cavalry may alſo in like manner be ſummoned to aſſiſt the infantry.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *Daniel Ochterlony*,
Reſident, Delhi.

Statement.

A Battalion of Najeebs, artillery, carriage, and contingencies, may be eſtimated at Rupees - - - - - - -	4,500
The amount of the Abſtracts for Gocul Gurh, Madoo Gurh, and Kanoor, including cavalary attached to each, amounts to upwards of per month - - - - - - - -	15,000

which would more than pay three Najeeb battalions.

Suppoſe in more tranquil times Captain Harriott's two Telinga battalions ſtationed at or near Rewarri, with Captain Turnbull's Najeebs, drawn from Kanoor, the total expenſe of the weſtern Detachment would be about 22,500 Rupees. But as a reduction of the Aumils' eſtabliſhment might take place, if a ſtationary force was kept up, it may be reckoned only at 21,500 Rupees. The other two Najeeb battalions are ſaved from the garriſon eſtabliſhment, and might be either added to the force in that quarter, or join whatever regular force is kept to the north above Panniput, and would be very uſeful in aiding the Collections without breaking (except on emergency) the regular battalion, and would operate with the force determined on for North Saharumpoor, to reſtrain the Seiks from any attempt on the Doab or the northern Pergunnahs, while it would retain in our ſervice thoſe officers of the Marhatta ſervice who have been active, zealous, and are entitled to the conſideration of Government.

A cheaper efficient force could not be retained; and when either peace is reſtored, or the enemy driven ſouthward, they would, I imagine, be fully equal to awe the turbulent in thoſe Pergunnahs, and ſecure the payment of the Collections.

If ſome battering guns were ſent to Delhi they might be detached on any particular ſervice to the force under Captain Harriott, but with ſuch a detachment in that quarter I do not imagine they would be often neceſſary. Bherry and Bewanny, and one or two other towns, have long refuſed obedience to all authority, and have never been ſubdued. Any force ſent to reduce them ſhould not only be well equipped with artillery, ſtores, &c. &c. but conſiſt of at leaſt two regular battalions. (A true Copy.) (Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*,
Secy to Govt.

(B.) No. 7.—EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Reſident at Delhi to the Governor General, dated the 23d March 1804.

I HAVE the honour to tranſmit herewith Copy of a Letter addreſſed to the Commander in Chief, in which I have taken the Liberty of ſuggeſting ſuch a permanent force for the weſtern ſide of the Jumna, as I ſhould hope will be adequate to reſtrain the Seiks, protect the country, and enforce the Collections.

It is not merely offered as the principle of retaining in our ſervice thoſe officers of Perron's who have been active and zealous in the preſent War, but as a cheap force, adequate to the duties which may be required from them.

Captain Harriott's two Telinga battalions, eſtimated at per menſem	18,000
Three Najeeb battalions at 4,500 - - - - -	13,500
Will amount to -	31,500

but

but by the deſtruction of the three forts of Gocul Gurh, Madoo Gurh, and Kanoor, a ſaving of 15,000 Rupees is effected, which reduces the pay of the detachment to 16,000, excluſive of what may be deducted from the Aumils' eſtabliſhment, by ſuch a ſtationary force, and the conſtant and neceſſary expenſe for ſtores, repairs, &c. &c.

To this irregular force a battalion of regulars added, would give at Curnoel, or Panniput,

One battalion regulars,
One Najeeb battalion,

At or near Navnole,

Captn Harriott's two Telinga battalions,
Two Najeeb Corps.

It is even to be hoped that when tranquillity is reſtored, and your Lordſhip's beneficent intentions in favour of the Royal Houſehold are carried into effect, there may be a reduction of the regular force in Delhi which might be ſent to the Northern Frontier.

(A true Extract.)
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
Secy to Govt.

SCHEDULE.

Havelly Pallum	64,000
Nujjuff Gurh	56,000
Hoouel	27,000
Pulwul	72,000
Soonput	35,000
Panniput	38,000
Gunnoor	14,000
Samalkha	10,000
Kanoor	73,000
Kanti	19,000
Navnole	66,000
Bawanna	22,000
Atlaverdy Lahar	10,000
Mandouthy	5,000
Pauly Pakul	14,000
	5,25,000

(A true Copy.)
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
Sec to Govt.

(B.) No. 8.—INSTRUCTIONS from the Governor General to Colonel OCHTERLONY, Reſident at Delhi, dated 23d May 1805.

To Lieutenant Colonel OCHTERLONY, Reſident at Delhi.

Sir,

Par. 1. The eſtabliſhment of a permanent arrangement for the ſupport of his Majeſty Shah Allum, and of the Royal Houſehold at Delhi, having been under the conſideration of the Governor General in Council; with reference to the Notes of Inſtructions tranſmitted to you on the 16th of November 1804, and to the obſervations contained in your Letters, dated the 30th of the ſame month, the 8th of December following, and the 9th of February 1805; I am directed to communicate for your information and guidance the final determination of his Excellency in Council on this important queſtion.

2. The objections ſtated in your Diſpatches of the 30th November and the 8th December 1804, to the tranſfer of the Lands to be aſſigned for the ſupport of the Royal Houſehold to the management of Native Officers, to be appointed by his Majeſty and ſubject to his Majeſty's ſole controul, are extremely forcible. His Excellency in Council has accordingly been pleaſed to determine that the territory to be aſſigned for the Royal Family ſhall remain under charge of the Reſident at Delhi; and that

the Revenue ſhall be collected, and Juſtice be adminiſtered, in the name of his Majeſty, and under regulations to be preſcribed by the authority of the Britiſh Government.

3. The territory to be aſſigned to his Majeſty is to compriſe all that portion of the territory on the right bank of the Jumna ceded to the Honourable Company under the Treaty of Surjee Anjengaum, which is ſituated to the North-Weſt of a town or village named Kaboolbore in the map of the ceded and conquered provinces conſtructed by Lieutenant-Colonel Colebrooke. All the lands in the Doab now under your management, are to be transferred to the Collectors of Seharunpore, or of Alighur, and the lands on the right bank of the Jumna, to the South-Eaſt of Kaboolpore, which may have been committed to your charge, are to be made over to the Collectors of Alighur, or of Agra. The diſtricts to which theſe Lands are to be reſpectively annexed muſt be determined with reference to the local poſition of the ſeveral Pergunnahs to be transferred.

4. The territory aſſigned for the ſupport of his Majeſty and the Royal Family is to continue as at preſent under your management; and you are authorized to let the lands in farm for a period of three years, on the beſt terms which can be obtained, reporting your proceedings in the execution of this arrangement for the confirmation of the Governor General in Council. The general engagements to be required from the farmers will be ſtated to you in a ſeparate Diſpatch.

5. You will communicate this arrangement to his Majeſty Shah Allum; and you will at the ſame time ſignify to his Majeſty the requeſt of the Governor General in Council that his Majeſty will be pleaſed to appoint a Dewan, and other inferior officers, to attend at the Office of Collection for the purpoſe of aſcertaining and reporting to his Majeſty the amount of the Revenues which may be received, and the charges of Collection, and of ſatisfying his Majeſty's mind that no part of the produce of the aſſigned territory ſhall be miſappropriated.

6. Two Courts of Juſtice will be required for the adminiſtration of Civil and Criminal Juſtice, according to the Mahomedan Law, to the inhabitants of the city of Delhi, and of the aſſigned territory, lying without the precincts of the city; the Judges of each of theſe Courts muſt be ſelected from amongſt the moſt reſpectable and learned of the Muſſulman inhabitants of Delhi, and no ſentences of the criminal Courts extending to death ought to be carried into execution without the expreſs ſanction of his Majeſty, to whom the proceedings in all trials of this deſcription are to be reported by the Judge of the Court before whom the priſoner may be tried, through the channel of the Britiſh Reſident.

7. No criminal muſt in future ſuffer the puniſhment of mutilation under ſentences of the Courts to be eſtabliſhed in the aſſigned territory. When a priſoner ſhall be ſentenced under the Mahomedan Law to loſe two limbs, the ſentence muſt be commuted for impriſonment and hard labour for the term of fourteen years; and when the ſentence ſhall adjudge the priſoner to loſe one limb it is to be commuted for impriſonment and hard labour for ſeven years.

8. A Civil Servant of the Company will be appointed your Aſſiſtant for the ſpecial purpoſe of aiding you in ſuperintending the Collection of the Revenues, and the Adminiſtration of Juſtice.

9. You are deſired to report, for the conſideration and orders of the Governor General in Council, your ſentiments with reſpect to the Subſidiary Regulations which in your judgment ought to be adopted for the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, in Civil and Criminal Caſes, and with reſpect to the eſtabliſhments which may be required for each of the Courts. The ſyſtem to be introduced will neceſſarily be defective, and the utmoſt circumſpection will therefore be required in the ſelection of the Judges, on whoſe character and integrity the equity of their deciſions muſt in a great meaſure depend.

10. You will ſignify to his Majeſty, that if the arrangements now to be introduced into the aſſigned territory ſhall be found to be ill calculated to promote the improvement of the Country, and to enſure the realization of the Public Revenue, the Governor General in Council will hereafter ſubmit for his Majeſty's approbation ſuch modifications of the propoſed ſyſtem as ſhall in his judgment appear to be neceſſary to enſure his Majeſty all the advantages which the country is capable of yielding, and at the ſame time to ſecure the happineſs and proſperity of the people.

11. To provide for the immediate wants of his Majeſty and his Royal Houſehold the Governor General in Council has been pleaſed to determine that the following Sums ſhall be paid monthly in Money from the Treaſury of the Reſident at Delhi.

To his Majeſty, for his private Expenſes, - - -	S[a] R[s] 60,000
To the Heir Apparent, excluſive of the Revenues of Cote Coſſim, his Jagheer - - - - - -	10,000
To Mirza Izzut Bukſh, his Majeſty's Son by his favourite Wife, Mobarreck Mahl - - - - - -	5,000
To Mirza Moazim Bukſh - - - - -	1,000
To his Brother - - - - - -	500
To his Majeſty's Fifty younger Sons and Daughters, at 200 Rupees each, ſay - - - - - -	10,000
To Shah Newauz Khan - - - - -	2,000
To Syed Reza Khan - - - - - -	1,000
Total per Menſem, S[a] R[s] -	90,000

12. If the produce of the Revenue of the aſſigned Territory ſhould hereafter admit of it, the monthly ſum to be advanced to his Majeſty for his private expenſes may be increaſed to one Lack of Rupees.

13. You are likewiſe authorized to pay to his Majeſty at the great Feſtivals of the Jeſhun, the Edes, Nouraze, Buſſunt, Hooly, and at the Ramzaun, the ſum of Ten Thouſand Rupees, according to ancient eſtabliſhed uſage.

14. In the negotiation of this arrangement, as it reſpects the Heir Apparent, and his Royal Highneſs Mirza Izzut Bukſh, it muſt be ſtipulated, that the Jagheers now held by thoſe Princes in the Doab ſhall be ſurrendered to the Britiſh Government.

15. The arrangements propoſed in your Letters to the Right honourable the Commander in Chief, dated the 16th March, and to his Excellency the Governor General, dated the 23d of the ſame month, for the eſtabliſhment of a military force for the protection of the aſſigned Territory, and of the north-weſt frontier of our Poſſeſſions in Hindoſtan, is conſidered to be judicious. The Governor General in Council is however of opinion that it would be expedient to ſubſtitute for the three Najeeb battalions propoſed to be ſtationed at Carnaul or Panniput, and at Marnote, three of the battalions heretofore in the ſervice of Ambajee Inglia, and now employed in Bundlecund; to attach to theſe corps a ſufficient proportion of European officers, from the officers heretofore in the ſervice of Dowlut Rao Scindia, and now in the pay of the Engliſh Government.

16. The ſentiments of the Governor General in Council in this arrangement have been communicated to the Right honourale the Commander in Chief, by whom you will be furniſhed with Inſtructions for the regulation of your proceedings. The Commander in Chief will alſo determine whether in conſequence of the vicinity of the aſſigned Territory to the poſſeſſions of the Seiks it may be neceſſary to maintain any irregular cavalry on the frontier.

17. The pay of the troops of every deſcription to be employed in the aſſigned Territory is to be regularly iſſued to them from the Treaſury of the Reſident at the Court of Delhi, under proper regulations to be determined hereafter.

18. Your ſuggeſtion that the Forts of Goculghur, Madooghur, and Kanoor, ſhould immediately be diſmantled, appears to the Governor General in Council to be judicious. You will not, however, demoliſh the fortifications until you ſhall have obtained the previous ſanction of the Right honourable the Commander in Chief to that meaſure.

19. When the arrangements preſcribed in this Diſpatch ſhall have been carried into effect you will ſubmit for the conſideration and orders of the Governor General in Council a detailed report of your proceedings in the introduction of the ſyſtem propoſed to be eſtabliſhed in every branch of the adminiſtration of the Territory aſſigned to his Majeſty; and you will furniſh regular monthly accounts of all your Receipts and Diſburſements, according to Forms which will be tranſmitted to you

from Fort-William. You will likewiſe ſubmit to the Governor General in Council frequent reports of all matters connected with the adminiſtration of the affairs of the Territory placed under your ſuperintendence and management in every Department of the Public Service.

20. The ſucceſs of your adminiſtration will in a great meaſure depend on the prudence and circumſpection which may regulate your choice of the Native officers to be employed in the immediate charge of the Revenues, and of the police of the aſſigned Territory, and on your own vigilance in the detection of abuſes. The reputation and permanent intereſts of the Britiſh Government require that the adminiſtration of the affairs of the aſſigned Territory ſhould be eſtabliſhed and maintained on a baſis of juſtice and moderation; and the Governor General in Council entertains a confident expectation, that the important truſt committed to your charge will be executed in ſuch manner as ſhall impreſs on the minds of all deſcriptions of perſons under your authority a juſt ſenſe of the ineſtimable advantages they will receive from their tranſfer from the lawleſs Dominion of a Marhatta deſpot to the mild and equitable authority of the Britiſh Government.

I have the honour, &c.

Fort-William,
the 23d May 1805.

(Signed) *J. Lumſden*,
Chief Sect^{y} to Gov^{t}.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*,
Sec^{y} to Gov^{t}.

N° 3.

Extract of LETTER from the GOVERNOR GENERAL in Council to the SECRET COMMITTEE; dated the 7th June 1805; relative to *Gualior* and *Gohud:*—Para^s 1 a' 3, both inclusive:—With the Enclosures contained in List N° 1. referred to in that Letter.

EXTRACT of Letter from the Governor General in Council to the Secret Committee; dated 7th June 1805.

Para. 1. IN our Dispatch of the 26th March, the Governor General in Council had the honour to state to your Honourable Committee, that the documents referred to in that Dispatch appear to his Excellency in Council to comprize all the information necessary to enable your Honourable Committee and the Honourable Court of Directors to form a judgment on the policy of the Treaties of Peace concluded with Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, and of the various questions arising out of the stipulations of the Treaties of Peace with those Chieftains respectively. The Governor General in Council therefore does not deem it to be necessary to enter into any further discussion of those questions.

2. Adverting, however, to our original intention of furnishing your Honourable Committee with detailed information on the subject of the question agitated at Scindiah's Durbar, relative to the separation of Gohud and Gwalior from the dominion of Dowlut Rao Scindia, and that question having been again brought forward by Scindiah, after a solemn and public renunciation of his right to those possessions, the Governor General in Council deems it right to submit all the documents connected with that question in a collective form to the notice of your Honourable Committee.

3. With this view the Governor General in Council has the honour to annex to this Dispatch the documents enumerated in the annexed List, N° 1. which comprize all the information necessary for the complete elucidation of that question.

LIST N° 1.

1. Copy of a Letter from the Acting Reſident with D. R. Scindiah; dated 17th Feby 1804; with its Encloſure.
2. —— of a Diſpatch (N° 11.) from Lieut.-Col. Malcolm, dated 22d Feby 1804.
3. Extract from a Letter from the Reſident with D. R. Scindiah to the Governor General, dated 24th Feby 1804, with Tranſlation of a Note from Moonſhee Kavil Nyne to Major Malcolm.
4. Copy of (N° 17) from Lieut.-Col. Malcolm, dated 4th March 1804.
5. —— of a Diſpatch (N° 18) from Lieut.-Col. Malcolm, dated 8 March 1804.
6. —— of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. Malcolm, dated 16th March 1804.
7. —— of a Letter to Lieut.-Col. Malcolm, dated 8th April 1804.
8. —— of a Letter (N° 23) from Lieut-Col. Malcolm, dated 23d March 1805.
9. —— of Diſpatch from a Letter from Lieut.-Col. Malcolm, dated 25th March.
10. Extract from a Letter from Acting Reſident with D. R. Scindia to Governor General, dated 29 March 1804.
11. Copy of a Letter (N° 26) from Lieut.-Col. Malcolm, dated 3d April 1804.
12. —— of a Letter (N° 27) from Lieut.-Col. Malcolm, dated 10th April 1804.
13. Extract of a Letter from the Acting Reſident with D. R. Scindiah to the Governor General, dated 14 April 1804.
14. D° - - D° - - D° - - dated 20th April 1804.
15. Copy of Diſpatch (N° 35) from Lieut.-Col. Malcolm, dated 4th May 1804.
16. Extract from a Letter (N° 36) from the Acting Reſident with D. R. Scindiah, dated 2nd May 1804.
17. Extract from a Letter (N° 38) from the Reſident with D. R. Scindiah to the Governor General, dated 11th May.
18. Copy of a Diſpatch (N° 3) from Reſident with D. R. Scindiah, dated 18th May.
19. —— D° (N° 4) from D° - - D° - - dated 21ſt May.
20. —— of Mr. Lumſden's Letter to D° - - D° - - dated 11th June 1804.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone.*

N° 1.—Copy of a Letter from the Acting Reſident with Dowlut Rao Scindiah; dated 17th Feb. 1804; with its Encloſure.

To N. B. Edmonſtone, Eſq.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to encloſe, for the information of his Excellency the Governor General, tranſlation of a communication made to me by the Vakeel of Ambajee Inglia. When the Vakeel came to my tent to read the various letters which his maſter had ſent relative to the continuance of hoſtilities in Hindoſtan, he was accompanied by Moonſhee Kavil Nyne, who informed me that it was the deſire of the Maharajah I ſhould write to his Excellency General Lake in the terms which Ambajee had ſuggeſted. I told the Moonſhe that it was utterly impoſſible for me to addreſs his Excellency in ſuch terms; that I had already, at the requeſt of the Court, written repeatedly to General Lake, announcing the concluſion of peace; that I would again, to ſatisfy them, ſtate the occurrence of that event; and that D. R. Scindiah might reſt perfectly aſſured that his Excellency the Commander in Chief would, the moment he heard that the war was terminated, adopt every meaſure that was calculated to promote the friendſhip which had been ſo happily eſtabliſhed between the two ſtates.

I could gather from the expreſſions of Moonſhe Kavil Nyne, that the miniſters of the Maharajah had written to Ambagee Inglia, that the fort of Gwalior and the territories of Gohud were, by the treaty of peace, to remain in the poſſeſſion of D. R. Scindiah, and that the letters from Ambajee (which were read to me) were ſubſequent to his receipt of that communication; but, as the Moonſhe did not expreſs himſelf directly, or even diſtinctly, on this ſubject, I thought it ſufficient to remark that the Maharajah's miniſters ſhould wait till they learnt with whom the Engliſh Government had contracted engagements, before they wrote to his officers upon the ſubject of the countries which were to remain in his poſſeſſion; and that, if they wiſhed to convey full information to Ambajee Inglia, or any other, they had only to ſend a copy of the treaty of peace, which their knowledge of the good faith of the Engliſh Government muſt ſatisfy them would be carried into full execution.

I have the honour,

Camp, near Berhampore,
17th Feby 1804.

&c. &c.
(Signed)

Act^{g} Res^{t} with
D. R. Scindiah.

Tranſlation of a Communication made to Major Malcolm by Ambajee Inglia's Vakeel, extracted from Inglia's letters, and agreeable to which he read in the preſence of Major Malcolm.

THE battalions and troops of Lake Sahib, and Mercer Sahib, and Bailie Sahib, have come, and opened batteries againſt the forts of Gwalior, and Gohud, and Atree, and Dholepore, and Rajakhire, and reduced the garriſons to great difficulty. The Zemindars of Rangee, Gwalior, Gohud, in this country have combined, and they (the Engliſh) have ſent parties with them, and eſtabliſhed their poſts in the country. The Zemindars of Range have united and turned out the Amildars, and thrown every thing into confuſion. On this ſubject the letters which were written at firſt did not arrive, therefore hircarrahs have been ſent by Ambajee, requeſting that two or three letters may be written to Lake Sahib, Mercer Sahib, and Baille Sahib, requeſting that if they have taken Gwalior they will reſtore it, and put Ambajee Inglia into poſſeſſion of it; and in like manner that Gohud, Antree, Dholepore, Raja Khera, &c. and any other places in the country of Gwalior, where they have eſtabliſhed poſts or guards, may be reſtored, and Ambajee Inglia may be again put in poſſeſſion. The Zemindars, countenanced by you, have made diſturbance about the country of Gohud, and eſtabliſhed their poſts and guards. Let them be told that a treaty of peace has been concluded with the Maharajah Ali Jah, and that all the country of Gohud, and the country and fort of Gwalior, are preſerved on the part of Ambajee Inglia as before. If poſts and guards are eſtabliſhed by the Rangee people let them be removed, and Ambajee Inglia's replaced. Let the ſieges of the different places

places belonging to the Maharajah in Hindoſtan be raiſed without delay. If their people are eſtabliſhed at Gwalior, Gohud, Bind Atra, Dholepoor, Baree, and Rajakhera, let them be withdrawn, and Ambajee Inglia's replaced. Let favour be ſhewn to Inglia, and any buſineſs be aſſigned to him; let any Zemindars, or others, who have gone over during the war and attached themſelves to you, be allowed to return with their parties. Let this be written in the letter.

True Copies.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone.*

N° 2.—Copy of a Diſpatch (N° 11.) from Lieut. Col. Malcolm; dated 22d Feb. 1804.

(Official, N° 11.)

To His Excellency the Moſt noble Marquis WELLESLEY, K. B.
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that I yeſterday received a viſit from Dowlut Rao Scindia, attended by almoſt all the officers of his court and army; I made ſuitable preſents to the Maha Rajah, and gave honorary dreſſes to ſeventy of his chiefs and officers.

2. After the departure of the Maha Rajah, I had a long conference (notes of which I had the honour to encloſe) with Moonſhee Kavel Nyne, and Ambajee Punt, the Vakeel of Ambajee Inglia. I can add nothing to the information which your Excellency will receive from the encloſed notes, except that the Moonſhee, before his departure, moſt earneſtly urged me to write to your Excellency, and to the Honourable General Welleſley, on the ſubject of the conference, and particularly reſpecting the Fort of Gwalior, the loſs of which would be moſt ſeverely felt by the Maha Rajah, as it was one which he had never contemplated. I merely informed the Moonſhee that, in the courſe of my duty, I informed your Excellency of every thing that paſſed.

I have the honour to be,
with the higheſt reſpect,
your Excellency's
moſt obedient Servant,
(Signed) *John Malcolm,*
Reſident.

Camp near Borhanpoor,
22d Feb. 1805.

Notes of a Conference with Moonſhee Kavel Nyne and Ambajee Inglia's Vakeel.

21ſt of February 1804.

MOONSHEE Kavel Nyne and Ambajee Inglia's Vakeel retired with Major Malcolm to converſe on buſineſs. At the Moonſhee's deſire, Ambajee Inglia's Vakeel read aloud extracts of letters which he ſaid he had received from his maſter, ſtating that General Welleſley's three letters had reached Ambajee on the ſecond of February; that Ambajee ſent theſe letters to Mr. Mercer, who was then before Gwalior; that Mr. Mercer told him to ſend them to General Lake; that a requeſt was then made that the military operations might ceaſe till General Lake's anſwer could be had.

This was refuſed, and on the 4th the fort was taken poſſeſſion of, that the Engliſh colours were hoiſted at firſt, but that Mr. Mercer had afterwards given up the place to ſome of the Bhoot Pangree, or Jaut tribe.

Mr. Malcolm told the Vakeel that orders for diſcontinuing the military operations in Hindoſtan could be given by the Commander in Chief only, that as ſoon as his Excellency received accounts of the treaty of peace having been concluded, orders would be iſſued without delay. The Moonſhee now adverting to the 9th article of the treaty of peace, obſerved that the fort of Gwalior and the country of Gohud were not comprehended in the ceſſions made to the Company by the treaty of peace. The Rajahs of Jaudpoor and Jypoor, he ſaid, had been tributary to the Maha Rajah, but the country of Gohud was his own property, that it was even Khan Tehſeel, the revenue was collected from the Ryots; as to the Rana, he had been diſpoſſeſſed theſe thirty years, no ſuch perſon now exiſted, his family was extinct. The Moonſhee added

added the old Ranas were of the Jaut tribe, and that now Mr. Mercer had brought one of that tribe forward, and called him the Rana, but in fact there was no ſuch a perſon as the Rana of Gohud; that if claims which had long been extinct were to be revived in this manner, the rights of the Maharaja, and even of the Company, over moſt of their poſſeſſions, would be found to reſt on very ſlender grounds, for the countries now held by either ſtate had formerly belonged to others. That the Maharaja was bound to confirm all treaties as might have been made by the Engliſh Government with the Rajahs of Jypoor and Jaudpoor, becauſe theſe were independant Chiefs, only tributary to the Maharaja; but that a grant of the country of Gohud to the Bhoot Pangrees, or others, was not ſuch as the Engliſh Government were, under the treaty, authorized to make.

Gwalior too was a point of the utmoſt importance. The fort was a royal fort held of the king by the Maharaja. That although it might have been caſually in the poſſeſſion of certain Rajahs, or Chiefs, it by no means belonged to them of right, it was put into their hands only for a time. In this manner Akberabad had been once held by Renjet Sing, and other places had been held in like manner by other Chiefs, without their having any right of property, or ſovereignty over ſuch places. That Gwalior would of courſe remain to the Maharaja, becauſe there was no ſtipulation to the contrary in the treaty. Kavel Nyne declared that neither the miniſters nor the Maharaja underſtood that their government was to be deprived of Gwalior and Gohud; that if cavils (nockteh chunee) were made on expreſſions uſed in the treaty, every thing muſt go to the winds. That Jeſwunt Row Goorpoora had, during the negotiations, written to the Durbar, that the Maharaja was to retain Gwalior, Kavel Nyne requeſted, that Major Malcolm would preſent the matter, in the moſt particular manner, to the Governor General. This was not a trifling object, like a diſpute about two or three pergunnahs, but one of the laſt importance, but that he depended entirely on the good faith and friendſhip of the Governor General; and he truſted that his Excellency would conſtrue the treaty with juſtice, and with a conſideration for the union now eſtabliſhed between the two ſtates. Inglia's Vakeel ſaid that the fort of Gwalior was ſouth of the pergunnah of Gohud, but he admitted that it was within the country of Gohud; yes, ſaid Kahel Nyne, but the misfortune is that the country of Gohud, not the pergunnah of Gohud, is mentioned in the treaty. Major Malcolm ſaid that the treaty ſtipulated for the ceſſion of all the Maharajah's poſſeſſions north of Jyepoor and Joudpoor, and the country of the Rana of Gohud, and for the confirmation of ſuch treaties as might have been made with Rajahs and others, provided thoſe treaties did not alienate from the Maharaja any of his perſonal poſſeſſions ſouth of Jeypoor and Jaudpoor, and of the country of the Rana of Gohud. It was therefore plain that whatever of the Maharaja's former poſſeſſions were to the north of thoſe countries, now belonged to the Engliſh Government, and whatever was to the ſouth of thoſe countries belonged to the Maharaja, with reſpect to the countries themſelves the Maharaja was bound to confirm all treaties which might have been made reſpecting them, and the Governor General would communicate to the Maharaja's Government what treaties had been made. If it ſhould appear that any of theſe countries had not been alienated by treaty, ſuch countries would of courſe be reſtored to the ſame ſtate in which they were before the war. But if any of theſe countries had been alienated by treaty, the Maharaja was bound to confirm the alienation, as the very ſtipulation in the 9th article which provided for the reſtoration of ſuch of Dowlut Row's perſonal poſſeſſions as were to the ſouthward of the countries of Joudpoor, Jyepoor, and Gohud, implied that ſuch countries were under the other ſtipulations of that article to be confirmed in the poſſeſſion of thoſe to whom they had been granted, if ſituated in any other quarter. If it did not bear this meaning, what was the uſe of ſuch an exception being made. Theſe countries could not belong to the Engliſh Government, but it was impoſſible to ſay at preſent whether they remained to the Maharaja, or had been granted to Rajahs or others.

It was however uſeleſs to enter into any diſcuſſions of this point at this time, becauſe the neceſſary information was not to be had with reſpect to the aſſertion which Kavel Nyne had made, that there was no ſuch perſon as the Rana of Gohud. Major Malcolm expreſſed his aſtoniſhment that he, who had negociated a treaty in which this perſonage was mentioned four or five times, ſhould now deny his exiſtence. Kavel Nyne explained that he underſtood the expreſſion of the country of the Rana of Gohud to have been introduced merely for the ſake of aſcertaining the country, but by no means referring to the acknowledgment of ſuch a Chief as the Rana, or even to the exiſtence of ſuch a perſon. Major Malcolm told the Moonſhee that the circumſtance of

the country of the Rana of Gohud being always mentioned in the treaty with the countries of the Rajahs of Jyepoor and Joudpoor, and being taken along with the countries of theſe Chiefs to form a line or boundary between the two ſtates, ſufficiently ſhewed the impreſſion which exiſted in General Welleſley's mind at the period of negotiating the treaty; and that it would have been proper in the miniſters, if they meant to deny the exiſtence of a Rana of Gohud, to have offered objections at that moment againſt the name of any ſuch perſon ſtanding in the treaty; but the fact was, that, as the country of Gohud (in whatever manner formerly held by the Maha Rajah) could not be conſidered to come under the exception of the 9th article, which expreſsly ſpecified thoſe countries which lay to its ſouth, it could therefore never be claimed by the Maha Rajah, ſhould it appear to have been guaranteed to any Rajah, or other Chief, coming under the deſcription of perſons ſtated in the 9th article. With reſpect to Gwalior Major Malcolm ſaid, that that fort was not mentioned in the treaty, but it would appear within what limits the fort was included. On theſe points, however, the Major repeated that he could not enter till he ſhould receive accounts from Calcutta. The Maharaja however might depend on this, that the treaty would be faithfully obſerved, and that the Governor General would conſtrue it fairly and liberally; and that peace being happily re-eſtabliſhed, and the beſt diſpoſition to improve its relations evidently exiſting, there could not be a doubt but that this point, like every other point of differences that might hereafter ariſe between the two ſtates, would be ſpeedily and amicably adjuſted; and that the Maharaja might reſt aſſured that, though his Excellency the Governor General could never depart from any engagement into which he had entered with any Chiefs (as provided for in the treaty of peace) that he would ſtudy to make the faithful fulfilment of ſuch engagements as little injurious to the power and dignity of the Maharaja as poſſible.

(Signed) *John Malcolm*,
Reſident.

N° 3.—Extract of a Letter from the Reſident with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, to his Excellency the moſt Noble the Governor General; dated the 24th February 1804; with tranſlation of a Note from Monſhee Kavil Nyne to Major Malcolm.

5. Bappoo Wittell next addreſſed me on the ſubject of Gohud and Gwalior, and a very long and warm diſcuſſion took place upon that ſubject. The arguments ſtated in the notes of my conference with Moonſhe Kavil Nyne, were recapitulated by both parties, and many further adduced in ſupport of the different conſtructions which were put upon the 9th article of the treaty of peace.

6. To ſatisfy Bappoo Wittell of the impreſſion reſpecting the country of Gohud, which muſt have been upon the mind of General Welleſley at the period of negociating the treaty of peace, I inſtanced the ſtipulation of the 7th article of that treaty, which provided for no armed men being maintained in the provinces of Dholpoor, Raja Kerry, &c. &c. &c. The obvious purport of this ſtipulation was to prevent the introduction of the Maharajah's troops into diſtricts which did not connect with countries in his poſſeſſion, but which mixed with the territories of the Engliſh Government and its allies; and this ſtipulation would, I remarked, have been wholly uſeleſs, if General Welleſley had conceived that the country of Gohud was to remain with Scindiah; for, as theſe diſtricts actually joined with Gohud, it would have been ſtipulating that the Maharajah ſhould not maintain troops on his own frontier.

7. Bappoo Wittell, after reporting and urging all the arguments which had been brought forward by Moonſhe Kavil Nyne, at the conference of the 21ſt, concluded by deſiring me to give particular attention to what he had further to offer upon the ſubject, and to ſtate what he was about to expreſs, in the fulleſt manner, to your Excellency, and to aſſure you, that his ſentiments were thoſe of a man, who, though warmly attached to the intereſts of his maſter, was fully ſatisfied that thoſe intereſts would be beſt promoted by his uniting, in the cloſeſt ties of friendſhip, with the Britiſh Government; ſuch differences as thoſe which ſeemed likely to ariſe in the conſtruction of the 9th article of the treaty of peace, muſt, he ſaid, often occur in all general engagements, and could only be removed by a fixed determination, in both parties, to maintain the peace that was eſtabliſhed, by a perſeverance in the line of policy which had been adopted at its concluſion, and by a reference to the intentions of the perſons who had conducted

conducted the negociation, and to the light in which they underſtood the different articles of the period which they were ſettled; and if, in any caſe (like the preſent) there appeared to be good reaſon to conclude, that the perſons veſted with full powers from their reſpective Governments, had, from overſight, from want of explanation, or from any other cauſe, framed an article of the treaty which they had at the very moment it was made underſtood in different ſenſes, it would neither be wiſe or politic in the two ſtates to cavil about the words of ſuch article, a reference ſhould be made to principles, and the point in diſpute ſhould be ſettled in the manner which was moſt likely to promote the general objects of the treaty.

8. This government, Bappoo Wittell ſaid, had been hurried into a war by events on which it was not now neceſſary to dwell. The Maharajah had been more reconciled to the idea of conſidering the Engliſh as his enemies, and he conſulted his own diſpoſition as much as the ſtate of his affairs when he opened a negociation for peace: when I went by his orders (ſaid the miniſter) to the camp of the honourable General Welleſley, I demanded of that officer what was his intentions reſpecting the Government of my maſter; he told me in reply, that it was neither his wiſh or intention to deſtroy it; on the contrary, that he deſired to preſerve and raiſe it as much as was conſiſtent with the perfect ſecurity of the intereſts of his own nation: ſatisfied with this aſſurance, I reſolved, as the beſt ſtep I could take for the intereſts of the Maharajah, to place an unqualified reliance on the generoſity of the Engliſh Government, and I appealed to General Welleſley, whether my conduct during the negociation ever varied from this principle. On hearing his different propoſitions, I ſtated, as was my duty, the loſſes which would reſult to Scindiah from their adoption, but on no occaſion did I ever refuſe my aſſent to any one condition of the treaty, and moſt of the alterations of a nature favourable to this ſtate, which were made in the original draft which General Welleſley brought forward, were ſuggeſted by the general himſelf, who manifeſted, throughout the negociation, an anxious deſire that the government of the Maharajah ſhould not incur further misfortunes than thoſe it had already ſuſtained.

10. The General muſt recollect, added Bappoo Wittell, that I preſented him, as the beſt proof I could offer of Dowlut Row's unbounded reliance in the generoſity of the Britiſh nation, with a blank ſheet, to which the ſeal of that chief was affixed; and, though it was not made uſe of, the line which I purſued muſt, I am aſſured have ſatisfied the General that ſuch an action meant more than a diſplay of confidence.

11. At the period of negociating the treaty of peace, Gualior and its dependencies were (added the miniſter) in the poſſeſſion of Dowlut Rao Scindiah; and one of the chief objects which made this Court deſirous of an early termination of hoſtilities was to prevent the capture of that important fortreſs: it was never demanded by General Welleſley, and it never entered into my contemplation that it would be alienated by the conditions of the 9th article: thoſe conditions I always conſidered to relate to perſons like the Rajahs of Jypore and Jadepoor, who paid tribute, or to others who were Zemindars or Jaghiredars, and who were literally, as the article expreſſed it, feudatories or dependants of the Maharajah, not to perſons who might, from the circumſtance of their being of the ſame tribe, or from their even being a diſtant branch of the ſame family, revive claims which had being extinct for a long ſeries of years; nor can I yet think, he added, that General Welleſley, when he ſpoke of preſerving and maintaining this Government, and of cultivating a more intimate alliance with the Maharajah, had it in his contemplation to reduce Dowlut Rao Scindiah, to a revenue of twenty-five or thirty lacs of rupees per annum, and that would, if Gualior and his hereditary poſſeſſions in its vicinity were alienated, be the extent of what he could collect from his remaining territories: ſurely, Bappoo Wittell added, it never can be conſiſtent with the policy of the Britiſh nation, to reduce to ſuch a ſtate of miſery one of the firſt chiefs in India, who has thrown himſelf upon its mercy, and who had ſhewn that he was diſpoſed to rely with implicit confidence on its liberality, friendſhip, and protection, and, by the expedient of reviving obſolete claims, to raiſe upon his ruins upſtarts and pretenders to power and dominions. If ſuch however, continued the miniſter, be the will of providence, I hope that God will incline the heart of the Maharajah to receive his diſpenſations with reſignation, for I am convinced it will not be in human power to reconcile him to this great change of condition.

12. Bappoo Wittell delivered himſelf in a more impreſſive manner, and with more animation, than I had ever ſeen him diſplay on any former occaſion; and I have judged it my duty to report to your Excellency, as diſtinctly as I could, the expreſ-

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ſions which he uſed, as I am ſatisfied that the expectations which he has ſtated are thoſe which he has himſelf excited in the breaſt of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, whom he has been naturally anxious to reconcile to the peace which he himſelf negotiated.

13. I ſhall not trouble your Excellency with the particulars of my reply to Bappoo Wittell, which chiefly conſiſted of arguments that have been before ſtated; I told him in concluſion that I had not wiſhed to enter into any diſcuſſion of this point till accounts were received from your Excellency of what had actually taken place, and that, although I could give no hopes that any engagement into which the Engliſh Government had entered would ever be departed from, I felt confident in repeating my former aſſurance, that your Lordſhip would endeavour to make a faithful fulfilment of ſuch engagements as little injurious as poſſible to the power and dignity of the Maharajah.

14. Bappoo Wittell ſaid his mind was much at eaſe upon this ſubject, from his full reliance upon the friendſhip of the Engliſh Government, and that, though very unwell, he meant to go that night or next morning to camp, to endeavour to quiet the alarms which the capture of Gualior, and other operations in Hindoſtan, had excited in the Maharajah's mind; and he earneſtly requeſted I would write General Lake, to repreſs the exceſſes of all ſuch perſons as were under the authority and protection of the Engliſh Government, and that ſuch even having a right, under the articles of the treaty of peace, to places now in the poſſeſſion of the officers of the Maharajah, could be no plea for their uſing violence, as ſuch places muſt of courſe be hereafter given up in fulfilment of the ſtipulation of that treaty. I told him that there could not be a doubt but his Excellency the Commander in Chief would, on his receiving the diſpatches of the honourable General Welleſley, which announced the peace, have given the neceſſary orders to prevent further hoſtilities; but that judging of the Maharajah's troops in Hindoſtan, from what I had ſeen in the Deckan, I thought it likely that the Commander in Chief might be obliged to employ force to check their depredations, and that I begged he would write moſt particularly to Ambajee Inglia, and to the other Chiefs of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, in that quarter, to deſire they would uſe every means to repreſs the irregularities and exceſſes of the troops under their command: with which requeſt he promiſed to comply.

A true Extract.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
Sec^{y} to Gov^{t}.

Tranſlation of a Note from Moonſhee Kavel Nyne to Major Malcolm.

After taking leave of you yeſterday evening I went to the Maharajah, and he ordered me to go to Eetul Punt. I accordingly left camp this morning, and went to Eetul Punt's, at Borehanpore. Eetul Punt is ſtill ſick, but is extremely deſirous of ſeeing you. When I have finiſhed what I had to ſay to him, I ſhall return to camp, and wait on you.

Eetul Punt ſays it is adviſable that the iſſue of the hoondies, which you have agreed to give for five lacks of rupees out of the fifteen, ſhould be put off for a few days; and that you ſhould tell thoſe perſons to whom you have already given hoondies, that you have ſomething to ſay to Eetul Punt; after which you will deſire them to pay the troops with that money, and that you will give more hoondies. My friend, if Atmaram ſhould come to you for more hoondies, tell him, that after you ſhall have ſeen Eetul Punt, and communicated to him ſome matters of importance, you will give thoſe hoondies, and alſo that you will deſire the bankers to give money for them, and that you will paſs hoondies for the remaining ſums, at preſent however nothing can be done. My friend, I have written all this at the requeſt of Eetul Punt; keep this quite ſecret, do not communicate it to any perſon, ſuch as Atmaram or others, it is neceſſary to keep this ſecret. When I return from Eetul Punt's I ſhall go to the Maharajah, and aſk him his orders, and then acquaint you with the reſult.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) *E. Strachey,*
Tranſlator.

A true Copy.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
Sec^{y} to Gov^{t}.

Anſwer from Major Malcolm to Moonſhee Kavil Nyne.

I HAVE received your note, and underſtood its contents.

Some time ago ſunnuds were iſſued at your deſire by the orders of the Maharajah, and, agreeably to the ſtipulations of the 7th article of the treaty, I conſented, at the requeſt of the Maharajah, to iſſue five lacs of rupees on account of four months penſions. For ſome part of this ſum hoondies have been iſſued, and hoondies will be iſſued for the reſt.

My friend, I am very anxious to preſerve the friendſhip of Eetul Punt, but to break the treaty is impoſſible, and to delay its fulfilment is very difficult. It is not poſſible to act contrary to what has been ſaid. In the courſe of this evening I ſhall go, according to the command of the Maharajah, to Boorhanpoor, to ſettle the terms of the treaty, and I will then explain every thing to you. That which you have deſired me to keep ſecret, you may depend, on my not telling to any body.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) *E. Strachey*,
Secy.

A true Copy.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*,
Secy to Gov^t.

N° 4.—Copy of (N° 17.) from Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm, dated 4th March 1804.

To His Excellency the Moſt noble Marquis WELLESLEY, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

MOONSHEE Kavel Nyne waited upon me this morning, accompanied by Ambajee Punt, the Vackeel of Ambajee Inglia. He came, he ſaid, from the Maharajah, to ſtate that it appeared, from Inglia's letters, that Gwalior had not only been taken poſſeſſion of after accounts of peace were received, but that operations had been ſince carried on againſt Dholpore, and ſeveral other places; a circumſtance which had occaſioned the moſt ſerious alarms in the mind of the Maharajah, who could not but think ſuch a proceeding at variance with the treaty of peace, as alſo with the profeſſions which General Welleſley had made to his miniſters when negociating that treaty, and with the language I had held ſince my arrival in the camp. I told Moonſhee Kavel Nyne that, though not poſſeſſed of particular information, I had good ground to think that Ambojee Inglia's own conduct was the chief cauſe of the evils of which he complained; that I believed it would be found that chief had (ſeparating his individual intereſts from thoſe of his maſter) entered into engagements with the Engliſh Government, who, as Moonſhee Kavel Nyne was well informed, had offered terms to him, and every other chief they found poſſeſſed of power; and that when Ambajee heard peace was likely to be concluded, he had broken theſe engagements, and uſed his endeavours to prevent the Engliſh Government taking poſſeſſion of forts and diſtricts which he had ceded, as the price of its protection. If ſuch were the circumſtances of this caſe, it followed as a matter of courſe that the Engliſh Government would take by force, from Ambajee Inglia, ſuch places as he refuſed to deliver up, though ceded by engagements which he had contracted; and whatever might be the intention of the Britiſh Government, with reſpect to the future diſpoſal of ſuch places, it was not to be expected that they would leave them in the poſſeſſion of a chief who had acted with ſuch perfidy: and the Engliſh Government could not feel itſelf reſtrained by the treaty from proceeding againſt a perſon whom, by its ſtipulations, they could no longer conſider as the ſervant of Dowlut Scindiah. The Moonſhee ſaid that Ambajee was a mere renter (or Muckaſſidar) and the commander of an army belonging to the Maharajah. That his being at the head of the army by no means releaſed the different officers or men of whom it was compoſed from their allegiance to the Maharajah, and that if he proved a traitor, theſe officers and men did nothing but their duty if they defended the garriſon in which they were placed, and that from this circumſtance the hoſtilities which had been carried on after the peace was made known, and after the orders of the Maharajah to his troops to diſcontinue all further operations, and to deliver up all ſuch forts as were by the

treaty to belong to the Company had been received, had an evident tendency to lower and degrade that chief in the eyes of his own ſubjects, who muſt conclude it a ſtrange reward for their fidelity to be abandoned to the attacks of a nation with whom their ruler informed them he had made peace.

I endeavoured to ſatisfy Kavel Nyne that ſuch general rules were wholly inapplicable to the particular caſe in queſtion, as it was evident that whatever names this Government might now chuſe to give to the civil and military truſt which had been repoſed in Ambajee Inglia, that he was, to all intents and purpoſes, the abſolute ruler of the countries in his poſſeſſion, and the independent and abſolute leader of the forces under his command. The Moonſhy ſaid, viewing him in this light, the Engliſh Government might be diſpoſed to maintain its right to any ceſſions he had made: I told him it certainly would, unleſs they were ſuch from the tenure on which they were held on local ſituation as muſt, by the ſtipulations of the 9th article, be reſtored to the Maharajah. The Moonſhee then entered upon the ſame train of argument which he had uſed on the 22d ultimo, as ſtated in my Diſpatch (N° 11.) and after hearing my objections to the interpretation he had put upon the 9th article of the treaty, he concluded by ſaying, that it was the ſpirit, not the letter of the treaty, on which the ſtrength of the argument in favour of the Maharajah reſted, that the ceſſions in Hindoſtan, made to the Engliſh Government by the treaty of peace, as ſpecified in a ſeparate ſchedule which accompanied that treaty, were, he always thought, all the Company's government demanded in that quarter; that the further loſs to which the government of the Maharajah was made ſubject by the operation of the 9th article, was always ſtated by the General to be of a nature which was rendered unavoidable, to enable the Company's government to maintain its faith with ſuch of the feudatories of the Maharajah with whom it had contracted engagements, but the honourable the Major General had, throughout the negociation, held a language to the miniſters of this ſtate which had led them to ſuppoſe, that ſo far from its being the wiſh of that officer to ſtrain the meaning of this article one iota further than what a ſtrict attention to pledged faith demanded, that he was deſirous, from a juſt ſenſe of the low ſtate to which the government of the Maharajah was reduced, that its operation ſhould be as little injurious as poſſible to the intereſts of that chief.

Theſe aſſurances from ſuch a quarter were, Kaval Nyne ſaid, regarded by the miniſters of Dowlut Row Scindiah as of equal validity with the articles of the treaty; and they were ſtill confident that, in any difference which ſhould ariſe, a reference would be had to them, and that if one or the other became neceſſary, it would be thought more juſt to depart from the letter than from the ſpirit of the treaty.

The queſtion was, he added, reſpecting no trifle. It related to a revenue of thirty lacs of rupees, and the poſſeſſion of one of the ſtrongeſt forts in India; on its deciſion depended whether the Maharajah was to retain his rank among the powers of India, or to be reduced to a Jagheerdar. The Company's government was all-powerful; but, fortunately for the Maharajah, it was alſo juſt and liberal in the ſettlement of great affairs. Differences muſt, he ſaid, often ariſe; there could hardly be one on which more could be urged by both parties than the preſent; but he truſted it would be ſettled in a manner that would encreaſe inſtead of diminiſhing the happy friendſhip that had been eſtabliſhed between the two Governments. It was, Moonſhe Kavel Nyne added, the deſire of the Maharajah that I ſhould write every thing that had been ſaid upon this ſubject to the honourable General Welleſley and to your Excellency; and he wiſhed that I would ſtate with truth how much I found him diſpoſed to cultivate the friendſhip of the Britiſh Government, and to add that, upon this occaſion, as on every other, he was content to abide by its arbitration and deciſion; and that as recent engagements had made the intereſts of both ſtates the ſame, he was ſatisfied that this point would be ſettled in a manner that would tend to the encreaſe of mutual confidence and mutual friendſhip.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Camp, near Berhampore,
4th March 1804.

(Signed) *John Malcolm*,
Reſident.

N° 5.—Copy of a Diſpatch (N° 18.) from Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, dated 8th March 1804.

(Official N° 18.)

To His Excellency the Moſt noble Marquis WELLESLEY, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

1. THE private communications which I have lately received from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, in Hindoſtan, reſpecting the equivocal conduct of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, made me particularly anxious to aſcertain the ſentiments of this Court reſpecting the proceedings of that chief; and I was very deſirous of ſeeing the engagement which this Court had contracted with him previous to the occurrence of the late war. I had before, as I informed your Excellency, repeatedly requeſted a peruſal of that document, but, though always promiſed, it was never granted. I laſt night ſent my confidential ſervant, Kiſhen Row, to the miniſter, to repreſent the neceſſity of my ſeeing that paper, previous to my entering upon any diſcuſſion reſpecting the conduct of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar; and I have the honour to encloſe, for your Excellency's information, Minutes of Kiſhen Row's converſation with Wittal Punt. That part of this converſation (No 1.) which relates to Jeſwunt Row, is perfectly ſatisfactory, with reſpect to the miniſter's ſtatement of the Maharajah's remarks on the non-performance of the treaty of peace, on the part of the Engliſh Government, and on the difference which had ariſen about Gwalior and its territories. Kiſhen Row, who had received no inſtructions to ſpeak on theſe ſubjects, contented himſelf, as your Excellency will ſee, with giving a general anſwer to Wittel Punt's extraordinary obſervations. Though I do not believe it was that miniſter's intentions to convey any idea of the probable diſſolution of the preſent engagements between this State and the Britiſh Government, I ſhall nevertheleſs conſider it my duty to ſpeak to him upon the ſubject, and to demand an explanation of the expreſſions which he has uſed to Kiſhen Row, and I ſhall, if I find that his intention was to convey ſuch an idea as has been ſuppoſed, moſt explicitly inform him, that however ready I may be to ſtate whatever the Maharajah, or his miniſters, urge on points where a difference with reſpect to the interpretation of any of the articles of the treaty has ariſen, that I ſhall always conſider any language which either makes unjuſt reflections on the good faith of the Engliſh Government, or which conveys the moſt diſtant alluſion to a change in thoſe friendly relations which now ſubſiſt between this State and the Britiſh Nation, to be inconſiſtent with thoſe amicable profeſſions which this Court has for ſome time paſt uſed, and incompatible with the continuance of that intimate alliance which it has ſo recently concluded.

2. From the circumſtance of the miniſter having declared that the continuance of his power, and the permanence of his meaſures, reſted upon the reſtorations of Gwalior and its dependencies, I am ſatisfied of the truth of what I ſtated in a former diſpatch to your Excellency, that he has aſſured the Maharajah when he obtained his approbation of the treaty of peace, that there was no riſk of either Gwalior or its adjoining poſſeſſions being alienated by that treaty; and the indolent diſpoſition of that chief had led him to receive, as well grounded, the miniſter's aſſurances, which were probably given the expectation that Gwalior and its dependencies would not be affected by the 9th article of the treaty. If theſe expectations have been encouraged on one part, and indulged by the other, which I have every reaſon to think has been the caſe, from the manner in which the miniſter and Moonſhe Kavel Nyne have both ſpoken to me upon this ſubject, it is evident that a contrary arrangement (and ſuch my late communications have taught them to look for) however conſiſtent with good faith, and conſonant to the treaty, will occaſion conſiderable irritation at this Court. The preſent miniſter (who may juſtly be conſidered as the chief cauſe of this miſunderſtanding) can, under ſuch circumſtances only, keep his ſtation, by perſuading the Maharajah that the treaty has been departed from by the Engliſh Government, and if he loſes it, the perſon who ſucceeds muſt come into power upon the declared principle of a diſapprobation of the treaty of peace, as far at leaſt as that treaty goes, to deprive Dowlut Rao of the fortreſs of Gwalior and its dependencies.

3. Although I ſhall conſider it my duty to repel every approach to threat, and to ſilence every reflection upon the conduct of the Engliſh Government, as connected with the execution of the treaty of peace, and be ready, if occaſion calls, to aſſert the honour, dignity, and power of the ſtate which I repreſent, I ſhall not refuſe to make any repreſentations which this government may wiſh to convey to your Excellency,

lency on the ſubject of the claims which it may conceive itſelf to poſſeſs, under the treaty of peace, provided ſuch repreſentations are made in a friendly manner, and their tranſmiſſion is not incompatible with any inſtructions I may hereafter receive from your Lordſhip.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Mahal Gowrarah,
8th March 1804.

(Signed) *John Malcolm*,
Reſident.

Minutes of a Converſation which paſſed between Eetul Punt and Kiſhna Row, on the 6th March 1804.

KISHNA Row aſked Eetul Punt about the treaty which Holkar had formerly entered into with this ſtate. Eetul Punt anſwered, that he would procure a copy of the treaty from Atimaram Sheveram, and ſend it in four hours. He ſaid that Holkar had entered into this treaty, but had not performed the conditions of it. The paper was uſeleſs. He then aſked whether Holkar was on friendly or hoſtile terms with the Engliſh Government. He wiſhed to know on what terms we were with Holkar, in order that this government might act as we did. We were now allies of this government, and if Holkar was our enemy he was alſo theirs. Kiſhna Row ſaid, that Major Malcolm had received a letter from General Lake, by which it appeared that his Excellency did not know what Holkar intended, but that his intentions muſt be known in ſix or ſeven days. That Meer Khan, who was in Holkar's ſervice, had come with an army to the borders of the Company's country, and that if he advanced, the General was determined to puniſh him. Kiſhna Row added, that he had told Eetul Punt this, two days before by Major Malcolm's orders, and that he had not heard any thing ſince. Eetul Punt then ſaid, that Holkar had taken two or three lacs of rupees from this government by contributions, and otherwiſe from the countries near Ajmere. This conduct of Holkar's appeared as if he would not remain on friendly terms with this government.

Kiſhna Row ſaid, that Major Malcolm wiſhed to converſe on this ſubject with Eetul Punt, and therefore would be glad to receive a viſit from him whenever it might be convenient. Eetul Punt ſaid, the Maharajah was gone to hunt; when he returned he would ſpeak to him, and ſend an anſwer to Major Malcolm next day.

Eetul Punt ſaid, that during the negociation of the late treaty, it occurred to the Maharajah's mind, that no part of the former treaty had yet been fulfilled, and that the affairs of Gwalior, &c. was ſtill in diſpute, how then could he enter into another treaty of friendſhip? That he however had adviſed the Maharajah to perform every thing that had reſted with him, and to make no delay. That by delay the time of two months, after which new engagements could not be entered into, would elapſe; and this government would be blamed; that in eight or ten days, more or leſs, the different places would be reſtored. Eetul Punt added, that if Gwalior, &c. were not reſtored, he ſhould fall into diſgrace, and be unable ever again to ſhew his face to the Maharajah; and, in that caſe, it was not to be expected that the policy or meaſures which had been adviſed would long be obſerved. Kiſhna Row ſaid, he ſuppoſed Eetul Punt muſt have told the Maharajah what paſſed between him and Major Malcolm a few nights ago at Berhampore, and that Major Malcolm that night wrote an account of the converſation to the Governor General.

(Signed) *John Malcolm*,
Reſident.

True Copies.

N. B. Edmonſtone,
Sec^{y} to Gov^{t}.

N° 6.—Copy of a Letter from Lieut. Col. Malcolm, dated 16th March 1804.

N. B. Edmonſtone, Eſquire.

Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th ultimo, encloſing copy of a diſpatch under date the 13th ultimo, from the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council to his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Unleſs

Unleſs the miniſters of Dowlut Rao Scindiah enter again upon the queſtion relating to the fort of Gwalior and the territories of Gohud, I ſhall not agitate it, until his Excellency the Governor General tranſmits the liſt of perſons with whom the Engliſh Government has contracted engagements to the Maharajah. I expect before that liſt arrives to receive a copy of the treaty which his Excellency the Commander in Chief has entered into with the Ranah of Gohud, and alſo to be informed of the date on which authentic intelligence of the concluſion of peace was received by his Excellency in Hindoſtan. The fulleſt information upon all theſe points is the more neceſſary, as I can foreſee, from the diſpoſition of this Court, that the diſcuſſion of this queſtion is likely to be attended with circumſtances which may in ſome degree interrupt that harmony which now ſubſiſts between the two ſtates, and it therefore appears incumbent upon me to proceed with every caution, that I may be able the more effectually to aſſert and maintain the rights and advantages which the Britiſh Government has acquired from the terms of the treaty of peace.

I have the honour to be,
Your moſt obedient Servant,
(Signed) *John Malcolm*,
Reſident.

Mahal Goorarah,
16th March 1804.

A true Copy.
N. B. Edmonſtone,
Sec^y to Gov^t.

N° 7.—Copy of a Letter to Lieut.^t Col. Malcolm, dated 8th April 1804.

To Major J. Malcolm, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I AM directed by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your Diſpatches noted in the margin, on the ſubject of Dowlut Rao Scindiah's pretenſions to the poſſeſſions of Gwalior, and the territory of the Rana of Gohud, and to communicate to you the following obſervations and inſtructions for the regulation of your conduct in effecting a final adjuſtment of the queſtion on which the ultimate diſpoſal of that fort and territory depends.

To the Secretary 17th February.
N° 11, 22 February
N° 12, 24th D°.
N° 17, 4th March.
N° 18, 8th D°.
To the Secretary 16th March.

2. Copies of the treaties concluded by his Excellency the Commander in Chief with Ambajee Inglia, and with the Rana of Gohud, and ratified by the Governor General in Council, and of the inſtructions of Government to the Commander in Chief on the ſubject of occupying the fort of Gwalior, and of maintaining the engagements concluded with the Rana of Gohud, have been already tranſmitted to you. You have acknowledged the receipt of the letter. With a view however to provide for the poſſible event of the miſcarriage of my diſpatch encloſing copies of thoſe treaties, I am directed to tranſmit to you duplicate copies.

3. The Governor General's original inſtructions to Major General Welleſley, of the 27th June, as well as his Excellency's inſtructions to Mr. Mercer of the 22d July (of which a copy was tranſmitted to Major General Welleſley on the 3d Auguſt) contain a ſufficient intimation of the intention of Government to conclude a treaty with the Rana of Gohud, and to occupy Gwalior. The inſtructions to Mr. Mercer ſtate in diſtinct terms the ſituation of the Ranah of Gohud; and of his territory at the commencement of the war, together with the relation of the power of Scindiah, and of Ambajee, to that diſtrict. Reference is made to the ſame ſubjects in various paſſages of the Governor General's inſtructions to the Commander in Chief, of which copies were regularly tranſmitted to Major General Welleſley.

4. The Governor General is not apprized whether theſe documents were duly received; from the tenor of ſome expreſſions in your diſpatches his Excellency in Council would have concluded that theſe documents had never been received by you. I am directed to inform you that a due attention to thoſe papers would have removed all doubt reſpecting the objects of this Government with regard to Gwalior and Gohud, and would have eſtabliſhed, on the cleareſt grounds the policy of the treaties concluded with Ambajee, and with the Rana of Gohud, as well as the rights of the Company derived from thoſe engagements; copies alſo of the treaties concluded with Ambajee ought to have reached you previouſly to the 21ſt February, at which time it appears that you had not received any copy of that document.

5. It is probable that many of the documents enumerated in theſe paragraphs have miſcarried by the irregularity of the Dawk, either between Hydrabad and Major General Welleſley's camp, or between Major General Welleſley's camp, and that of Scindiah.

6. By the Minutes of the conference which you held with Moonſhe Kavel Nyne, and Ambajee Inglia's Vakeel on the 21ſt February (encloſed in your Diſpatch, N° 11.) you appear however to be aware of the probable concluſion of the treaty with the Ranah of Gohud, and of the obligation of that engagement on the public faith of the Britiſh Government; and you properly oppoſed, on that ground, the untenable aſſumption of Scindia's officer that ſuch engagements were not ſubject to the operation of the 9th article of the treaty of peace. The arguments alſo by which you juſtified under the treaty concluded with Ambajee, to Moonſhee Kavel Nyne, in a ſubſequent conference with him, the proſecution of the ſiege of Gwalior, after the Commander in Chief's receipt of intelligence of the concluſion of peace, were in ſtrict conformity to the actual ſtate of facts.

7. Although the arguments ſtated in the inſtructions of the Governor General in Council to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, under dates the 13th and 20th February, appear to his Excellency in Council to eſtabliſh our right to maintain the arrangements adopted with reſpect to the territories of the Rana of Gohud, including Gwalior, by the treaty concluded with that chieftain, his Excellency the Governor General deems it expedient to enter into a further diſcuſſion of that queſtion with reference to the pretences oppoſed to your aſſertion of that right by the miniſters of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, in the various conferences which have paſſed on this ſubject.

8. By the tenor of your diſpatches thoſe pretences appear to be,

1ſt. That the fort of Gwalior and the country of Gohud were not comprehended in the ceſſions directly made to the Company by the treaty of peace, and therefore could not be alienated under the 9th article.

2d. That no ſuch perſon as the Rana of Gohud exiſts, and therefore no treaty concluded with any perſon aſſuming that character could be confirmed by the 9th article of the treaty of peace.

3d. That neither Ambajee nor the Ranah of Gohud are of the deſcription of "Rajahs or others, &c." with whom all treaties concluded by the Britiſh Government are confirmed under the treaty of peace.

4th. That the miniſters of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, who negociated the treaty of peace, underſtood the Honourable Major General Welleſley that the fort of Gwalior, and the country of Gohud, were to be retained by Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and that the treaty of peace was concluded in this confidence. The firſt and ſecond of theſe pretences appear to have been properly repelled by your replies to Moonſhee Kavel Nyne, and Ambajee Inglia's Vakeel. It may however be obſerved, in addition to your reply to the ſecond ground of argument aſſumed by theſe perſons, that the perſon with whom the Britiſh Government concluded engagements as the legitimate Ranah of Gohud, is acknowledged to be the lineal deſcendant of the ancient Ranahs; that under a promiſe of an ample proviſion from the Britiſh Government, this Chief, at the commencement of the war, raiſed a conſiderable body of troops, with which he ſucceſsfully oppoſed the troops of Ambajee; and that he has actively and uſefully co-operated with the Britiſh troops during the whole courſe of the war. On the third head of objection you have alſo declared with propriety that the ſtate of Ambajee's power, and of his relation to Scindiah, admits no doubt; that Ambajee is a perſon of the deſcription ſtated in the 9th article, and the Ranah of Gohud alſo is unqueſtionably of the deſcription ſtated in that article. It is impoſſible to ſuppoſe that the 9th article would have been framed in ſuch terms as ſhould exclude from its operation treaties concluded with Ambajee, or the Ranah of Gohud, when the main object of that article, muſt have been to confirm thoſe particular treaties of which the importance had been repeatedly ſtated in the Governor General's inſtructions, and diſtinctly declared in the original inſtructions to Major General Welleſley, of the 27th of June. This objection therefore is a mere fraud; and it is evident from various paſſages in the conferences, as well as from the words of the treaty, that Scindiah's Vakeels and miniſters conſidered Ambajee, and the Ranah of Gohud, to be perſons of the deſcription ſtated in the 9th article, and apprehended the neceſſary operation of that article not only upon the territory of Gohud, and the fortreſs of Gwalior, but upon other poſſeſſions held by Ambajee, to the ſouthward of Gohud. The reſtrictive clauſe in the 9th article, excluding from the general operation of the article all diſtricts to the ſouthward of Gohud, holden by the tenure deſcribed in that clauſe, is evidently founded

upon

upon an apprehenſion that, without ſuch a reſtriction, all the territories occupied by Ambajee might have been alienated under the general terms of the 9th article. And no doubt can exiſt that, under the general terms of the article, unaccompanied by the reſtrictive clauſe, all the territory occupied by Ambajee, might have been alienated either to Ambajee or to the Britiſh Government. In your Diſpatch, N° 12. you have ſtated in detail the attempts of Scindiah's miniſter to repreſent that the Ranah of Gohud is not of the deſcription of perſons comprehended in the 9th article; but you have not ſpecified your replies to that artful and fraudulent miſrepreſentation. The Governor General in Council is deſirous of receiving at the earlieſt convenient time, a detailed ſtatement of your anſwer to Bappoo Wittel, in the conference of the 23d of February, of which conference the particulars are related in your Diſpatch, N° 12. with the omiſſion of your replies to the diſreſpectful and falſe inſtructions of that Marhatta agent.

9. You will receive further inſtructions with reference to the inſolent and arrogant tone of menace and defamation recently reſumed by ſome of the Marhatta agents in their conferences with you. The object of ſuch conduct and language is probably connected with the baſeſt purpoſes of corrupt private intereſt. But the Governor General in Council is reſolved not to ſuffer with impunity in any quarter the revival of that ſpirit of wanton inſult and barbarous provocation which occaſioned the war, and which is incompatible with the relations of peace. The glory of the Britiſh arms diſplayed in the war, and the moderation and generoſity of the Britiſh Government evinced by the terms of the peace, and of the defenſive alliance, might have taught the Marhatta agents the propriety of obſerving a courſe more ſuitable to their condition. But the Governor General in Council will enforce the reſpect due to the great and powerful empire which is committed to his charge, even at the hazard of diſſolving all connection with any ſtate whoſe councils ſhall prove ſo infatuated as to oppoſe fond falſehood and inſolence to juſtice, clemency, and public faith.

10. With regard to the fourth objection, every doubt with reſpect to the confirmation of the engagements concluded with the Ranah of Gohud, by the 9th article of the treaty of peace, is obviated, and every pretence fabricated by the miniſter of Dowlut Rao Scindia, in ſupport of a contrary propoſition, is confuted by a reference to the Minutes of conference between the honourable Major General Welleſley and the Vakeels of Dowlut Rao Scindia, during the negociation of peace.

11. From the Minutes it appears, that both the honourable Major General Welleſley and the Vakeels were fully aware of the extent to which the ſtipulations of the 9th article of the treaty might eventually operate.

12. Major General Welleſley repeatedly urged the Vakeels the danger to which the intereſts of Dowlut Row Scindia were expoſed by a delay on their part in the adjuſtment of the terms of peace, under the indiſpenſable neceſſity of providing in any treaty of peace for the confirmation of all engagements which his Excellency the Commander in Chief might have concluded with the ſtates and chieftains of Hindoſtan, and diſtinctly apprized the Vakeels that by delay Scindia was expoſed to the hazard of being deprived of his whole territory; and the Vakeels are ſtated to have obſerved, when the 9th article of the treaty of peace was under diſcuſſion, "that, by agreeing to the demand, the Maharajah might, without knowing, cede away half of his remaining territories, as the engagements concluded by the Commander in Chief might contain ſtipulations to grant territory to the ſouth of the line which Major General Welleſley had demanded as a boundary."

13. The miniſters of Dowlut Rao Scindia however appear to maintain that they received from Major General Welleſley aſſurances which juſtified a confidence that, notwithſtanding the diſtinct proviſion of the 9th article of the treaty of peace, the territory of Gohud, including Gwalior, would remain in the poſſeſſion of Dowlut Rao Scindia; but, on reference to the Minutes of conference, no ſuch aſſurances appear to have been given; Major General Welleſley, in reply to the obſervation above quoted, aſſerted to the juſtice of it, but expreſſed his belief that no treaty had, at that time, been concluded, "by which territory was granted ſouth of the line mentioned, and that it was not intended to deprive Scindia of any territory but what Major General Welleſley had claimed."

It is evident that by theſe declarations Major General Welleſley did not pledge, either his own word, or the faith of the Britiſh Government, for Dowlut Rao Scindia's poſſeſſion of the territory of Gohud after the concluſion of peace. On the contrary, Major General Welleſley admitted that the apprehenſion of the Vakeels, with reſpect to the alienation of that territory, might poſſibly be verified; and merely

expreſſed

expreſſed an opinion that no arrangements, involving the alienation of that territory, had probably been concluded at that time.

15. On a ſubſequent diſcuſſion of this queſtion, Major General Welleſley is ſtated to have declared to the Vakeels, that it was not intended to demand from the Maharajah "territory for any Rajahs or Sirdars beyond what had been already granted, and that none of the Maharajah's remaining territories (ſuch as were really his) ſhould be granted away by any treaty made with any Rajah or other perſon."

16. It is manifeſt that in this deſcription of territory Major General Welleſley could not mean to include the territories of Gohud and Gwalior, becauſe Major General Welleſley had, at a preceding conference, acquieſced in the apprehenſion of the Vakeels, that territories ſouth of thoſe ceded to the Company might be alienated by the effect of engagements concluded by the Commander in Chief, an opinion which, at a ſucceeding conference, Major General Welleſley confirmed in the moſt explicit terms. On that occaſion the Vakeels expreſſed an apprehenſion that Dowlut Rao Scindia would be deprived of Jeypour and Gohud by the terms of the ſecond article as it originally ſtood; Major General Welleſley replied, that "Dowlut Rao Scindia poſitively would not loſe Jeypoor and Gohud by the ſecond article of the treaty, *although he might by another*; and Major General Welleſley poſitively refuſed to inſert any thing in the treaty which *ſhould tend to defeat the arrangements which might have been made by General Lake with the Rajahs of Jeypoor, Gohud, or others.*"

17. From this review of what is ſtated to have paſſed at the conferences between the honourable Major General Welleſley, and the Vakeel of Dowlut Rao Scindia, with reſpect to the operation of the 9th article of the treaty of peace, it is evident, Firſt, that the Vakeels received no aſſurance from Major General Welleſley of an extent to juſtify an expectation that, notwithſtanding the nature of any engagements which might have been concluded by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, with reſpect to Gohud and Gwalior, that territory and fort would form a part of Scindia's dominions after the peace. Secondly, That the declaration of Major General Welleſley, on which the Vakeels muſt have founded this expectation, although it may have encouraged a hope that Gwalior and Gohud might remain in poſſeſſion of Dowlut Rao Scindia, plainly ſtated the poſſible exiſtence of engagements by which Scindia muſt be deprived of Gwalior and Gohud under the 9th article. Thirdly, That Major General Welleſley diſtinctly declared to the Vakeels, that any engagements which the Commander in Chief might have concluded with any chief in Hindoſtan, and particularly with the Ranah of Gohud, muſt be confirmed by the 9th article of the treaty of peace.

18. The verbal declarations of Major General Welleſley therefore, far from affecting the operation of that article with reſpect to the territories guaranteed to the Ranah of Gohud, confirm it in the moſt poſitive terms.

19. The ſtrongeſt preſumptive evidence exiſts to corroborate the tenor of theſe recorded declarations of the honourable Major General Welleſley. It could not be ſuppoſed that Major General Welleſley would have admitted any conſtruction of the 2d and 9th articles of the treaty of peace, or would have given to the Vakeels any aſſurances by which the confirmation of engagements contracted with the Ranah of Gohud would be precluded, becauſe in the Governor General's inſtructions of the 27th of June, by the tenor of which the Honourable Major General Welleſley regulated the conditions of the peace, it is diſtinctly ſtated that the Ranah of Gohud is to be placed in the condition of a territory to the Company, and that Gwalior is to be occupied by the Britiſh troops.

20. It is evident therefore that, if Scindia really be of opinion that the treaty with the Ranah of Gohud could not have been confirmed by the 9th article of the treaty of peace, the Vakeels of Scindia muſt have intentionally deceived him, with regard to the operation of the 9th article of the treaty of peace, and to the aſſurances and declarations of the Honourable Major General Welleſley; but the rights of the Britiſh Government, and the obligation of its pledged faith, cannot be effected by the erroneous expectations which Dowlut Rao Scindia has been induced to entertain, with regard to the limited operation of the 9th article of the treaty of peace.

21. In the inſtructions of the Governor General in Council to the Commander in Chief, of the 13th February, the queſtion of the confirmation of the treaty concluded with the Ranah of Gohud, under the 9th article of the treaty of peace, is conſidered principally with reference to the engagements concluded between the Britiſh Government and Ambajee, by which thoſe territories were ceded to the Company, which were ſubſequently guaranteed to the Ranah of Gohud.

22. If

22. If it ſhould be pretended that the engagement concluded with the Ranah of Gohud could not be confirmed by the 9th article of the treaty of peace, unleſs the territory guaranteed to the Ranah by that engagement had been previouſly wreſted from the dominions of Scindia, either by conqueſt or by a juſt and valid ceſſion, that under actual circumſtances we could not juſtly claim the benefit of the ceſſions made by Ambajee, and that therefore thoſe territories ought to revert to Dowlut Rao Scindia, you will find this queſtion diſcuſſed, in the inſtructions to which the preceding paragraph refers. One material arrangement however in ſupport of our juſt claim to the benefit of the ceſſions made by Ambajee having been omitted, I am directed to take this opportunity of ſupplying it with a view to enable you to meet the pretenſions of the miniſters of Dowlut Rao Scindia.

23. If we had not acquired a proprietory right over thoſe territories, and conſequently a right to diſpoſe of them by the engagements with Ambajee, that right muſt have been obtained by conqueſt. The Commander in Chief was withheld from proceeding to the actual occupation of thoſe territories, for the expreſs purpoſe of ultimately reſtoring them to the Ranah of Gohud, agreeably to the Governor General's original plan excluſively, by the earneſt entreaty of Ambajee, and by the concluſion of engagements with Ambajee. The reduction of Gwalior, and the territory dependant on it, was the declared and intended object of the Commander in chief's military operations, after the ſurrender of the Agra, and the victory at Laſwaree; the army was actually moving towards Gohud and Gwalior, when the ceſſion of that fortreſs and territory, by the treaty concluded with Ambajee, precluded the neceſſity of directing the march of the army into that country. His Excellency the Commander in Chief therefore merely diſpatched a ſmall body of troops for the purpoſe of receiving poſſeſſion of Gwalior, under the terms of the treaty concluded with Ambajee.

24. It is to be obſerved, at the ſame time, that the Ranah of Gohud had been, previouſly to the concluſion of the treaty with Ambajee, actively and ſucceſsfully employed at the head of a conſiderable body of forces which he had levied by the aid of pecuniary ſupplies, furniſhed by the Britiſh Government, in expelling the troops of Ambajee from the territory of Gohud, and that no force of the enemy remained in that territory (excepting in Gwalior) capable of reſiſting, in any degree, the complete and immediate occupation of it by the Britiſh troops.

25. The fraud practiſed by Ambajee, with a view to fruſtrate the juſt rights, and to evade the neceſſary reſult of the power of the Britiſh Government by artifice and treachery, cannot be admitted in aid of the pretences now urged by Scindiah's miniſters.

26. In every point of view therefore in which the queſtion can be conſidered, the right of the Britiſh Government to claim the confirmation of the ceſſion in favour of the Ranah of Gohud, appeared to be indiſputably eſtabliſhed. The faith of the Britiſh Government is alſo pledged to maintain the obligation of its engagements with that chieftain, from which we cannot be releaſed, unleſs the Ranah of Gohud ſhall conſent to releaſe us, or ſhall violate his faith, or unleſs our original right to form the treaty ſhall be diſproved. In the laſt caſe we ſhould be placed in the ſame ſituation as that of a failure in the proſecution of the war. We ſhould be deprived, by a paramount neceſſity, of the means of fulfilling our engagements, and although motives of generoſity in ſuch a caſe would dictate the propriety of providing for the Ranah of Gohud, he would poſſeſs no poſitive claim upon our public faith. His preſent rightful claim upon our faith, is commenſurate with our original right to contract the engagement, and with our preſent ability to fulfil it, and we cannot wantonly yield the juſt rights of a faithful ally to the intereſts or prejudices of an enemy in the war.

27. The miniſters of Scindia may attempt to aſſert a ſeparate claim to the reſtoration of the fortreſs of Gwalior, which is retained by the Britiſh Government, together with the ſubſidy ſecured to the Britiſh Government, under the treaty of the Ranah of Gohud. But both theſe advantages are accompanied by correſponding obligations of protection, under the guarantee of the Ranah's territories and independence, and both are neceſſary to enable us to fulfil thoſe obligations. Without the full command of Gwalior, we could not be reſponſible for the ſecurity of the diſtrict of Gohud, and without the ſubſidy we ſhould not poſſeſs the requiſite funds for maintaining the troops which we are bound by the treaty to furniſh for the protection of the Ranah's country, perſon, and authority.

28. The Governor General deems it to be an indiſpenſable obligation upon the Britiſh Government to fulfil the promiſes and aſſurances made by the honourable

Major General Welleſley, in the name of the Britiſh Government, in the extent in which they were intended to operate. His Excellency however is decidedly of opinion, that the claim deſcribed in the preceding paragraphs cannot be juſtly founded on any of the promiſes or aſſurances pretended to have been made by Major General Welleſley to the Vakeels of Dowlut Rao Scindia.

29. The general aſſurances ſtated to have been given by Major General Welleſley, "that it was not the intention of the Britiſh Government to deſtroy Scindia's ſtate, "and that the 9th article of the treaty of peace would be conſtrued in the manner leaſt "injurious to Scindia, conſiſtent with our public faith," muſt be limited by Major General Welleſley's more particular declarations, as ſtated in the conferences, and by the poſitive terms of the treaty of peace founded on Major General Welleſley's inſtructions, and on the ſucceſs of our arms.

30. The evident object and operation of the war, and peace, were to deſtroy Scindia's hoſtile military power, with relation to the Britiſh Government and its allies, and eſpecially to exclude Scindia from all command of our frontier, or of the dominions of our allies, more particularly in the north-weſtern provinces of Hindoſtan. The total deſtruction of Scindia's ſtate, would have been an act of wanton vengeance; but it muſt never be forgotten, that the effectual reduction of his means of reviving an hoſtile military power, eſpecially on the banks of the Jumna, was the main object of the war, and of the peace; Major General Welleſley's declaration was therefore undoubtedly made with this limitation. With reference to the particular caſe of Gohud and Gwalior, Scindia's miniſters have drawn from Major General Welleſley's declarations a concluſion equally falſe and preſumptuous. Major General Welleſley expreſsly declared, that by the operation of the 9th article, Scindia might loſe the diſtrict of Gohud (which includes Gwalior) and that our public faith required that any engagement concluded by General Lake, with the Ranah of Gohud, ſhould be confirmed by the treaty of peace.

31. The miniſters of Scindia now complain, that the alienation of Gohud will deſtroy Scindia's ſtate, and will eſtabliſh a conſtruction of the 9th article of a tendency injurious to Scindia, beyond the limits compatible with Major General Welleſley's aſſurances, but thoſe aſſurances were accompanied by an expreſs reſervation of the particular caſe on which the Marhattahs ground their preſent complaint. Since Major General Welleſley diſtinctly declared at the ſame conferences, that (although we neither intended the deſtruction of Scindia's ſtate, nor any injury beyond the expreſs words and neceſſary operation of the treaty, and the indiſpenſable obligations of our public faith) yet that our public faith required the confirmation of any engagements concluded with the Ranah of Gohud, and that ſuch engagements under the 9th article, might alienate the diſtrict of Gohud from Scindia.

32. The occupation of the fortreſs and city of Gwalior, by the Britiſh troops, has already been ſtated to be intimately and inſeparably connected with the objects and purpoſes of the arrangement concluded with the Ranah of Gohud. With regard to the Britiſh Government, the poſſeſſion of Gwalior forms a moſt important part of that comprehenſive political arrangement, which was planned by the Governor General before the commencement of the war. The poſt is highly important to the Britiſh Government in a military as well as in a political point of view, and cannot properly come under the deſcription of ceſſions demanded excluſively with a view to the extenſion of our dominion or reſources.

33. We ſhould not be juſtified by the nature of our engagements with the Ranah of Gohud, in abandoning without his conſent the fortreſs and city of Gwalior to any power except of the Ranah himſelf, and leaſt of all can we juſtly cede Gwalior without the Ranah's conſent to that power which uſurped the Ranah's hereditary dominions, and from the oppreſſive controul of which he has been relieved by his own ſucceſsful exertions in the war co-operating with the Britiſh army, and by the engagements concluded between him and the Britiſh Government.

34. On the facts and arguments above detailed is founded his Excellency the Governor General in Council's conviction of the juſtice and indiſpenſable neceſſity of maintaining the obligation of our late engagements with the Ranah of Gohud.

35. The Governor General in Council is however ſolicitous, on ſubſtantial grounds of policy, to conciliate the good will and ſatisfaction of Dowlut Rao Scindia, by every conceſſion which may be practicable, conſiſtently with the public faith and honour, and with the ſecurity of the juſt objects and purpoſes of the war, and of the peace; and his Excellency is of opinion, that, under the ſubſidiary and defenſive alliance lately concluded with Dowlut Rao Scindia, the extenſion of his territories and pecuniary

niary resources, beyond the scale on which they are left by the operation of the treaty of peace, is not dangerous to the extent which might be apprehended under a different state of circumstances, but the establishment of the Ranah of Gohud in his ancient possessions, under the protection of the British power, and the occupation of Gwalior by the British troops, were considered by the Governor General, previously to the commencement of the war, to be objects of the highest importance; and in his Excellency's instructions to the honourable Major General Wellesley, of the 11th of December 1803, those objects are among the articles reserved even in the event of the conclusion of a subsidiary and defensive alliance with Dowlut Rao Scindia.

36. His Excellency cannot expect that any concessions would reconcile Scindia cordially to an alliance which he has been compelled to accept exclusively by the extreme exigency of his affairs; concessions tending to restore any portion of the military power and influence of Scindia in the north-western provinces of Hindostan might revive hopes of recovering an ascendancy in that quarter, and might furnish the means of renewed war, instead of cementing the ties of alliance. The symptoms of a disposition to gratify unreasonable demands might encourage arrogance and rapacity; and the treacherous and suspicious character of the Marhattas might view in such a policy the indications of weakness and timidity, rather than the proofs of generosity and moderation.

37. His Excellency therefore would deem it to be highly impolitic, even if it were practicable, consistently with the obligations of public faith, to restore to Scindia the possession of Gwalior, or the territory of Gohud, which would again establish the power of Dowlut Rao Scindia in that commanding position in Hindostan; whence, after the aggression of the Confederates, it was a primary object of his Excellency's policy, to exclude the Mahratta power.

38. The rights of the British Government, under the treaty of peace, having been distinctly stated in this letter, the justice and necessity of asserting those rights must be maintained at the Durbar of Scindia, in the most public manner, and stated by you directly to Scindia himself, in the most explicit terms.

39. You will deliver to Scindia himself attested copies of the treaties with Ambajee and with the Ranah of Gohud. You will accompany these documents by a full statement in writing of the grounds on which is founded the right of the British Government to maintain the treaty with the Ranah of Gohud; and you will add in the most public and solemn manner, such verbal explanations as may appear to be necessary.

40. You will then signify to Scindia in the most firm, but temperate and amicable language, the fixed resolution of the Governor General in Council to maintain the rights and interests of the British Government, established by the treaty of peace, and by the treaty with the Ranah of Gohud, according to the tenor of those instruments.

41. His Excellency the Governor General is anxious that all questions connected with the treaty of peace should be finally adjusted with the least practicable delay; and his Excellency accordingly directs that you will immediately proceed to the adjustment of those which form the subject of this dispatch, upon the principles stated in the preceding instructions.

42. After the just rights of the British Government, under the treaty of peace, shall have been duly and formally recognized by Scindia, it may be proper to review the condition of his resources in the amicable spirit of the treaty of defensive alliance. When the Governor General in Council shall have been convinced that Scindia's counsels are actuated by a due sense of the real nature of his situation, and of the principles and objects of the alliance, every degree of reasonable consideration will be extended by this Government to mitigate his distress, and means may be found of affording relief to his resources, without injury to our public faith, or to our public safety, without sacrificing our allies to his wounded pride, or our security to his rapacity and ambition.

43. The nature of those means, as well as the mode of applying them, will form the subject of future instructions to you: but the preliminaries to these acts of generosity and clemency must be the negociation of our just rights, and the manifestation of those sentiments towards us which is due to the superiority of our arms in the war, to our moderation and clemency in the peace, and to our liberality and generosity in the defensive alliance.

44. Scindia must remember that he is indebted to the forbearance of the British Power for every possession which he retains, and even for his existence. He must remember that the British Power, in the moment of victory, and of progressive con-

quests,

queſts, reſtored him to whatever reſources he now poſſeſſes, and after having eſtabliſhed the juſt limits of ceſſion, founded upon the ſucceſs of the war, granted to him the gratuitous protection and guarantee of the arms by which he had been vanquiſhed, for the ſecurity of the dominions reſerved to him by the peace.

45. This condition, under ſuch a ſettlement, is incompatible with a ſpirit of arrogance and encroachment; nor will the Governor General in Council conſent to liſten to any demands which ſhall be urged in a tone unſuitable to the relations ſubſiſting between the two ſtates, and which ſhall lead to conſequences inconſiſtent with the principles of the treaties of peace and alliance, and with the rights and intereſts of the Company and its allies.

From N° 1, dated 12 January, to the Letter to the Secretary, 18 March inclusive.

46. I am directed to take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your letters of the dates and numbers ſtated in the margin.

47. The Governor General in Council approves the motives which induced you to poſtpone further communications with Scindia's Durbar, on the ſubject of Gwalior and Gohud, according to the ſtatement contained in your diſpatch of 16th March: and his Excellency in Council will alſo approve any delay which you may have interpoſed on the ſame ſubject, in conſequence of the inſtructions of Major General Wellesley of the 17th March, which the Governor General in Council deems extremely prudent and proper.

I have the honour, &c.

Fort William,
8th April 1804.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*,
Secretary to Government.

N° 8.—Copy of a Letter (N° 23.) from Lieut. Colonel Malcolm; dated 23d March 1804.

(Official, N° 23.)

To His Excellency the Moſt noble Marquis WELLESLEY, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

1. IN my laſt official diſpatch I informed your Excellency that I had ſuggeſted to this Court the propriety of appointing ſome perſon to take charge of the diſtricts of Dholpore, Rajah Kery, and Barree, in Hindoſtan. I yeſterday received a meſſage that the Maharajah was reſolved to defer that appointment until ſomething was definitively ſettled reſpecting Gwalior and Gohud, when an arrangement ſhould be made. Though I had, for reaſons ſtated in my letter to Mr. Secretary Edmonſtone, under date the 16th inſtant, determined to defer the further agitation of the queſtion reſpecting Gwalior and Gohud until the arrival of your Excellency's diſpatch, with a liſt of the treaties into which the Company's Government had entered, I conſidered that it would be giving ſtrength to expectation, which I knew could never be realized. If I tacitly permitted this Court to protract the meaſure of an appointment to Dholpore, Rajah Kery, and Barree, upon the grounds they had ſtated, I alſo conſidered the opportunity favourable to enter into an explanation on the ſubject of Gwalior and Gohud, that would prepare them to receive your Excellency's final reſolution reſpecting thoſe poſſeſſions, and therefore intimated a wiſh to ſee Moonſhee Kavel Nyne, as early as poſſible.

2. The Moonſhee waited upon me this morning, and I informed him of my ſurpriſe at the Maharajah's connecting the conſideration of two points that were ſo ſeparate, as that of the occupation of Rajah Kery, Dholpore, and Barree (diſtricts to which he had a right by the treaty of peace), and the ſettlement of the diſpute which had occurred reſpecting Gwalior and Gohud. It had been, I told him, my intention to defer any communication reſpecting the latter places till I received the letter from your Excellency, tranſmitting an account of the treaties into which the Britiſh Government had entered with the Tributaries and Chiefs of the Maharajah, but that the nature of the meſſage which I had yeſterday received was ſuch as made it my duty to loſe no time in explaining to this Court (as far as my preſent information enabled me) the actual ſtate of the queſtion reſpecting Gwalior and Gohud, which it was of much conſequence the Maharajah ſhould clearly underſtand, not only that he might ceaſe to indulge expectations which never could be fulfilled, but that he might avoid any ſteps which were calculated to make an unfavourable

vourable impreſſion on the mind of his Excellency the Governor General; and that ſuch an impreſſion would be made, by a perſeverance in the reſolution the Maharajah had taken to delay the appointment of a perſon to take charge of Barree, Rajah Kery, and Dholpore, until a final adjuſtment was made reſpecting Gwalior and Gohud, as ſuch would imply that he attached a conſequence to that adjuſtment, which was to regulate his conduct reſpecting other points of the treaty.

I then informed the Moonſhee, that ſince my laſt conference upon this ſubject, that I had received poſitive intelligence of a treaty having been concluded with the Ranah of Gohud; and though I had yet no copy of that treaty, that I knew that the Britiſh Government had by it, guaranteed to the Ranah the countries of his anceſtors, including the fort of Gwalior, which he had by the ſame treaty ceded to the Britiſh Nation. That this guarantee was made after the Britiſh Government had acquired a double right to the diſpoſal of thoſe countries; firſt, the right of conqueſt, and ſecondly, that which they derived from a treaty with Ambajee Ingliah, by which they were ceded to its authority. That the ſubſequent breach of his engagements, by Ambajee, never could be conſidered to deprive the Company of any advantage which they were to derive from theſe engagements, far leſs to occaſion that Government to break a treaty which it had entered into with another ſtate, on the confidence of Ambajee's faith; from ſuch a ſtate of facts the Moonſhee would obſerve, I added, that the Maharajah could have no right to either the reſtoration of Gwalior or Gohud, under the ſtipulations of the treaty of peace. That the ground which both him and Bappoo Wittell had before taken of theſe places, but particularly the former, being within the exception of the clauſe of the 9th article, muſt, I am ſure, have been abandoned as untenable; and that it appeared to me that, after what I had ſtated, it became the duty of the miniſter to inform the Maharajah diſtinctly of the loſſes he would ſuſtain from the operation of an article which the nature of the war had obliged the Britiſh Government to inſiſt upon, and which was rendered more ſevere upon this ſtate, by the delays which it had (contrary to the warnings of Major General Welleſley) incurred in the concluſion of the treaty of peace. That the alienation of Gwalior and Gohud could not have been entirely unexpected by Bappoo Wittell and Kavel Nyne, as they muſt recollect, at one of the conferences with General Welleſley, that the General, in anſwer to their expreſſions of fear that thoſe poſſeſſions ſhould be alienated by the ſecond article of the treaty, as being to the northward of Jodepore, told them that they never could be alienated by the ſecond article of the treaty, although they might by the ninth. Why were they ſilent, I demanded of the Moonſhee, when that ſpeech was made? that was the period to have ſtated objections, but I ſuppoſed they were influenced to that ſilence by the ſame motives which had made them repreſent Dholpore, Rajah Kery, and Barree, as inſignificant pergunnahs of little value, and of conſequence only to the Maharajah, as his honour made it neceſſary to retain lands which had been granted to him in Enam by the Emperor of Delhi, whereas it now appeared theſe diſtricts produce a revenue of above five lacs of rupees; that they were from their local poſition of great political conſequence; that they had ſeveral ſtrong military poſts in them, particularly the fort of Dholpore, which commanded one of the principal Ghauts of the river Chumbul. The ſtipulation of the 7th article, which prohibited the Maharajah from ſtationing any troops in theſe diſtricts, would no doubt, I added, deprive him of thoſe advantages which they afford as a military poſition; but that circumſtance did not render leſs exceptionable the conduct of the perſons who obtained them under pretexts which were at variance with truth, and that nothing but the very rigid regard which the Britiſh nation paid to its faith, could have made it fulfil a ſtipulation which might juſtly have been conſidered void, becauſe it was made upon the credit of a ſtatement made by the only party acquainted with the circumſtances, and therefore reſted upon the grounds of that ſtatement being correct; and, when it was found otherwiſe, it was not conſonant to any principle of juſtice that the party who had abuſed the confidence of the other, in forming the articles, ſhould benefit by its deceit.

3. I mentioned this circumſtance (I informed the Moonſhee) to ſhew what little inclination there exiſted on the part of the Engliſh Government to diſpute any of the articles of the preſent treaty, or to take advantage of any circumſtance that could tend to farther depreſſion of the government of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, as it was evident, had it been actuated by any ſuch diſpoſition, that it might have diſputed the right of that chief to the diſtricts of Dholpore, Barree, and Rajah Kery.

4. Kavel Nyne, after hearing all that I had ſtated, replied in nearly the following

terms: The Maharajah, he ſaid, when he deferred the appointment of a perſon to Dholpore, Barree, and Rajah Kery, had never meant to convey the idea that his conduct reſpecting other parts of the treaty was to be regulated by the deciſion of the queſtion reſpecting Gwalior and Gohud; ſuch intention the Maharajah (Kavel Nyne ſaid he was aſſured) would diſclaim: that I had ſtated, and would hereafter ſtate to his Excellency the Governor General the grounds upon which he thought himſelf entitled to theſe places, but that he had referred theſe grounds to the deciſion of the Britiſh Government, and by that he would abide; nor would their alienation, if ſuch was deemed indiſpenſable to enable the Engliſh Government to fulfil its engagements, or juſtifiable under the treaty of peace, at all affect the friendſhip into which he had entered with the Britiſh nation. It would indeed be ſtrange policy, he added, if Dowlut Rao Scindiah, after ceding country to the amount of one crore and ſixty lacs of rupees, to obtain the friendſhip of the Britiſh Nation, ſhould ſacrifice the advantages which he expected from that friendſhip for a conſideration of twenty or thirty lacs: that if the Engliſh Government had guaranteed the perſon (whoever he might be) that ſtyled himſelf Ranah of Gohud, in the territories of his anceſtors, its juſtice would no doubt lead it to enquire what theſe territories were; they would, Kavel Nyne ſtated, be found very ſmall, and the fort of Gwalior could never be included among the poſſeſſions of that family, though it had been once, he ſaid, for political purpoſes, made over to them by the Britiſh Government, who took it by ſtorm from the Marhattas in the war of 1780. He could, he ſaid, if I wiſhed it, ſend me a ſtatement from the records of this Government reſpecting the former Ranahs of Gohud, which would prove clearly what was the extent of their original poſſeſſions, how theſe had been encreaſed after the battle of Paneput, and the manner in which the family was finally deſtroyed. This was of more conſequence, he ſaid, as it would prove that Gwalior did not belong to them, but was a royal fortreſs, and was literally ſituated to the ſouth of the country which originally belonged to that family, and was defined as the country of the Ranah of Gohud.

5. The Moonſhe ſaid I did him and Bappoo Wittell great injuſtice, if I ſuppoſed that they had meant, in any inſtance, to deceive General Welleſley in the negociation of the treaty of peace. They had received not one but twenty letters from Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah, and Nanoo Hurry (the Vakeels with that officer's camp) ſtating, that the General demanded Hindoſtan, Ahmednaggur, and Broach, but that he would allow the Maharajah to retain Candeeſh, Malwah, Gwalior, and Gohud, and certain diſtricts in Guzerat. They obtained, previous to their departure, the Maharajah's conſent to theſe terms, and that they proceeded in the confidence of Goorparrah's ſtatement being correct, nor did any thing paſs during the negociation which altered the impreſſion with which they had ſet out. The Moonſhe ſaid, he recollected the expreſſion to which I had alluded being uſed by General Welleſley, but that had not at the moment excited any alarm either in his mind or that of the miniſter, becauſe neither had the moſt diſtant idea, at that period, of the exiſtence of any ſuch perſon as the Ranah, who had been brought forward by the Britiſh Government; far leſs had they conceived it was likely a ſtrong fortreſs and valuable poſſeſſions, which were to their knowledge at the period of the negociation occupied by the troops of the Maharajah, would be guaranteed or granted to ſuch a perſon. That if they had conceived this was poſſible, they muſt have written to the Maharajah for further inſtructions, before they ventured to ſign a treaty which might have alienated poſſeſſions that they knew it was not in his contemplation, when they were deputed to alienate. Dholpore, Rajah Kery, and Barree were formerly, the Moonſhe ſaid, obtained from the Emperor in Enam, on account of their connecting with the country of Gohud, and a firm conviction that the Maharajah was to retain that province, made him anxious to retain theſe poſſeſſions, which were however (literally as was repreſented) Enam lands. From the ſtipulation of maintaining no armed men in them, the Moonſhe ſaid he conceived the General was aware of their importance in a military point of view, though with reſpect to their value he allowed that might have been miſunderſtood, nor was he at this moment fully aware of its preciſe amount. Theſe diſtricts were, he ſaid, of little uſe to this ſtate, if it was deprived of Gwalior and Gohud, they would in fact be an incumbrance, as they were ſeparated from the Maharajah's other poſſeſſions; and this conſideration had made the Maharajah delay the appointment of a perſon to take charge of them, until the queſtion reſpecting Gwalior and Gohud were finally adjuſted; and he did this with leſs heſitation, as he was ſenſible he ſhould loſe nothing by their remaining for a ſhort period in poſſeſſion of

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the Britiſh Government. The caſe was, the Moonſhee ſaid, altered by what I had ſtated, and it was poſſible another reſolution might be taken after he had repeated the ſubſtance of the conference he had held with me to the Maharajah. There was one conſideration, Kevil Nyne, added which entered into this queſtion, which was of ſome importance; it related to Ambajee Inglia: the conduct of that chief had been ſuch as to ſatisfy the Maharajah that he was not to be truſted. But he was unfortunately ſtill in poſſeſſion of ſome power and great wealth, and it was an object of much conſequence to prevent he becoming acquainted with the ſentiments of the Maharajah, leſt he ſhould take alarm and join Jeſwunt Row Holkar. It was not the Maharajah's intention, the Moonſhee added, to allow Ambajee to retain the lands he now held, much leſs to reſtore him others, but that prudence required at the preſent moment that he ſhould be conciliated, and that he had been invited to come to camp as a preparatory ſtep of depriving him of his power, and probably arreſting his perſon; but there was much reaſon to doubt his paying attention to this requeſt, and that all hopes of ſucceſs in this plan would be at an end if Dholpore, &c. diſtricts, which were formerly in his poſſeſſion, were given to another. The Moonſhee concluded by obſerving, that he ſhould ſtate moſt particularly all that had paſſed to the Maharajah, to whom he ſaid part of my communication would occaſion great concern, particularly that which related to the probable alienation of Gwalior, which would, whenever it occurred, be conſidered as a very heavy misfortune, rendered more ſo from its being entirely unexpected. It would not only deprive this ſtate of one of its ſtrongeſt holds, but of the one, above all others, in retaining poſſeſſion of which its pride and dignity were moſt concerned; none of theſe circumſtances however, the Moonſhee added, could ever affect the friendſhip which now ſubſiſted between this ſtate and the Britiſh Nation, which the Maharajah was firmly reſolved to maintain, and he truſted, he ſaid, that this was a point upon which your Excellency would never allow a doubt to enter into your mind.

6. I told Kavel Nyne that I had heard, with much ſatisfaction, his account of the Maharajah's fixed reſolution to preſerve the ties of friendſhip into which he had entered with the Britiſh Nation, from which he muſt ultimately derive the moſt ſolid advantages. I told the Moonſhee that I had no deſire to ſee any ſtatement reſpecting the family of Gohud. The power and poſſeſſions of that family had, I ſuppoſed, like that of every other principality in India, fluctuated much, and that the limits of its rule have been very extenſive at one period, and very circumſcribed at another; that however I believe there could be no queſtion, but that the fort of Gwalior, which was within a few miles of the town of Gohud, was always conſidered as within the territories of the Ranah of that country; nor had the Moonſhee at his firſt conference with me on this ſubject denied this fact. I pointed out to him the neceſſity there now was, if there exiſted that real diſpoſition to preſerve the friendſhip of the Britiſh Government which he ſaid there did, to bring to a cloſe all diſcuſſions of this nature, which, while continued, could have no effect but that of irritating both ſtates, and preventing their giving that attention to other points which a regard for their mutual intereſts demanded; and I therefore hoped that Bappoo Wittell would take early means of ſatisfying the mind of the Maharajah upon this and every other ſubject connected with the full and faithful execution of the treaty of peace.

7. I was (I told the Moonſhe) perfectly of the Maharajah's opinion, reſpecting the conduct of Ambajee Ingliah. That chief was not to be truſted, but at the ſame time I was aware that circumſtances of the moment might require a very cautious proceeding towards him; but if that or any other cauſe ſhould prevent the immediate appointment of a perſon to take charge of Dholpore, Barre, and Rajah Kery, that it would, I thought, be proper to ſtate it, and to requeſt that the Britiſh Government would, for a ſpecific period, keep poſſeſſion of theſe diſtricts; and I here hinted that it was not impoſſible but your Excellency might attend to a propoſal for the Britiſh Government renting theſe provinces for a period of years, and that you might perhaps conſent, under ſuch an arrangement, to take ſome ſteps to relieve this government from the deplorable embarraſſment into which its finances had fallen. This however, I added, was a ſuggeſtion of my own, dictated by the intereſt I took in the affairs of the Maharajah, and communicated in confidence to Moonſhe Kavel Nyne, who I deſired would mention it to no one but the miniſter Bappoo Wittell. In this requeſt, I told him, I was more particular, as the ſuggeſtion I had offered was wholly unauthorized by any orders from your Excellency, and that I could not even anſwer for its meeting with your Lordſhip's approbation, if propoſed by this Court. I am not ſanguine in the hope that this hint will receive attention; the

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manner in which it was made precludes however the poſſibility of its exciting any jealouſly or ſuſpicion, and, if it is acted upon, your Excellency will (as far as I can judge) have an opportunity of advancing the intereſts of the Britiſh Government moſt materially, by ſecuring the poſſeſſion of a valuable and ſtrong tract of country, which intervenes (agreeably to the accounts I have lately received from Hindoſtan) between the territories of the Engliſh Government and its new ally the Ranah of Gohud, and of improving the influence and controul of the Britiſh Government over this ſtate.

8. Kavel Nyne, on taking his leave, repeated his promiſe of ſtating all that I had ſaid fully to the miniſter, and gave me every aſſurance of uſing his perſonal endeavours to obviate the effect of every occurrence that ſeemed likely to diſturb or interrupt the harmony eſtabliſhed between the two Governments.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

Camp, near Boorhanpoor, 23d March 1804.

(Signed) *John Malcolm*, Reſident.

N° 9.—Copy of a Diſpatch from Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, dated 25th March 1804.

To N. B. Edmonſtone, Eſq. Secretary to Government, Fort William.

Sir;

I have the honour to incloſe, for the Information of his Excellency the Governor General, copy of a Diſpatch from the honourable Major General Welleſley, and of my anſwer.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Mahal Gorarah, 25th March 1804.

(Signed) *John Malcolm*, Reſt.

Major Malcolm.

Sir,

I have had the pleaſure of receiving your Letter of the 1ſt inſtant, and I ſincerely congratulate you upon the ſucceſs of your negociations with Dowlut Rao Scindia. The treaty which you have concluded appears to me to embrace all important objects, and it ſecures the tranquillity of the poſſeſſions of the Company, and of thoſe of their allies.

In negociating this treaty you have diſplayed all the qualifications which have repeatedly gained for you the approbation of his Excellency the Governor General, and from which I have derived ſo much advantage; and you have eſtabliſhed freſh claims to his approbation, and the gratitude of the Eaſt India Company and your country.

I have peruſed and forwarded, to be laid before his Excellency the Governor General, all your diſpatches from the 22d February. It appears that Scindia's miniſters have given that prince reaſon to expect that he could retain poſſeſſion of Gwalior; and I think it poſſible that, conſidering all the circumſtances of the caſe, his Excellency the Governor General may be induced to attend to Scindia's wiſhes upon this occaſion. At all events your diſpatches contain freſh matter, upon which it would be deſirable to receive his Excellency's orders, before you proceed to make any communication to Scindia's Durbar on the ſubject of Gwalior.

I therefore beg leave to recommend to you to avoid all diſcuſſion upon the ſubject of that fort, and to delay to communicate his Excellency's intentions reſpecting it, till you will receive his orders ſubſequent to the receipt of your late diſpatches.

Bombay, March 17th 1804.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *Arthur Welleſley*.

To Major General the honourable A. Welleſley, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 17th inſtant.

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The ſentiments of approbation which you have expreſſed at my conduct have afforded me the higheſt gratification, and I ſhall continue my unremitted endeavours to deſerve, by my exertions in the public ſervice, applauſe, of which I have ſuch juſt cauſe to be proud.

I have the honour to encloſe you copy of my public diſpatch of yeſterday to his Excellency the Governor General, from which you will obſerve, that I had (previous to the receipt of your letter) thought it my duty to make a communication to this Court on the ſubject of Gwalior and Gohud. The aſſertion of the right of the Engliſh Government to the diſpoſal of theſe poſſeſſions under the articles of the treaty of peace, is, I truſt, not likely to be attended with any immediate bad conſequences, and it will give more effect to any arrangement of a ſavourable nature to this Government, that his Excellency may hereafter deem it proper to make.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.
(Signed) *John Malcolm*,
Reſt.

Mahal Gorarah,
24 March 1804,

N° 10.—Extract of Letter from the Acting Reſident with Dowlut Rao Scindia, to His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated 29th March 1804.

10. Bappoo Wittel next opened the queſtion reſpecting Gwalior and Gohud. In conformity with the inſtructions of the honourable General Welleſley, under date the 17th inſtant, I endeavoured to wave any diſcuſſion upon this point, but in vain; the miniſter perſiſted in forcing it on me. When all the various grounds which I have before ſtated to your Excellency were gone over on both ſides, the treaty of peace was produced, and the miniſter argued, that neither Ambajee Inglia, or the perſon who was now ſtyled the Ranah of Gohud, came under the 9th article. The expreſſion was Rajahs and others, but the general meaning of the latter term was afterwards limited by ſtating, that they were ſuch perſons as were connected with, or who recognized the authority of the Maharajah; ſuch was, he ſaid, the meaning of the Perſian terms *illakah* and itayeat, which were thoſe uſed to expreſs the relations which the perſons meant in this article ſtood in towards the Maharajah. Theſe terms could never be ſaid to imply a ſervant, ſuch as Ambajee Inglia, or a plunderer who had no relation whatever to the Maharajah, ſuch as the perſon now ſtyled Ranah of Gohud.

11. In reply I told him, that it was with ſurprize I heard ſuch arguments, that when the meaning was ſo obvious, and the intention ſo well underſtood, it appeared to be an unworthy mode to reſort to the meaning of ſingle words, which were capable of ſo many different interpretations. That in the preſent inſtance, he was however unfortunate in one of the terms he had ſtated. The word itayeat literally implied obedience or ſubmiſſion, and was therefore moſt appropriately uſed to deſcribe the relation in which all deſcriptions of ſervants and ſubjects ſtood to their ruler. Kavel Nyne contended that, though I had ſtated the literal meaning of the Perſian word itayeat, that he did not think that was the ſenſe in which the context would admit of its being interpreted in the 9th article, in which it was never underſtood by him to relate to any perſons but Zemindars, or other petty Chiefs, who exerciſed independent authority within their own poſſeſſions, though they paid tribute, or acknowledged the paramount ſovereignty of the Maharajah.

12. In anſwer to theſe arguments and many others which the miniſter and Bappoo Chitnavee brought forward, I went over ſome of the ſtrongeſt grounds that I had before ſtated; and concluded, by informing Bappoo Wittell, that, though I had not yet received the treaties into which the Britiſh Government had entered, I had ſufficient information to be ſatisfied that this ſtate had no right to the places in queſtion, under the treaty of peace; that I ſhould nevertheleſs acquaint your Excellency of the expectations which the Maharajah and his miniſters continued to indulge, but I could not ſay, until I received your Lordſhip's anſwer, how far theſe were likely to be ſatisfied.

13. The miniſter remarked in reply, that it was a point to which he truſted your Excellency would give the moſt ſerious conſideration, and that he was aſſured your determination would be ſuitable to the character of the Britiſh Government, whoſe power in India reſted more if poſſible on the confidence which other nations placed

in its generoſity and faith, than in the dread which they entertained of its arms.

14. This long conference here cloſed, and I took my leave. I could not but obſerve there was more ill humour and diſcontent expreſſed at this viſit than at any meeting I have had with the miniſter ſince my arrival in camp, which was no doubt chiefly cauſed by the tenor of my late communication reſpecting Gwalior and Gohud, which places the miniſter continues (agreeably to my private information) to perſuade the Maharajah cannot be alienated from his authority without a breach of faith on the part of the Britiſh Government.

A true Extract.
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*,
Secy to Govt.

N° 11.—Copy of a Letter (N° 26.) from Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, dated 3d April 1804.

(Official, N° 26.)

To His Excellency the Moſt noble Marquis WELLESLEY, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

1. I had this morning a viſit from Moonſhee Kavel Nyne, who came on ſome current buſineſs; after that was ſettled, I entered into private converſation with him on the ſubject of the 9th article of the treaty of peace, and began by informing him that the happy proſpects I had indulged of ſeeing every point of diſcuſſion between this ſtate and the Britiſh Government amicably adjuſted, had been much clouded by the late conduct of Bappoo Wittel, who, though he continued to profeſs to me his reſolution to cultivate the friendſhip of the Engliſh nation, purſued a line of conduct little calculated to promote that end; that he had not only perſiſted in oppoſition to the moſt clear evidence in aſſerting the right of this ſtate to the fortreſs of Gwalior, and the country of Gohud, but to my knowledge continued to aſſure the Maha Rajah that thoſe places could never be alienated but by a departure from the treaty of peace on the part of the Engliſh Government. I expected, I told the Moonſhe, to receive a letter from your Excellency in two or three days, with a liſt of the Rajahs and Chiefs with whom treaties had been concluded; and that among theſe was the name of the Ranah of Gohud. My duty would compel me, I informed the Moonſhe, to preſent that liſt the moment it arrived, and to demand it ſhould be recognized by the Maha Rajah; and any heſitation on the part of that chief would be very inconſiſtent with his late conduct, and would give a turn to the diſcuſſion on the ſubject of Gwalior and Gohud very different from that which it had been (as far as I could judge from his language to me) the intention of the miniſter to give it. The late ill humour which I had perceived on this point, had induced me, I told Kavel Nyne, to hold this private communication with him, as the intereſt I felt in the welfare of this ſtate made me moſt anxious that every cauſe of irritation ſhould be removed; and it appeared to me to be equally the duty of the miniſter and himſelf, as I felt it to be my own, to take advantage of the circumſtance of our being private friends previouſly to diſcuſs in that capacity, without reſerve, and with mutual confidence, this and every other queſtion of magnitude, which we were obliged to agitate in our public characters; ſuch a practice would, I ſaid, enable us to overcome a thouſand difficulties, that would otherwiſe be inſurmountable; and when I conſidered that our objects were the ſame, that of promoting the intereſts of two governments who were now united in the cloſeſt union, I could not but anticipate the happieſt effects from theſe communications, provided they were made with that ſincerity which their nature and the object we had in view demanded.

2. Moonſhe Kavel Nyne aſſured me, that both the miniſter and himſelf would moſt gladly aſſent to the propoſal: it was not (he was ſatisfied) Bappoo Wittel's wiſh to take any meaſure without my advice; he had full confidence in my private friendſhip; and it would, he ſaid, be a ſatisfaction to me to know, that there was no perſon more impreſſed with a ſenſe of the regard I had for the intereſts of this ſtate than the Maha Rajah himſelf. The occurrence of the diſpute reſpecting Gwalior and Gohud was a ſubject of the moſt ſerious regret: the loſs of theſe places under the treaty of peace had never been conſidered poſſible by either him or the miniſter; they

they had given the Maha Rajah the fulleſt aſſurances upon that point, both at the period of ſettling the treaty, and ſubſequent to that event; both their characters were, he ſaid, pledged; and, under every reſult, truth and reſpect for themſelves muſt lead them to declare, that though they might have been negligent, they had not been guilty, and that theſe poſſeſſions had been alienated from the authority of Dowlut Rao Scindiah by an article of a treaty which they negociated without the moſt remote idea that it ever could have ſuch an operation: they could hold no other language to their maſter, without confeſſing that they had betrayed his intereſts, and exceeded thoſe powers with which they were veſted; for, though theſe gave them full authority to comply with General Welleſley's demands, they had been granted in the conviction that theſe demands were limited, and went no further than had been ſtated by Jeſwunt Row Goorparah, who ſpecified in all his letters that Gohud and Gwalior were to remain to the Maha Rajah. This government, the Moonſhee ſaid, conſidered itſelf to have two claims upon this queſtion, one upon the juſtice, the other upon the generoſity of the Britiſh nation: the firſt turned upon the expreſſion and meaning of the article under which the poſſeſſions in diſpute came: it was capable, no doubt, of different conſtructions, but thoſe which this government had put upon it (particularly as they related to the perſonal pretenſions of the perſon ſtyled Ranah of Gohud, and the ſituation of Gwalior) were not, he added, unworthy of attention; and ſuch, he was aſſured, they would meet from your Excellency: but the chief claim (and that which it was the Maharajah's wiſh to urge) reſted upon the generoſity of the Britiſh ſtate; that Government could without, he ſaid, decide this point as it pleaſed; its power muſt prevent any appeal, but that very circumſtance which would excite alarm, if this diſcuſſion had happened with another ſtate, was, in the preſent inſtance, the cauſe of encreaſed hope, as it made the claim of the Maha Rajah upon the generoſity of the Engliſh Government more forcible, and muſt ſtrongly impel that ſtate to act, in the preſent inſtance, in a manner worthy of its great dignity and reputation.

3. In my reply to what Moonſhee Kavel Nyne had ſaid, I told him, that I could admit of no claim which this ſtate had upon the juſtice of the Britiſh Government. I had, I ſaid, at former conferences, refuted all the arguments which either he or the miniſter had brought forward to ſupport the pretenſions which they had urged. The frequent manner in which they had ſhifted the grounds of their argument was, I ſaid, a convincing proof of the weakneſs of the cauſe which they had to defend; they had been reduced, I added, to cavil about words, though good ſenſe had, at the commencement of this diſcuſſion, led them very properly to reprobate ſuch a proceeding, unworthy of both ſtates. It muſt be evident, I added, to the apprehenſion of any man, that as the meaſures of General Welleſley, and thoſe of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, were governed by the orders of a common ſuperior, that the intention of the former in framing the 9th article of the treaty of peace, muſt have been to confirm, not to deſtroy, thoſe engagements into which the latter had entered; and this fact was in itſelf concluſive, with reſpect to the true meaning and ſpirit of that article, as underſtood by the party by whom it was propoſed; and that with reſpect to the pretenſions of the perſons with whom theſe engagements had been made, that was a point for the Britiſh Government to conſider, previous to their making any contract with them; after that was done, the honour and reputation of the ſtate required it ſhould be ſupported; and though I was by no means diſpoſed to admit the aſſertions of Kavel Nyne and miniſter, with reſpect to the pretenſions of the Ranah of Gohud, that he muſt ſee that this was a queſtion which the Britiſh Government had decided, and that there appeared to me no chance of that deciſion ever being reverſed; and that I therefore moſt earneſtly exhorted him to impreſs the miniſter with the neceſſity there was for preparing the mind of the Maha Rajah upon this ſubject, and of ſatisfying that chief that the conduct of the Britiſh Government was, in the preſent inſtance, directed by an attention to principles from which it could not depart, without injury to its reputation, but that it was moſt ſincerely diſpoſed to cultivate the friendſhip and promote the intereſt of the Maha Rajah; and that it viewed with regret the occurrence of any event that had the moſt remote tendency to diſturb that harmony and good underſtanding which had been eſtabliſhed between the two Governments.

4. Moonſhee Kavel Nyne obſerved, that if theſe ſentiments were really felt by your Excellency, that he did not conceive there would be any great difficulty in making an arrangement that would maintain the honour, and ſatisfy the expectations, of both ſtates. Neither the Maha Rajah, nor his miniſter, he ſaid, were ſo unreaſonable

able as to deſire the Engliſh Government to infringe its faith to whoever that was pledged, but it was their deſire and expectation that this ſtate ſhould neither ſuffer in its power or reſources by any engagement that was incompatible (in their opinion) with the treaty of peace, and which was not in their contemplation (as an event which could poſſibly occur) at the period they conſented to that treaty. The Company's Government poſſeſſed ample means, the Moonſhee added, to ſatisfy the Maha Rajah, if ſuch was its object, and, at the ſame time, to maintain its faith. Many arrangements (*tudberant* was his expreſſion) could, he ſaid, be made, if a ſincere deſire of conciliating and eſtabliſhing this Government exiſted. I requeſted the Moonſhee to inform me of the nature of the arrangement to which he alluded.

I reminded him that we were ſpeaking at preſent as private friends; and that, though we might benefit from the ſuggeſtions imparted to each other, there was no conſequence could attach to what was ſaid by either at this conference. He aſſented to the truth of this remark, and ſaid it was the footing upon which it had been placed that had led him to ſay ſo much as he had done at this conference; but that he wiſhed to ſpeak to Bappoo Wittell, and to communicate to him what I had ſaid, before he entered into a full explanation of his meaning reſpecting the arrangements which the Britiſh Government had it in its power to make to ſatisfy this ſtate upon the point in diſcuſſion.

5. I next enquired of the Moonſhee what Bappoo Wittell had ſaid to the hint I gave of the Britiſh Government aſſiſting this ſtate with an advance, on its granting a leaſe of the provinces of Dholepore, Baree, and Rajah Kery. The miniſter had, he told me, mentioned the ſubject to the Maha Rajah, who, though he acquieſced in the impropriety of reſtoring theſe provinces to Ambajee, did not approve of the plan I had ſuggeſted. I requeſted the Moonſhe, would recollect that the propoſal had originated with myſelf, and that I had no orders to make it, but that I had ſuppoſed when the miniſter came forward to aſk me for pecuniary aſſiſtance, that he had contemplated ſome adequate ſecurity. That with reſpect to the provinces of Dholepore, &c. they belonged to the Maha Rajah, and he would diſpoſe of them as he thought proper; under the preſent ſtate of circumſtances however it appeared to me that they would be found inconvenient and unprofitable poſſeſſions to this ſtate, and that in the event of their being ſo I could only ſay that I was ſatisfied there exiſted ſo cordial a diſpoſition to accommodation on the part of the Britiſh Government, that it would either rent thoſe diſtricts, or give others more conveniently ſituated for this ſtate in exchange for them; nor would it, in my opinion, heſitate (though the meaſure would be attended with ſome expence) to ſtation, if the Maha Rajah required it, a party of its troops within them for the purpoſes of maintaining their internal tranquillity. The Moonſhee ſaid he would mention what I had ſtated to the miniſter, who, it was likely, would ſpeak to me again upon this ſubject.

6. He next requeſted I would inform him when Aſſeergurh was likely to be delivered over to the authority of the Maha Rajah, whoſe anxiety upon this ſubject became every day greater. It was impoſſible for that chief, the Moonſhee ſaid, to doubt the intentions of the Britiſh Government; but a number of his adherents, who were not equally acquainted with the character of that State, made daily endeavours to excite his ſuſpicions on this head, and the influence of Bappoo Wittell was likely to receive ſerious injury, if the aſſurances he had given the Maha Rajah on this point were not confirmed.

7. I told the Moonſhee I had before informed him of the cauſes of the delay of which the Maha Rajah complained; that it was impoſſible for me to direct the reſtoration of Aſſeergurh, &c. until I received accounts from his Excellency the Commander in Chief that the troops of Dowlut Rao Scindiah had evacuated Hindoſtan; and I had, I ſaid, that day received a letter from his Excellency, ſtating that all the forts of the Maha Rajah, now in his poſſeſſion, had been taken previous to the concluſion of peace, which was in direct contradiction to the information this Court had given me upon that ſubject.

8. The Moonſhee ſaid this Court might have been deceived by the reports of its officers, but that this was no conſequence to the queſtion. If General Lake was in poſſeſſion of all the forts of the Maha Rajah in Hindoſtan (either by capture or by ceſſion) it was ſufficient, Aſſeergurh, &c. ſhould be reſtored. I admitted this fact, and told him I expected to hear from his Excellency upon the ſubject in four or five days.

9. The chief object of my ſpeaking with the Moonſhee at this conference on the ſubject of the 9th article, was a deſire to prepare this Court for a communication of the

the liſt of Chiefs and Rajahs with whom the Britiſh Government have entered into engagements. It will be obvious to your Excellency that the conduct and temper of this Court has put it wholly out of my power to repreſs the diſcuſſion reſpecting Gwalior and Gohud (which I ſhould have been inclined to do agreeable to the inſtructions I received from the honourable Major General Welleſley, under date the 17th ultimo) without giving ground for ſtronger hopes than I conceive myſelf authorized to do, until I receive your Excellency's final orders upon this ſubject, and it has been my endeavour to keep the queſtion in that ſtate which would admit of your Excellency adopting with advantage whatever meaſures your wiſdom may dictate.

10. In the various diſcuſſions on this point I can always diſcover that Gwalior is the chief cauſe of the diſcontent of this government. To Gohud it attaches no more importance than it would to any other country of equal value, but the loſs of Gwalior is conceived to affect the dignity of the ſtate; and I have the beſt grounds for believing that the perſonal pride of the Maha Rajah is ſo much implicated in the retention of this fortreſs, that it will be difficult, if not impoſſible, ever to reconcile him to its alienation; and though I am ſatisfied he will not venture on any immediate renewal of hoſtilities, he will long continue to liſten to every ſcheme that holds out the moſt diſtant proſpect of its recovery.

11. I before informed your Excellency how deeply I believed the preſent miniſter, Bappoo Wittel, to be pledged on this queſtion. The ſentiments expreſſed by Kavel Nyne leave no doubt upon this ſubject, and it is to this cauſe that I attribute his reluctance to abandon the hope of Gohud and Gwalior being reſtored to his maſter's authority, or at leaſt the latter, and ſome ſatisfactory compenſation being made for the loſs of the former.

12. Bappoo Wittel at preſent enjoys uncontrouled ſway. The relations and adherents of the late Yadoo Row Baſkar are all in diſgrace; Annah Baſkar, formerly Bukhſhee, and for ſome time acting miniſter, is in confinement; and Bappoo Wittel, with a view to extort money from him, has (within theſe few days) expoſed him to the ſun. His nephew, Suddahſheve Row, who was lately appointed Soubahdar of Malwah, is, I am informed, to be ſeized alſo, though this is (from his being at the head of a conſiderable force) a point of ſome difficulty.

13. The miniſter has lately made ſeveral attempts to effect the diſgrace of Gopaul Bhow, but without ſucceſs. That chief is protected by his high military reputation, and by the perſonal favour of the Maha Rajah; the miniſter has however managed to leſſen his command by the artifice of reducing the ſtandard of the pay of the horſemen, and of recommending (on conſideration of economy) that no exception ſhould be made in favour of the Patans, of which claſs moſt of Gopaul Bhow's party conſiſted. Theſe have in conſequence almoſt all demanded their diſcharge, which has been granted.

14. Bappoo Wittel is a man of more abilities than I ſuppoſed, he is neither deſtitute of firmneſs or energy, and he has the reputation of being an honeſt ſervant to his maſter, but his temper is violent, and his manners unconciliating; he is, I have every reaſon to conclude, very favourably diſpoſed to the connection with the Britiſh Government; but if Gohud and Gwalior are alienated from the authority of the Maha Rajah, he will only be able to maintain his ſtation by impreſſing his maſter with the moſt unfavourable ſentiments of the conduct of that government; and under the event of its being your Excellency's determination that this ſtate has no right, either to the reſtoration of thoſe places, or to any recompence for their loſs, I ſhall conſider the miniſter's removal as a fortunate occurrence for the Britiſh intereſts.

I have the honour to be, with the greateſt reſpect,

My Lord,

Your Excellency's,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *John Malcolm*,
Reſident.

Camp, near Burhaunpore,
April 3d 1804.

A true Copy.

N. B. Edmonſtone,
Sec^{y} to Gov^{t}.

N° 12.—Copy of a Letter (N° 27.) from Lieut. Colonel Malcolm, dated 10th April 1804.

To His Excellency the Moſt noble Marquis WELLESLEY, &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE had the honour of receiving a diſpatch from Mr. Secretary Edmonſtone, under date the 12th ultimo, conveying to me your Excellency's inſtructions upon ſeveral points connected with the treaty of peace.

I immediately, on the receipt of the above diſpatch, ſent for Moonſhee Kavil Nyne, and ſhewed him the liſt of Chiefs (ſigned by your Lordſhip in Council) with whom the Britiſh Government had concluded treaties and engagements, and told him it was my wiſh to preſent the ſaid liſt, at as early a period as poſſible, to the Maharajah, from whom I ſhould expect a full recognition of the independence of the perſons named in the liſt, and an explicit renunciation of all claims upon them; and it was deſirable, I informed the Moonſhee, that this ſhould be given in writing under the ſeal of the Maharajah, and the moſt unexceptionable terms to expreſs ſuch a paper would be, in my opinion, the preciſe words of the 9th article, which related to the point to be ſettled.

3. The Moonſhee offered ſeveral objections to the name of the Ranah of Gohud, the acknowledgment of whoſe title might, he ſaid, be hereafter conſtrued into an abandonment of the Maharajah's claims (under the treaty of peace) to the fortreſs of Gwalior, and the territory of Gohud; he alſo expreſſed ſurprize at the name of the Rajah of Jodepore being in the liſt, which this Court had, he ſaid, but little reaſon to expect from the tenor of very late letters from that Chief; and he requeſted I would inform him of the terms of the treaties which the Britiſh Government had contracted with theſe ſtates.

4. To the objection which he made reſpecting the name of the Ranah of Gohud, I replied by calling his attention to what paſt at our laſt conference; and by informing him that I ſhould ſincerely regret the circumſtance of this Government heſitating, from ſuch conſiderations as he had offered, to receive and acknowledge a paper which was in fact part of the treaty of peace; and which muſt be received and acknowledged, if this Court did not mean to depart from that treaty, which could not be ſaid to be fulfilled in one of its moſt important articles till this affair was ſettled. I took no further notice of the ſurprize which the Moonſhee had expreſſed about the Rajah of Jodepore's name being in the liſt, except by obſerving that its being ſo precluded the neceſſity of any remark on this ſubject. In reply to his requeſt, to be informed of the terms of the engagements which the Britiſh nation had contracted with the different Chiefs named in the liſt, I told him, I had no orders to make any ſuch communication, that I believed they were of a defenſive nature, and that this Government ſhould reſt ſatisfied with an aſſurance, that none of them could have any operation which was in any way injurious to its intereſts. The Moonſhee promiſed to report what I had ſaid to the miniſter, and to the Maharajah, and to urge the appointment of an early day for the delivery of the liſt of treaties; ſome diſcuſſion was, he ſaid, from the preſent temper of the Court, to be expected upon this ſubject, but he had no doubt it would be ſettled as I wiſhed. He ſhould, he ſtated, point out to the Maharajah's attention the great ſolicitude which the Britiſh Government ſhewed in a caſe when its faith was concerned, and he doubted not but that Chief would draw from this an inference highly favourable to the future promotion of his own intereſts.

5. I urged the Moonſhee at this meeting to explain what he meant by the expreſſions he uſed at our laſt conference, which related to an arrangement for the ſatisfactory ſettlement of the difference which had ariſen between the two ſtates, reſpecting the conſtruction of the 9th article of the treaty of peace. He appeared deſirous to evade the ſubject, but, on being preſſed, ſaid he had not ſpoken to the miniſter, but that he conceived it would be conſiſtent, both with the principles of good faith and juſtice, for the Britiſh Government to make full enquiry into the rights and pretenſions of the family of the Ranah of Gohud, and theſe would (he was aſſured) be found ſo limited, that the reſolution of the Company's Government to ſupport the perſon it had raiſed to be the repreſentative of that family would not interpoſe a very ſerious obſtacle againſt the complete reconcilement of both governments on this point.

6. I told the Moonſhee that this propoſition appeared ſo extraordinary, after what had paſt, that I could not believe it poſſible to be that which we had in contemplation at our former conference. The nature of his reply to this remark, which was general

general and evaſive, ſatisfied me that he had, after our laſt meeting, ſtated his ideas upon the ſubject of the arrangements to which he had alluded to Bappoo Wittell, who had diſapproved of them, and that he had in conſequence taken this method of getting rid of the queſtion.

7. I communicated to the Moonſhee, at this interview, the letter from Ambajee Inglia to Khanghar Khan, which was encloſed in Mr. Secretary Edmonſtone's diſpatch, and pointed out the very inſolent terms in which Ambajee, in that letter, had dared to ſpeak of his Excellency the Commander in Chief. The Moonſhee admitted the inſolence of the letter, and ſaid he would mention the ſubject to the Maharajah, who would be much irritated againſt Ambagee, of whom he had now ſo many cauſes of complaint that nothing but abſolute neceſſity could oblige him for a moment to wear the appearance of regard to that Chief. On my afterwards ſtating your Excellency's reſolution to permit no authority, acting under your orders, to have any communication with Ambagee Ingliah, or any of his dependents, the Moonſhee ſaid that he was ſatisfied the Maharajah would aſſent to the perfect propriety of your Lordſhip's determination on this point, as he had, upon my repreſenting upon a former occaſion the cauſes which his Excellency the Commander in Chief had to complain of the conduct of Ambajee Ingliah, abandoned every idea of employing that Chief as a medium of communication with that officer; and with reſpect to his being named to receive charge of Dholpore, &c. the fact was, as he (the Moonſhee) had once before mentioned to me, that this ſtate was more inclined to ſtrip Ambajee of the provinces he poſſeſſed than to give him others, as it had as little confidence in them as the Britiſh Government. As I had, in my diſpatches under date the 23d and 28th ultimo will ſhew, fully anticipated your Excellency's orders reſpecting Dholpore, Baree and Rajah Kery, I did not think it adviſable to make any mention of theſe provinces at this interview, as I was ſatisfied my reviving the ſubject, after what has paſt, would excite ſuſpicions unfavourable to the accompliſhment of your Lordſhip's wiſhes reſpecting them.

8. It is two days ſince I had this conference with the Moonſhee, and the day I am to deliver the liſt of treaties has not yet been fixed; I am told it will be to-morrow. I have not failed to importune the Durbar upon this ſubject, and to point out the unfavourable impreſſions which this dilatory and heſitating conduct is likely to make upon your Lordſhip. I can entertain no doubt but that this Court will recognize the treaties which the Britiſh Government has entered into with the Chiefs ſpecified in the liſt tranſmitted in Mr. Edmonſtone's letter, and believe the delay which has taken place has been ſolely cauſed by its apprehenſion of the effect ſuch recognition might have on the claims of the Maharajah to Gohud and Gwalior, on which ſubject, I am concerned to ſtate, it becomes daily more obſtinate and diſcontented.

I have the honour, &c.

Camp, near Burhampore, 10th April 1804. (Signed) *J. Malcolm*, Reſident.

N° 13.—Extract of a Letter from Major John Malcolm to His Excellency the Moſt noble the GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated 14th April 1804.

I HAD a viſit from Moonſhee Kavel Nyne this morning, who ſtated that much diſcuſſion had taken place on my demand of a written recognition of the independence of the chiefs mentioned in the liſt which had been tranſmitted under the ſignature and ſeal of your Excellency in Council. The Maharajah, he ſaid, had no heſitation in fully recognizing the independence, and in renouncing all claims upon the Rajahs of Jodepore, Jyepore, Machara, and Bhurrutpore, but was alarmed leſt his recognition of the Ranah of Gohud ſhould be conſtrued to affect the claims which he muſt conceive he had under the treaty of the fortreſs of Gwalior and the territory of Gohud; and he ſtrongly urged me to conſent to a delay in ſettling this point until the final deciſion of your Excellency upon the references he had made reſpecting theſe poſſeſſions was known.

I ſtated a variety of reaſons to the Moonſhee, to ſhew him the impropriety of any farther delay, and I endeavoured to ſatisfy him that the recognition of the independence of the Ranah, and renouncing all claims upon him, did not affect the queſtion, in

in reference from this Court to your Excellency, in the manner which had been ſuppoſed. The Moonſhee however perſevered in ſaying, that the Maharajah conſidered the objection inſurmountable, though he at the ſame time aſſured me, that that Chief had delared that he would give the recognition with alacrity whenever he was informed that your Excellency, after having heard all he had ſtated upon the queſtion, had deliberately decided it againſt him, though ſuch a deciſion, he was moſt anxious I ſhould inform your Lordſhip, would reduce him to a ſtate of very great diſtreſs.

As I conſidered that it was an object of much importance, at the preſent moment, to obtain the formal recognition of the independence of the different Rajahs ſtated in the liſt, and a renunciation of all claims upon them, under the ſeal of D. R. Scindiah, I was very unwilling to conſent to any delay; and I therefore ſuggeſted to Kavil Nyne a clauſe to be entered in the recognition, which ſtated that the queſtion of difference reſpecting Gwalior and Gohud which had been referred to your Excellency, ſhould not be conſidered as affected by that *deed*. This expedient the Moonſhee ſeemed to think would ſatisfy the mind of the Maharajah, and he gave me reaſon to hope it would be adopted.

A true Extract.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone.*

Extract of a Letter from General Lake to Major Malcolm, dated Camp, Ba aheira, 4th April 1804.

In regard to the evacuation of Hindoſtan, by the Maharajah's troops, on which depends the reſtoration of Aſſeer, and other places, I beg leave to refer you to my late letters, in which I have informed you that the whole of the forts and countries, which appear ceded to the Britiſh Government by the treaty of peace, were in poſſeſſion of my troops before the peace was concluded.

A true Extract.

(Signed) *J. Malcolm.*

N° 14.—Extract from a Letter from the Acting Reſident with Dowlat Row Scindia to the Governor General, dated 28th April 1804.

Para. 1. In my laſt diſpatch, under date the 23d inſtant, I tranſmitted the tranſlation of a memorandum which I had preſented to the miniſter Bappoo Wittell Punt, in conſequence of the Maharajah's having offered objection to receive the Liſt of treaties which your Excellency had tranſmitted.

After that memorandum had been under conſideration for ſome days, I received a meſſage from the miniſter, intimating that if I would withdraw it, and preſent one agreeable to a draft which he (the miniſter) would ſend me, that he would ſatisfy the Maharajah of the propriety of receiving the liſt, and of granting the recognition which I had demanded in anſwer to this propoſition. I deſired to ſee the draft, and at the ſame time aſſured the miniſter that I ſhould adopt it, if I found I could do ſo with propriety.

I yeſterday received a letter from Moonſhee Kavel Nyne, of which I have the honour to encloſe a tranſlation; and with it was tranſmitted for my perusal the draft propoſed by Bappoo Wittell. I encloſe a tranſlation of this extraordinary paper, which I have returned to the miniſter, accompanied by a letter from Moonſhee Kavel Nyne, tranſlation of which I have alſo the honour to ſend for your Excellency's information.

3. The miniſter becomes every day more untractable upon the queſtion of the rights of the Maharajah to Gwalior and Gohud, and I have but faint hopes of any good being produced by my letter to Moonſhee Kavel Nyne. I however deemed it my duty to write that letter, and I ſhall tranſmit any anſwer he may give, the moment I receive it, to your Excellency.

4. It appears probable from ſeveral circumſtances, and particularly from the enumeration of Talooks in the draft, among which Gohud and one or two others of trifling value are omitted, that it is the intention of this Court to contend that neither the fort of Gwalior, nor any of thoſe Talooks ſpecified in the draft, have ever belonged to the family of the Ranah of Gohud, though they might have (from ſucceſs as plunderers) enjoyed caſual poſſeſſion of them for one or two years, and that

that the fort of Gwalior, and moſt of the provinces, are actually to the ſouthward of the country termed that of the Ranah of Gohud, which (I know they pretend) is very confined in its limits. On this ſubject, though I have not all the information I could wiſh, I truſt I have ſufficient to anſwer any objections which they can raiſe.

A true Extract.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*,
Secy to Govt.

Tranſlation of a Letter from Major Malcolm to Moonſhee Kavel Nyne, dated 28th April 1804.

I HAVE received your letter, encloſing two papers and a memorandum from Hurry Punt Bappoo Chit Navees, reſpecting his property at Benares, which I will anſwer hereafter; the other a draft, in the Mahratta language, of a memorandum which I underſtand, from the report of Kiſhen Row, it is Bappoo Wittell's wiſh I ſhould give to the Maharajah inſtead of the paper I preſented a few days ago. As my object is to promote the friendſhip between the two ſtates, in purſuit of that I can have no heſitation in acting contrary to form. I was therefore prepared to have adopted the memorandum ſent by Bappoo Wittell in preference to the one I had drawn out, if I had found it was of a nature calculated to obviate difficulties and to reconcile differences; but, to my ſurpriſe, on peruſing it I diſcovered it to be quite the contrary, and to be a paper every way objectionable, and I now return it, and beg you will give it to Bappoo Wittell, and at the ſame time tell him from me, that it is with regret I obſerve, that he continues to purſue a line of conduct which appears to be ſo incompatible with his profeſſion of deſiring to improve and cultivate the harmony and friendſhip which he has been ſo inſtrumental in eſtabliſhing between the two ſtates. Though I do not mean to enter again into the arguments which I have repeatedly had with you and the miniſter, reſpecting Gwalior and Gohud, I muſt, my friend, offer ſome obſervations on this memorandum, which I requeſt you will particularly impreſs on the miniſter.

It is, my friend, perfectly true, that the 9th article ſtates, that none of the perſonal poſſeſſions of the Maharajah, to the ſouthward of the countries of the Rajah of Jodepore, and of the Rajah of Jeypore, and of the Ranah of Gohud, ſhall be alienated from the Maharajah by any treaties concluded by the Engliſh Government with Rajahs and others. This ſtipulation will never be departed from, but it never can apply to the countries which have been guaranteed to the Ranah of Gohud; and I have ſeveral times before told you I was ſatisfied the Governor General would never permit the leaſt infringement of the faith which the Engliſh nation had pledged to the Ranah. The countries of which that Chief has poſſeſſion were in the poſſeſſion of his anceſtors, are therefore moſt certainly thoſe which are meant by the country of the Ranah of Gohud, in the treaty of peace. If there was no ſuch perſon as the Ranah of Gohud, or no country which is called the country of the Ranah of Gohud, why did not you and Bappoo Wittell object, at the time of your negociating the peace, to the inſertion of the name of this perſon and country in the treaty of peace, where it is mentioned no leſs than three times, in a manner which ſufficiently indicates that it was the intention of General Welleſley to conſider this country in a light as diſtinct from the Maharajah's other poſſeſſions as he did either Jeypore or Jodepore.

It is true that no Teſhoor Chittee were given for the country known under the name of the country of the Ranah of Gohud, nor were any neceſſary. That country was not granted by the Maharajah to the Engliſh Government, but it came ſpecifically under the 9th article of the treaty of peace, and therefore, if it was alienated in conſequence of an engagement between a Rajah, or other perſon, and the Engliſh Government, the Maharajah is bound by the 9th article of the treaty to recognize ſuch engagement.

It is ſtated in the memorandum that the Engliſh Government had no right, under the treaty, to give away the ancient perſonal poſſeſſions of the Maharajah. They had, it is true, no right to give away any ſuch as were to the ſouthward of the line mentioned in the 9th article, but their right to give any that are upon that line is fully eſtabliſhed by that article, elſe where was the uſe of the ſtipulation? This applies to the country known under the name of the country of the Ranah of Gohud, which is part of the line ſtated in the treaty.

General Welleſley's remark to Bappoo Wittell and you, alluded to in the memorandum, is perfectly in my recollection. I have it written down, it was in general

words, as ſtated in the draft or memorandum. It was made when the terms of the 9th article were under diſcuſſion, and it was expreſsly confined by the general, at the period it was made, to thoſe perſonal poſſeſſions of the Maharajah which were to the ſouthward of the country of the Rajahs of Jodepore and Jeypore, and the Ranah of Gohud, and therefore never can apply to any poſſeſſions which are within that country. In ſupport of this I muſt mention a converſation which took place between General Welleſley, you, and Bappoo Wittell, two days ſubſequent to the one alluded to in the memorandum. You and Bappoo Wittell objected to the words of the 2d article; you ſaid, that if Jodepore was mentioned as a boundary, you apprehended the Maharajah might loſe Jeypore and Gohud. You then propoſed that the Chimabuil river might be the boundary, that every thing to the northward ſhould belong to the Company, every thing to the ſouthward to the Maharajah. The General replied, that the Maharajah poſitively could not looſe Jeypore and Gohud by the 2d article, though he might by another (the 9th), and he poſitively refuſed to inſert any thing in the treaty which ſhould tend to defeat the arrangement which might have been made by General Lake with the Rajah of Jeypore, the Ranah of Gohud, or others. I have this converſation written down as well as the other, and it muſt be perfectly within your recollection and that of Bappoo Wittell.

I have ſtated all theſe facts to you before, but the nature of the memorandum ſent by Bappoo Wittell, made it neceſſary I ſhould repeat them. It is uſeleſs to go into further argument upon this ſubject; all you have ſtated has been faithfully repreſented by me to the Governor General, and he will decide agreeable to principles of liberality and juſtice. An affair of this nature between two great ſtates can never remain for any period as a cauſe of difference, it muſt be ſettled in an amicable and ſatisfactory manner, provided both parties continue bent on friendſhip, and are guided by reaſon. I am a ſincere well-wiſher to both ſtates, and have purſued a courſe which I am ſatisfied is calculated to promote the intereſts of both. The miniſter has not been pleaſed to attend to my advice upon this occaſion, or he would not have delayed ſo long in fixing a day for the delivery of the liſt of treaties to the Maharajah, after I had pointed out to him the importance of that meaſure, and after I had aſſured him, both verbally and in writing, that the Maharajah receiving that liſt, and giving a recognition of the treaties which had been concluded, would not in any degree affect the point in reference to the Governor General, reſpecting the claims of this ſtate, under the 9th article of the treaty. The miniſter is no doubt the beſt judge of his own actions; but he ſhould have been ſatisfied, from the whole tenor of my conduct, that I was a ſincere well-wiſher of the Maharajah, and that I had no deſire but that of ſtrengthening the friendſhip which exiſts between him and the Britiſh Nation, and which is ſo calculated to promote the proſperity of both ſtates; at preſent I can do nothing but repreſent what has paſſed to his Excellency the Governor General. I have ſincere hopes that you and Wittell Punt, who have hitherto exerted yourſelves to eſtabliſh union and harmony between the two Governments, will reflect ſeriouſly on what I have written, and adopt a proceeding on this occaſion calculated to baniſh doubt, and to confirm the friendſhip between the two ſtates.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) *E. Strachey*,
Actg Secy.

A true Copy.
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*,
Secy to Govt.

Tranſlation of a Draft of a Memorandum drawn up by Bappoo Wittell Punt, who propoſed it ſhould be delivered by Major Malcolm to the Maharajah.

On the 15th Ranzan a treaty of peace was ſettled between the Maharajah Ally Jah Doulut Row Scindiah Bahauder and the honourable Company's government by General Welleſley, who was veſted with full powers on the part of the Company's government, and Eetul Mahadeo, and Moonſhee Kavel Nyne, and Juſwunt Row Goorpora Ameer ul Omrow, and Naroo Hurry, who were veſted with full powers on the part of Doulut Rao Scindiah. In the 9th article of that treaty it was written that all treaties made by the Britiſh Government with Rajahs and others, formerly under the Maharaja, ſhould be confirmed, and that the Maharajah renounced all claims and demands of tribute from thoſe perſons, and all commands over them; and that the Maharajah was not to give up any of his Khas Serinjamee land ſouth of Jeypore,

Jeypore, Joudpore, or Gohud, to the Rajahs or others. A liſt of thoſe perſons with whom treaties might have been made was to be ſent to the Maharajah under the ſeal of the Governor General, in order that the Maharajah might know the names: ſo it was written in the 9th article. When I received from Calcutta a liſt of this deſcription, I explained through Kiſhen Row that I was coming to preſent it on whatever day ſhould be appointed, and that I meant to give it to the Maharajah to keep; in anſwer to this Eetul Punt and Moonſhee Kavel Nyne have explained to me, that "in the liſt which is come from Calcutta, there are ſeven* names; all theſe are agreeable to the treaty, except the laſt, where the name of the Bhoot Pongre is written, that the Maharajah could not agree to; becauſe the country of Gwalior, with the fort and the diſtricts of Bind, Budawar, Chuchwagher, Koorhotas, Bowny, Bhaudere, Tikrwar, Toorwurhur, &c. and other places were his ancient Khas Serinjamere lands, and they have given them to the Bhoot Pongre. This was not according to the treaty; the Maharajah never gave orders to his officers for the evacuation of thoſe places when the treaty was preparing. Eetul Mahadeo and Moonſhee Kavel Nyne, when they read the 9th article, had obſerved to General Welleſley, that poſſibly ſome of the Maharajahs Khas countries might be aſſigned away by treaties already entered into, and that the Maharajah would not give thoſe countries. General Welleſley anſwered, it is right. If the Governor General has aſſigned any of the Maharajahs perſonal Mehals or Pergunnahs to others, an arrangement ſhall be made, and they ſhall be changed for other countries belonging to the Company. Whatever is his ancient Khas Serinjamere country ſhall be reſtored to him without trouble, agreeable to the treaty; this was ſaid, and Major Malcolm knew it, and has it in writing. It is therefore not agreeable to juſtice that the Company ſhould have aſſigned the country of Gwalior with its fort, and Bind, Budawar, Chuchwaghur, Poohota, Bowny, Bhaudave, Toorwurdhur, Sikrwar, and other countries to the Bhoot Pongre. By this arrangement the Maharajah ſuffers great loſs. If his name was not in the liſt, the Maharajah would receive it without any objection. He now requeſts that Major Malcolm will write to his Excellency the Governor General, to reſtore the country of Gwalior with the fort, and all the above-mentioned ancient Khas Serinjamee countries, agreeably to the treaty, and he will then receive the liſt. It cannot be proper for him to receive the liſt till the queſtion of the country of Gwalior is ſettled.

I have, in conſequence of theſe expreſſions, ſent Kiſhen Row to mention to Eetul Punt that I am a well wiſher of both ſtates, and do not aſk the Maharajah to conſent to what is contrary to the treaty. I have written to Calcutta about the country of Gwalior: whenever an anſwer comes, it will not be contrary to the treaty. The Maharajah will, as is right, have his own fort, and his own Khas Sevinjamee country reſtored to him. Take the liſt of names: doing ſo will never be an impediment to the reſtoration of the Maharajah's own Khas Serinjamee country and the fort; if the Maharajah does not take the liſt, doubts will ariſe in the Governor General's mind; and although the Maharajah may not be ſatisfied in receiving this liſt, yet, conſidering that the difference about the country of Gwalior will be adjuſted according to the treaty, I have written this letter. Let the Maharajah take the liſt without any apprehenſion. The diſcuſſion about the country of Gwalior will be arranged agreeably to the treaty.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) *E. Strachey*,
Actg Secy.

To Major Malcolm.

After compliments.

YOUR letter has been received, and its contents were underſtood. I have encloſed the drafts of two letters in Mahratoes; the one reſpecting the preſent negociation, the other concerning ſome poſſeſſions of Bappoo Sahib Bappoo Chit Naveſe in Benares; theſe, I hope, you will receive. Send to the Engliſh Reſident at Benares an Engliſh letter of the ſame purport as that in Mahrattoes, concerning the property of Bappoo Chitnaveſe.

* There are only five names in the liſt tranſmitted by his Excellency the Governor General, but when Major Malcolm demanded a recognition of the treaties made with thoſe Chiefs, he demanded it alſo for thoſe made with two Rajahs in Guzerat, whoſe names had been tranſmitted to him by the honourable General Welleſley. This has occaſioned the miſtake in Bappoo Wittell's papers.

With

With regard to the other enclosure, concerning our negociation, let your answer to it be sent through Kishen Row, that it may be perused here; and what is agreeable to both will be settled.

A true Translation.

(Signed) *E. Strachey,*
Actg Secy.

A true Copy.

N. B. Edmonstone,
Secy to Govt.

N°15.—Copy of Dispatch (N° 35.) from Lieut. Col. Malcolm, dated 4th May 1804.

To His Excellency the Most noble Marquis Wellesley, &c. &c. &c.

Official Letter. N° 35.

My Lord,

Par. 1. I have had the honour to receive Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's letter, under date the 8th ultimo, conveying your Excellency's instructions for the regulation of my conduct, in effecting a final adjustment of the question respecting the fort of Gualior, and the territories of the Ranah of Gohud.

2. I am in possession of all the documents alluded to in the 3d paragraph of Mr. Edmonstone's dispatch, except the letter of instructions from your Excellency to Mr. Mercer, under date the 22d of July, which I have never seen; and, from want of the particular information which that document is stated to convey, I had, previous to my conference with Moonshee Kavel Nyne on the 21st of February, formed a very erroneous idea of the situation of the Ranah of Gohud, whom, till that period, I always conceived was a chief actually possessed of power and territory, in which it was your Excellency's intention to maintain and support him.

3. I had received a copy of the treaty with Ambajee from Major General Wellesley, previous to the 21st February; but as I was wholly ignorant of the arrangements made pursuant to that treaty, and particularly of the nature of the engagement contracted with the Ranah of Gohud, I did not think it prudent to inform the minister of the Maharajah of my being in possession of it. It was indeed my wish to avoid all discussion upon the subject till my information was more complete.

4. I did not receive a copy of the treaty with the Ranah of Gohud until the 26th of March, when one was transmitted to me by the honourable General Wellesley; and a few days after its arrival I received another copy of that document from Mr. Mercer, who sent it by the direction of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, from whom I had sometime before had the honour to receive copies of Mr. Edmonstone's private letter to him, on the subject of the treaties with Ambajee and the Ranah of Gohud, dated the 13th of February, and a public dispatch from your Lordship in Council to his Excellency, under the same date.

5. If in the course of the conferences which I had with the minister of the Maharajah, previous to the receipt of these documents, I failed to assert the right of the English Government to the disposal of the possessions in dispute in that positive language which I perhaps ought to have used, I trust your Excellency will impute my conduct to the real causes, a want of information, and a fear that I might, from precipitate decision, injure that cause which it was my duty to defend.

6. Of the object which your Excellency had in view at the commencement of the war, relative to Gwalior and Gohud, I was fully apprized, from the tenor of your dispatch to the honourable General Wellesley, under date the 27th of June; but it was difficult for me to judge, until I knew there was a treaty concluded with the Ranah of Gohud; and, indeed, till I was furnished with a copy of that treaty, the precise grounds upon which the rights of the British Government were to be supported.

7. It is with regret I learn from Mr. Edmonstone's dispatch that your Excellency considers that I have not been sufficiently full in my statement of what passed at my conference with Bappoo Wittell on the 23d of February. The chief object I had in view in that letter (as far as its contents related to the question of Gwalior and Gohud) was to give your Excellency a correct idea of the impression which I concluded the minister had endeavoured to make upon the mind of the Maharajah upon that subject; and as I had previously stated that the discussion which took place was warm, and as the arguments which I used were the same as I had made use of at a former conference with Moonshee Kavel Nyne, I thought, at the moment, that it was unnecessary to detail any further particulars. I shall now, agreeably to your Excellency's commands,

commands, ſupply that deficiency, and report, as correctly as my memory will permit, what paſſed at the conference of the 23d, after Bappoo Wittell made the ſpeech, the tenor of which your Excellency ſo juſtly condemns.

8. In reply to Bappoo Wittell I firſt recapitulated all the arguments which I had uſed in the conference of the 21ſt February with Moonſhee Kavel Nyne, and in anſwer to his ſtatement of General Welleſley's promiſes, I called his recollection to what had really paſſed at the conferences with the General, and particularly reminded him of General Welleſley's remark, that the Maharajah was liable to loſe Gohud by the 9th article of the treaty, and of his having refuſed to admit the river Chumbull as a boundary, or to inſert any thing in the treaty which ſhould tend to defeat the arrangements which might have been made by his Excellency the Commander in Chief with the Rajahs of Jeypoor and Gohud. After adding other arguments, drawn from the conference with General Welleſley, I proceeded to comment with ſo much warmth and indignation upon the reflection which, I conceived, was thrown upon the Britiſh Government in that part of the miniſter's ſpeech which related to the Ranah of Gohud, and upon the threat which what the miniſter had ſaid reſpecting the Maharajah might be ſuppoſed to convey, that Moonſhee Kavel Nyne interfered, and begged I would have patience till the miniſter had time to explain, and Bappoo Wittell immediately took the opportunity of aſſuring me that nothing had been further from his intentions than to throw any reflection upon the Britiſh Government, or to convey the moſt remote idea of a threat. He had, he ſaid, confeſſed that his maſter was at the mercy of the Britiſh State, and that his wiſh was to excite your Excellency's compaſſion, not to raiſe your reſentment.

9. If he had been warm I muſt, he ſaid, impute it to the ſtate of his health, to the vexations he ſuffered from his enemies, and to his anxiety for his maſter's intereſts, which was excited to an extreme degree where he ſaw thoſe intereſts likely to ſuffer by his want of prudence and attention. After this explanation I did not conceive it was neceſſary for me to ſay more upon this ſubject.

10. This is, as nearly as I can recollect, the ſubſtance of what paſſed at my viſit to the miniſter on the 23d of February; and I truſt your Excellency will pardon my having omitted to ſend before a more full ſtatement.

11. On ſeveral occaſions ſince that conference, when the miniſter or Moonſhee Kavel Nyne have made uſe of expreſſions which I have deemed exceptionable, I have invariably commented upon them in a very ſevere manner, and they have as invariably explained themſelves in a way with which I could not refuſe being ſatisfied, unleſs I came to an open rupture with them, or laid reſtrictions upon our communication calculated to check that freedom of converſation which I have ever thought it eſſential to encourage.

12. Your Excellency will, I truſt, be ſatisfied on the receipt of my diſpatches, ſubſequent to the date of thoſe which are acknowledged by Mr. Edmonſtone in his letter of inſtructions, that, though attention to the inſtructions of Major General Welleſley led me to avoid agitating the queſtion of Gwalior and Gohud, I have loſt no opportunity, when that ſubject has been forced upon me, of ſupporting and vindicating the rights of the Britiſh Government to contract and maintain the engagement which it has entered into with the Ranah of Gohud. The various arguments I have made uſe of (particularly thoſe urged in my letter to the Moonſhee Kavel Nyne, under date the 28th ultimo) will, I am confident, meet your Excellency's approbation, as they, in a great degree, correſpond with thoſe to which my attention is directed in Mr. Edmonſtone's letter of inſtruction.

13. I am preparing to carry your Excellency's commands, as ſtated in the 38th and 39th paragraphs of Mr. Edmonſtone's inſtructions, into execution, and hope in one or two days I ſhall be admitted to the honour of an interview with the Maharajah, when I ſhall give him a full ſtatement in writing of the grounds on which is founded the right of the Britiſh Government to maintain the treaty with the Ranah of Gohud; and I ſhall add, in ſupport of that ſtatement, ſuch verbal explanation as appears neceſſary.

14. I communicated with the miniſter upon the ſubject the moment I received Mr. Edmonſtone's diſpatch; and had yeſterday a viſit from Moonſhee Kavel Nyne, to whom I explained diſtinctly the tenor of your Excellency's inſtructions, and of the proceeding I meant to adopt. He began the conference by remarking that it was not the Maharajah's intention to depart from the reſolution he had ſo often expreſſed of abiding by your Excellency's deciſion. That however, in the preſent caſe, there ſeemed one point on which your Excellency might perhaps not yet be in poſſeſſion of

ſufficient information; this was the actual extent of the country known under the name of that "of the Ranah of Gohud." This Court had alleged, he ſaid, that neither the fort of Gwalior, nor ſeveral of the diſtricts ceded to the preſent Ranah, were in that country, nor ever had, at any period, been conſidered as a part of it, and that they were actually to the ſouthward of the country, which was termed that "of the Ranah of Gohud." The Maharajah was, he ſaid, prepared to agree that the whole of the queſtion ſhould reſt upon this point, and to leave it to be determined (after minute enquiry) by the Britiſh Government.

15. I reminded the Moonſhee of my former obſervations upon this ſubject in my conference of the 23d of March, to which, I added, that one point was clear, that the anceſtor of Dowlut Row, when he attacked the anceſtor of the Ranah of Gohud, found the latter in poſſeſſion of Gwalior, and all the diſtricts which had been recently ceded to the preſent Ranah. To the Maharajah's propoſal of referring this point to the deciſion of the Britiſh Government I replied, by ſtating, that ſuch reference was evidently uſeleſs, and could only be intended to create delay. Your Excellency had, with a full knowledge of all the facts, already decided that the fortreſs of Gwalior, and the diſtricts near it, which had been guaranteed to the Ranah of Gohud, were within the country known by the name of the country of the Ranah of Gohud.

16. The Moonſhee, after ſome other obſervations, which indicated a ſtrong deſire of delay, told me he was deſired by the miniſter to ſolicit my advice in the preſent criſis, and to requeſt I would give it, after a full conſideration of the circumſtances in which this ſtate was placed.

17. I told the Moonſhe that, on the preſent occaſion, it did not appear to me there were two lines for this Court to purſue. That by inſtantly and cheerfully acquieſcing in the deciſion which your Excellency had given on the queſtion of Gwalior and Gohud, it would at once cloſe an irritating diſpute, and evince its ſincere diſpoſition to cultivate and improve the alliance with the Britiſh Government; from which alliance it would continue to derive the moſt ſubſtantial benefits; a refuſal to acquieſce in your Excellency's deciſion might, I added, be, in my opinion, deſtructive to the good underſtanding which ſo happily ſubſiſted between the two ſtates, and any heſitation in the adoption of this neceſſary meaſure muſt have a tendency to diſturb that harmony which, from the ſituation of affairs of the moment, it appeared to me ſo eſſential to preſerve and maintain between the two governments, whoſe intereſts were the ſame, and who, I truſted, after this point was ſettled, would never have another cauſe of difference. The Moonſhee ſaid he would ſtate my ſentiments to Bappoo Wittell, who was, he aſſured me, inclined to be governed on this queſtion by my advice and opinion.

18. He next inquired if I had received any anſwer to the various appeals which this ſtate had made to your Excellency on the ſubject of its diſtreſſes, and whether it was in the contemplation of your Lordſhip to afford any relief to the Maharajah, with whoſe reduced ſituation he concluded your Excellency muſt, from my repreſentations, have been made fully acquainted.

19. I told the Moonſhee that I had received no inſtructions upon this point, nor did I conceive it likely your Excellency's attention would be directed to ſuch a conſideration till the diſcuſſions, which had taken place between the two ſtates reſpecting the conſtruction of the 9th article, were finally and ſatisfactorily adjuſted; but that I had no doubt that every juſt expectation which this Court had a right to indulge, from the intimate habits of its preſent connection with the Engliſh Government, would be gratified.

20. Kavel Nyne, on taking his leave, expreſſed confident hopes of this affair being ſoon ſettled; and he promiſed that a very early day ſhould be fixed for my waiting on the Maharajah.

I have the honour to be,
With the greateſt reſpect,
My Lord,
Your Excellency's moſt obedient,
and moſt humble ſervant,
(Signed) *John Malcolm*,
Reſident.

Camp, near Berhanpore,
4th May 1804.

A true Copy.
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*,
Secretary to Government.

N° 16.—Extract from a Letter from the Acting Reſident with Dowlut Rao Scindia, dated 2d May 1804.

I RECEIVED the day before yeſterday a viſit from Moonſhee Kavil Nyne, who ſtated that he had been ſent by the Maharajah to ſpeak to me on the ſubject of the treaty which the Britiſh Government had formed with Ambajee Ingliah; as the terms of that treaty, he ſaid, conſtituted the chief grounds upon which the Britiſh Government had aſſerted the right of granting the territories, which he now held, to the Ranah of Gohud, the Maharajah truſted that the remaining revenue which had been guaranteed to Ambajee Ingliah, by the ſame treaty (which from a memorandum which I had formerly the Moonſhee appeared to be between nine and ten lacs of rupees) would be confirmed to him.

2. I told the Moonſhee that I had given him that memorandum to diſprove an aſſertion which he had before made, that the revenue of ſuch of thoſe territories (formerly in poſſeſſion of Ambajee Ingliah, which would revert to the Maharajah) did not exceed one or two lacs of rupees, an aſſertion which he informed me at the moment was made on the credit of ſtatement received from Ambajee Ingliah himſelf, and I had at that period expreſſed my belief that theſe territories would revert as a matter of courſe to the authority of Dowlut Row Scindia, and I had now no heſitation in ſaying that, if Ambajee Ingliah (or any other ſervant of the Maharajah) endeavoured to retain in his own poſſeſſion countries which belonged to this ſtate, that the Engliſh Government would, agreeably to the ſtipulations of the treaty of defenſive alliance, moſt readily grant its aid to effect his reduction.

3. Of this the Moonſhee ſaid the Maharajah entertained no doubt, but it was his wiſh to know whether the Engliſh Government would confirm to him the poſſeſſions which it had guaranteed to Ambajee Ingliah; on being deſired to explain himſelf more particularly, he informed me that a conſiderable part of that territory which the Engliſh Government had guaranteed to Ambajee Ingliah, in the treaty of peace which it had concluded with him, neither belonged to that officer, nor to Dowlut Rao Scindia, but was the property of the Paiſhwa, Holkar, and other Chiefs, and that what the Maharajah now wiſhed was, that the Engliſh Government, as it inſiſted upon the validity of the part of that engagement which went to eſtabliſh its right of maintaining the treaty with the Ranah of Gohud, ſhould determine to maintain another part of that treaty, with a view to the benefit of its ally the Maharajah; the Moonſhee added that the adoption of this meaſure would at once put a cloſe to all diſputes, and he was at liberty to inform me that, if I conſented to it, the Maharajah would receive the treaty with the Ranah of Gohud, and grant a recognition of it, as well as of the other engagements which the Britiſh Government had entered into during the late war.

I did not repreſs the indignation which I felt at this profligate propoſal, I told Moonſhee Kavel Nyne that this Court were yet little acquainted with the character of the Britiſh Government, if they ſuppoſed it poſſible that it ever would compromiſe its faith and juſtice with a view to promote its intereſts. The treaty with Ambajee Ingliah had, I ſaid, been violated by that Chief, but had the caſe been otherwiſe, the preſent diſcovery of the deceit and treachery which he had practiſed would have rendered that engagement null and void, as it was impoſſible the Britiſh Government could ever maintain a treaty in which it had been led (by the falſehood and artifice of the party with whom that treaty was contracted) to alienate poſſeſſions over which it had a right, and which afterwards appeared to belong either to governments with whom it was at peace, or to thoſe with whom it was connected in the cloſeſt bonds of friendſhip.

5. Moonſhee Kavel Nyne endeavoured to explain, by ſtating that the rights of the Paiſhwa to any of the territories in queſtion were more to be conſidered as nominal than real, and that with reſpect to Holkar, he ſtood at this moment in the light of an enemy to the Britiſh nation, as well as to the Maharajah; theſe circumſtances had, he ſaid, encouraged this Court to make the propoſal which he had mentioned, and he ſtill truſted my compliance with it would at once put a final cloſe to the exiſting diſputes between the two governments. To make me view the matter in a ſtill clearer light, he would, he ſaid, tranſmit (the moment he returned to his tent) a liſt of the Talooks guaranteed to Ambajee Ingliah, ſpecifying, as far as he was able, the ſtates to which theſe Talooks belonged; and he concluded by obſerving that it was the Maharajah's wiſh, if I did not aſſent to this propoſal, that I would write to your Excellency

lency on this ſubject, in order to ſhew that the reſources of this ſtate were lower than you could have ſuppoſed them at the period in which your Excellency adopted your final reſolution reſpecting Gohud and Gwalior.

6. In reply I informed the Moonſhee that the Engliſh Government was bound to reſpect all rights of the Paiſhwa whatever; that Jeſwunt Rao Holkar was not yet at war with the Britiſh Government, nor would his ſtanding in the relation of an enemy much affect the preſent queſtion. That though I never could, for reaſons I had before ſtated, aſſent to the arrangement which had been propoſed, I ſhould be glad to receive the liſt of Talooks which he had promiſed, as I was deſirous of knowing the extent of Ambajee Ingliah's deceit, and, with reſpect to the wiſh that I ſhould repeat the circumſtance to your Excellency; I would, he might inform the Maharajah, do that in the courſe of my duty, but it muſt be obvious that the conſideration of this point was wholly unconnected with your Excellency's reſolution reſpecting the treaty with the Ranah of Gohud.

7. I afterwards requeſted the Moonſhee would impreſs the miniſter with the indiſpenſable neceſſity of fixing an early day for my paying my reſpects to the Maharajah, in order that I might deliver the ratified treaty of defenſive alliance, and communicate to the Maharajah the inſtructions which I had received from your Lordſhip, relative to the final deciſion on the queſtion of Gohud and Gwalior.

8. The Moonſhee promiſed to do what I required, and offered, at taking his leave, ſome excuſe for the delay which had already occurred, and which he aſſured me had been entirely occaſioned by the anxious deſire of his Court that all cauſes of diſpute between the two ſtates ſhould be amicably and finally ſettled at my next interview with the Maharajah, and to this view he aſcribed the object of his preſent viſit.

9. Some time after the Moonſhee took his departure I ſent a note to remind him of the account of Talooks which he had promiſed; I received an anſwer accompanied by the liſt which I encloſe. This liſt is very different from that which I gave the Moonſhee, and of which it is a profeſſed copy. It is, I imagine, taken from the Dufter of this Government; from it however it appears that more than two-thirds of the whole of the territories guaranteed to Ambajee Ingliah belongs to Dowlut-Rao Scindiah. Though this document was evidently incorrect, I did not think inconſiſtent with the proceeding which I reſolved to adopt, to enter into any explanation of its errors.

N° 112.

10. The character of the propoſal which Kavil Nyne made led me to indulge ſuſpicions that it had been brought forward either with a view to prolong diſcuſſion, or with one of a more inſidious nature; I therefore, immediately on receiving his note, replied to him in a manner which I thought was calculated to defeat ſuch intentions, if they have actually exiſted. I have the honour to encloſe copy of my letter, to which I have yet received no anſwer, excepting a ſhort note, intimating that Bapoo Wittell is gone to Berhoi pore, but that the day for my viſiting the Maharajah ſhall be fixed the moment he returns.

N° 3.

A true Extract.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
Sec^y to Gov^t.

Letter from Moonſhee Kavel Nyne to Major Malcolm, dated 25 Mahurrum.

After compliments.

Your letter was received at twelve o'clock, but, as the Maharajah was at that time out a hunting, and Bappoo Wittell Punt was dining, I could not therefore at that time ſend an anſwer. After Bappoo Wittell Punt had dined I informed him of the contents of your letter. I have ſent by Atamaran Punt a Perſian memorandum from the Dufter of this Sircar of thoſe places which are included in the treaty with Ambajee, ſimilar to the Mahratta liſt which you tranſmitted. You will perceive from it what places belong to this government, and alſo thoſe of the Paiſhwa and of Holkar.

It is not known to whom 25 of the Talooks belong. This I have ſent for your information; of the reſt you will be informed by Atamaran Punt.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) *E. Strachey,*
Ac^g Sec^y.

True Copy.

N. B. Edmonſtone.

Memorandum of MEHALS included in the Treaty with Ambajee Ingliah; from a Mahratta Paper, ſent by Major Malcolm.

Belonging to the Maharajah, and entered in the Dufter, 29 Talooks and 1 Maza.
Talooks of Nerwer, the whole revenue amounting to - - 1,94,400

* Talook Khas
* D° Soorwaie
* D° Baradoongrer
* D° Dungdoolee
* D° Rajurh
D° Gouciſhghur
* D° Baraepaut
* D° Suſerowa
* D° Moonderee
D° Rar
* D° Deogurh
* D° Saukau
D° Nuganoolee.

Talook Soboorgul

D° Ranjar.

Total 15 Talooks.

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* Talooks Dougurpore, &c. 5 Talooks, the revenue amounting to - - - - - - - - - - - - 80,299 Rs.
Pergunnah Dougurpore
Talook Kurtarbapter
Sheolah Dhooan, in the Talook of Bejieul
Talook Burai, in the Pergunnah Herebe of Gwalior
Heſbeh Mugurdelle.

Pergunnah Atukpoor Behraeven, 1 Mehal
Revenue - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10,000 Rupees.

Pergunnah Surſuparau, 1 Mehal
Revenue - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 8,001 Rupees.

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* Pergunnah Bejapoor, 1 Mehal
Yearly revenue - - - - - - - - - - - - 92,501 Rs.

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* Pergunnah Bohrie, 1 Mehal
Revenue - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 82,701 Rs.

Taalookſſelgurgh Revenue - - - - - - - - - 202,801 Rs.

Pergunnah Khas
Talook Keelalee
* D° Magree
D° Khurdun
Pergunnah Doodulpore, with Sair, 5 Talooks.
* Moha Rooneree, for the expences of Termuckjie Patiel 1500 Rs.

Talook Labagpoora Revenue

Not in the government Dufter belonging to others, 7 Pergunnahs.

Suringammee, Talooks of Seremecut, 4 Pergunnahs.
Pergunnah Gudawiee
D° Burair
D° Seree, in the Surinjume of Trooan
* D° Kalazus in D°

Talooks of Holkar, 3
* Pergunnah of Goeulchuttra
* D° Alumpore
* D° Koonſy.

Owners not known.
Pergunnah Rampore, Mehra, and Meaſeree.
Talook Doodalaka.

Sair.

* Doolaguee Girſawa
Talook Manoos Ranuaree.
D° Murlear Suppah
Mozah Koharee.

Alumu Luckeree.

Talook Joregaul
* D° Raukara
D° Sakeree
* D° Phakra
D° Nundair
Village Soſalar
Talook Purut
D° Taſool
* Talook Boomul Buruaſa.

Luſſee.

Talook Dooadalar
D° Bhoomukpore
Burgunnah Bangounnee
Talook Nugree
D° Tradeen
D° Perinda
D° Weekhampakrer.

Total 25.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) *C. Strachey*, Ac^s Sec^y.

N.B. In this liſt only the names that are marked thus (*) are in the liſt which Major Malcolm gave in: there are alſo in the latter many names which are not to be found in this. Many of theſe errors may have been occaſioned from this liſt having been tranſcribed three or four times into different languages.

True Copy.
N. B. Edmonſtone, Sec^y to Gov^t.

To Moonſhee Kavel Nyne.

My Friend,

I HAVE received your letter and particular ſtatement of the Talooks guaranteed to Ambajee in the treaty concluded between him and the Engliſh Government. My friend, when I told you that all that country would revert to the Maharajah, I thought that it had formerly belonged to him; this appears, from the ſtatement you have ſent, not to be the caſe. This paper proves nothing but the treachery of Ambajee Ingliah; but had that chief till this moment maintained inſtead of breaking his faith with the Britiſh Government, the latter muſt, on the diſcovery this inſtance of deceit and falſehood, have conſidered the treaty as null and void, and have withdrawn a guarantee which was granted in the confidence of its affecting no countries but ſuch as were actually perſonal poſſeſſions of Ambajee's, or held by him of Dowlut Rao Scindia, with whom the Engliſh Government was then at war; how then is it poſſible that the Engliſh Government can ever adopt ſuch a meaſure as you propoſed at our laſt conference, becauſe it is impoſſible that the Engliſh Nation can, with a view to benefit itſelf, or its allies, commit a manifeſt act of injuſtice, and ſuch it would be if they were to confirm territories to Dowlut Rao Scindia, over which they had no right, and ſome of which appear to belong to ſtates (like the Paiſhwa's) with whom the Engliſh Government are united in the cloſeſt bonds of friendſhip;

friendſhip; the particulars you ſtated reſpecting the reſources of the Maharajah's government, being from this occurrence more limited than the Governor General contemplated when he iſſued my inſtructions for the final adjuſtment of the diſpute about Gwalior and Gohud, ſhall, as it is deſired, be ſtated to his Excellency the Governor General; but this, my friend, has no relation to that queſtion whatever, which is one which wholly refers to points of right eſtabliſhed by treaties, and is therefore totally unconnected with all ſuch conſiderations. I can give you no other anſwer than what I have done upon this ſubject. I have again to requeſt that you will remind Bappoo Wittell that three days have paſſed ſince I required an audience of the Maharajah (to whom I have to deliver the treaty of defenſive alliance ratified by the moſt noble the Governor General in Council, and to whom I have alſo to ſtate the final reſolution of his Excellency on the ſubject of the treaty with the Ranah of Gohud); entreat the miniſter to fix an early day; delays in matters of this ſerious nature are not conſiſtent with friendſhip.

True Tranſlation.

(Signed) *E. Strachey*, Actg Secy.

N° 17.—Extract from a Letter from Major John Malcolm to His Excellency the Moſt noble the GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated 11th May 1804.

1. I BEFORE informed your Excellency that yeſterday was fixed upon for my waiting upon the Maharajah. Previous to my viſiting that chief, I received an earneſt requeſt from the miniſter that I would not preſent the liſt of treaties which the Britiſh Government had concluded with the Tributaries, &c. of this ſtate during the war, as the Maharajah could not, for ſome days, grant the recognition I demanded, nor indeed receive the liſt; and it was the wiſh of that chief to avoid, at an Interview which muſt neceſſarily be to a certain degree public, the occurrence of any event which ſhould give reaſon to ſuppoſe there was a miſunderſtanding between the two governments. On enquiring the cauſe of this delay, I was informed, the Maharajah had written to the honourable Major General Welleſley on the ſubject of the deciſion reſpecting Gohud and Gwalior, and wiſhed to receive that officer's anſwer before he came to a final determination upon the ſubject.

2. I omitted no argument that appeared likely to ſatisfy the miniſter of the inſufficiency of the pretext he had uſed; I pointed out to him the miſtake of ſuppoſing that the orders of your Excellency ſhould paſs through any other channel than the accredited agent at this Court, and aſſured him the Maharajah would receive no other anſwer from the honourable Major General than a repetition of what he had before written, viz. that every wiſh and reſolution of your Excellency would be conveyed to Dowlut Rao Scindia through the Reſident at his Durbar. In anſwer it was ſtated, that the Maharajah, ſtill conceiving that the honourable Major General was the perſon whom your Excellency had veſted with full powers for the conduct of both the political and military affairs of this quarter, had written to that officer, and that motives of reſpect, if no others operated, made it now neceſſary to wait till his anſwer arrived, which it muſt in five or ſix days, and ſo ſhort a delay would evidently be attended with no bad conſequences to the Britiſh Government, as I was confident that General Welleſley would confirm what I had ſtated to the Maharajah.

3. Though I conſidered this more as a pretext for delay than any thing elſe, I at the ſame time conceived it probable that this Court might, in an affair where it conſidered its intereſts to be ſo deeply involved, wiſh to receive your Excellency's reſolution through the ſame high authority that had negociated the treaty of peace; and as the mode in which the requeſt was made, as well as the language in which it was conveyed, was perfectly reſpectful, I thought it would be wrong to hazard further delay in the important communication I had perſonally to make to the Maharajah, by inſiſting, with too much pertinacity, on a point on which it was poſſible the conduct of this Court might proceed from ignorance, and which muſt, I know, be cleared up in a few days: I therefore informed the miniſter that I ſhould not preſent the liſt of treaties to the Maharajah in the public Durbar, as I was as anxious as him that every appearance of miſunderſtanding ſhould be avoided, but that I ſhould at the interview urge ſuch reaſons as would, I truſted, make the Maharajah change his ſentiments upon this ſubject, and incline him to act in a manner more conſiſtent with that friendſhip which ſubſiſted between the two ſtates.

4. After this point was ſettled I proceeded to the Durbar, attended by my family, and

and had the honour of delivering the ratified treaty of defenſive alliance to the Maharajah, who received it with every mark of ſincere ſatisfaction: and in anſwer to the expectations which I ſtated on the part of your Excellency, of its proving a firm and perpetual bond of union between the two ſtates, he expreſſed his ſincere conviction of its being ſo, and declared no endeavours on his part ſhould be wanting to improve and cultivate an alliance which promiſed ſuch certain benefits to his government.

5. On my intimating that I had ſome communications of importance to make from your Excellency, the Maharajah retired to a more private tent, to which I followed him, accompanied by Mr. Strachey, and the miniſter Gopaul Bhow Bappoo Chet Neveſe, and Moonſhee Kavel Nyne attended the Maharajah.

6. As ſoon as we were ſeated I informed the Maharajah that I had been honoured by your Excellency's final inſtructions reſpecting the queſtion of Gwalior and Gohud, which had been ſo long in diſcuſſion; and in order that he might clearly comprehend the ſubſtance of your Excellency's orders to me, I had drawn out an official declaration, which I requeſted might be read, and that I could not have a doubt but that it would fully ſatisfy the Maharajah of the fairneſs and juſtneſs of the grounds upon which the Britiſh Government had acted. I then preſented a Perſian and Mahratta copy of the declaration, of which the encloſed is a tranſlation; and along with theſe copies I gave, agreeable to your Lordſhip's orders, atteſted copies of the treaties with Ambajee Ingliah and the Ranah of Gohud.

7. The Marhatta copy of the declaration was read aloud to the Maharajah by Bappoo Chet Naveſe, and every part of it fully explained. After it was finiſhed, I told the Maharajah that I had it in command from your Excellency to inform him that you were moſt ſincerely diſpoſed to cultivate his friendſhip, and that he might place the moſt firm reliance on the unalterable adherence of the Britiſh Government to the treaties into which it had entered with this ſtate; but that the ſame principle of adherence to good faith (which was the baſis on which the Britiſh power in India reſted) required that Government ſhould pay equal attention to the engagement it had formed with the Ranah of Gohud; and that your Excellency was, from the fulleſt conviction of the juſt right the Engliſh Government had to contract that treaty, determined to ſupport it; nor could any events ever alter a reſolution, the maintenance of which involved the preſervation of a principle on which (as I had before ſtated) the very exiſtence of the Britiſh Power depended.

8. Throughout the period that the declaration was reading, and during that which I was delivering your Excellency's ſentiments, the Maharajah and his miniſter maintained a ſilence which was never interrupted, except to require explanation of ſome particular paſſage or expreſſion. After I had done ſpeaking, the Maharajah made no reply to my obſervations, but merely ſtated, with a ſullen kind of reſerve, that the paper I had delivered required reperuſal, which he ſhould give it next day, and that he would then communicate his ſentiments to me upon its contents.

9. I particularly called the Maharajah's attention to that part of the declaration which required him, in performance of the treaty of peace, to receive and recognize the liſt of treaties which had been tranſmitted by your Excellency. I pointed out the bad effects which would be produced by delay, and endeavoured to ſatisfy him of the inutility of waiting for any anſwer from the honourable General Welleſley upon a ſubject on which the General had expreſsly informed them, that the final determination of your Excellency would be conveyed through me; and I endeavoured, by every argument which I could uſe, to convince the Maharajah that his own intereſts, and the circumſtances of the preſent moment, paramountly required that he ſhould adopt a direct and open proceeding, calculated to inſpire confidence in your Excellency's mind, and not continue to purſue a line which could only generate doubt and ſuſpicion.

10. To theſe repreſentations I received no anſwer, except that they ſhould meet conſideration.

A true Extract.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*, Secy to Govt.

DECLARATION from Major MALCOLM to the Maharajah DOWLUT RAO SCINDIAH; made by command of his Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL.

MAJOR Malcolm, in the various conferences he has had with Bappoo Wittell Punt and Moonſhee Kavel Nyne, ſince his arrival in camp, relating to Gohud and Gwalior, has repeatedly ſtated the grounds upon which he conſidered the Britiſh Government had

had a right to maintain the treaty into which he had entered with the Ranah of Gohud. He has liſtened to all the objections offered by the miniſter and by Moonſhee Kavel Nyne, and he has made a faithful report of the arguments they uſed to the Governor General.

Major Malcolm, ſome days ago, received a liſt of the treaties into which the Britiſh Government had entered with Rajahs and others, under the ſeal and ſignature of his Excellency the Governor General in Council. He demanded an early day ſhould be appointed for his delivery of that liſt to the Maharajah, and intimated, at the ſame time, his expectation that the Maharajah ſhould grant a formal recognition of the treaties and engagements which the Britiſh Government had contracted, ſuch being in ſtrict conformity to the ſpirit and meaning of the 9th article of the treaty of peace.

After ſome diſcuſſions and delays relative to the recognition, grounded upon the circumſtances of the Ranah of Gohud's name being in the liſt, Major Malcolm was informed, that the Maharajah could neither receive the liſt, nor grant a recognition, until the diſpute exiſting between the two Governments reſpecting Gwalior and Gohud was adjuſted. Major Malcolm, on receiving this information, preſented a memorandum to the miniſter, who, after keeping that paper for two or three days, returned Major Malcolm a draft, expreſſing a wiſh that it might be ſubſtituted in the place of the one Major Malcolm preſented. This draft contained ſentiments ſo objectionable, and appeared to Major Malcolm to be every way ſo improper, that he not only returned it, but in a letter, under date the 28th April, to Moonſhee Kavel Nyne, through whom it had been tranſmitted, he ſtated his reaſons, at ſome length, for doing ſo, and refuted the aſſertions which it contained, reſpecting the right of this government to the reſtoration of Gohud and Gwalior, under the 9th article of the treaty of peace.

Major Malcolm has received no anſwer to the memorandum he preſented to the miniſter, nor to the letter which he ſubſequently addreſſed to Kavel Nyne. This however is now of little conſequence; anſwers to either of the papers are indeed unneceſſary, as Major Malcolm has received a diſpatch from the Governor General, conveying his Excellency's final reſolution reſpecting the queſtion of Gwalior and Gohud. His Excellency has ſent, with this diſpatch, copies of the treaties, into which the Britiſh Government has entered with Rajah Ambajee Inglia, and Rajah Kenet Sing, Ranah of Gohud; and he has inſtructed Major Malcolm to give atteſted copies of theſe treaties to the Maharajah, and at the ſame time to inform that Chief of the grounds on which the right of the Britiſh Government is founded, to maintain the treaty with the Ranah of Gohud.

Major Malcolm is directed firſt to ſtate to the Maharajah the circumſtances which led to the eſtabliſhment of the right of the Britiſh Government to contract the treaty with the Ranah of Gohud; theſe are briefly as follows:

After the fall of Agra, and the victory of Laſwaree, the army was actually moving towards Gohud and Gwalior, when Ambajee Inglia concluded a treaty with the Commander in Chief, by which he ſurrendered theſe forts and the ſurrounding country to the Britiſh Government, who muſt, but for this circumſtance, have ſoon enjoyed them by the right of conqueſt. His Excellency, on this arrangement being ſettled, ſent a detachment to take poſſeſſion of Gwalior, and moved with the grand army in another direction.

Previous to the concluſion of any engagement with Ambajee Inglia, the Ranah of Gohud had been actively and ſucceſsfully employed at the head of a very conſiderable force in expelling the troops of Ambajee Inglia from the territory of Gohud, and no force belonging to Ambajee remained in that territory (excepting in Gwalior) capable of reſiſting, in any degree, the complete and immediate poſſeſſion of it by the Britiſh troops.

It is manifeſt, therefore, that if the country of Gohud (including the fort of Gwalior) had not been ceded by the treaty with Ambajee, it muſt ſoon have been completely conquered by the Britiſh arms.

Immediately after it was ceded by Ambajee, a treaty was negociated with the Ranah of Gohud, the heir of that family, to whom theſe poſſeſſions had formerly belonged; and by that treaty the territories of Gohud (including Gwalior) were guaranteed to him by the Britiſh Government, with whom he entered into ſubſidiary engagements, which impoſed obligations upon them to defend and protect him againſt all enemies whatever.

Ambagee Inglia violated the treaty; but it is evident that it would be in oppoſition to every principle of juſtice and public law, if that Chief ſhould benefit by the effects of his own treachery; nor was the Engliſh Government at liberty to retract that

faith which it had ſo ſolemnly pledged on the credit of Ambagee's adherence to his engagement to the Ranah of Gohud.

This ſtate of facts exiſted before the concluſion of the treaty of peace with Scindia; and the country ceded by Ambagee, and guaranteed to the Ranah of Gohud, is not comprehended in that deſcription of territory which is excluded from the operation of the 9th article of the treaty of peace with D. R. Scindia.

The right therefore of diſpoſing of the diſtricts ceded by Ambagee, in the manner preſcribed by the treaty with the Ranah of Gohud, muſt be conſidered to be acknowledged and confirmed by the 9th article of the treaty of peace.

But independently of any right to the diſpoſal of theſe territories, founded on our engagements with Ambagee, the Governor General in Council is decidedly of opinion, that the treaty concluded with the Ranah of Gohud is comprehended in that deſcription of engagements, for the confirmation of which the 9th article of the treaty of peace provides.

Such was the courſe of events by which the Britiſh Government acquired a right to contract the treaty it has with the Ranah of Gohud. Major Malcolm now proceeds, by his Excellency's commands, to ſtate the grounds upon which is founded the right of the Britiſh Government to make the treaty.

The objections which have been urged by the miniſter of D. R. Scindia are the following:

1ſt. That the fort of Gwalior, and the country of Gohud, were not comprehended in the ceſſions directly made to the Company by the treaty of peace, and therefore could not be alienated under the 9th article.

2d. That no ſuch perſon as the Ranah of Gohud exiſts, and therefore no treaty concluded with any perſon aſſuming that character could be confirmed by the 9th article of the treaty of peace.

3d. That neither Ambagee, nor the Ranah of Gohud, are of the deſcription of Rajahs or others, &c. with whom all treaties concluded by the Britiſh Government are confirmed by the treaty of peace.

4th. That the miniſters of D. R. Scindia, who negociated the treaty of peace, underſtood the honourable General Welleſley that the fort of Gwalior, and the country of Gohud, were to be retained by D. R. Scindia, and that the treaty of peace was concluded in this confidence.

In anſwer to the firſt and ſecond objections, Major Malcolm is directed to obſerve, that the treaty ſtipulated for the ceſſion of all the Maharajah's poſſeſſions north of the Jyepoor and Joudpore, and of the country of the Ranah of Gohud, and for the confirmation of ſuch treaties as might have been made with Rajahs and others, provided thoſe treaties did not alienate from the Maharajah any of his perſonal poſſeſſions ſouth of Jeypoor and Joudpoor, and the country of Gohud. It was therefore plain, that whatever of the Maharajah's former poſſeſſions were to the north of theſe countries belonged to the Engliſh Government, and whatever was to the ſouth of thoſe countries belonged to the Maharajah, with reſpect to thoſe countries themſelves the Maharajah was bound to confirm all treaties which might have been made reſpecting them. If any of them was alienated by treaty, he was bound to confirm the alienation, as the very ſtipulation in the 9th article, which provided for the reſtoration of ſuch of D. R. Scindia's perſonal poſſeſſions as were to the ſouthward of the countries of Joudpoor, Jeypoor, and Gohud, implied that ſuch countries were under the ſtipulations of that article, to be confirmed in the poſſeſſion of thoſe to whom they had been granted, if ſituated in any other quarter. If it did not bear this meaning, what was the uſe of ſuch an exception being made.

To the 2d objection it is anſwered, that the perſon with whom the Britiſh Government concluded engagements, as the legitimate Ranah of Gohud, is acknowledged to be the lineal deſcendant of the ancient Ranahs. Under the promiſe of an ample proviſion from the Britiſh Government, this Chief, at the commencement of the war, raiſed a conſiderable body of troops, with which he ſucceſsfully oppoſed the troops of Ambajee, and he has actually and uſefully co-operated with the Britiſh troops during the whole courſe of the war. The countries of which that Chief has poſſeſſion were in the poſſeſſion of his anceſtors, and are moſt certainly thoſe which are meant by the country of the Ranah of Gohud, in the treaty of peace. If it was meant to be contended, that there was no ſuch perſon as the Ranah of Gohud, or no country which is called the country of Gohud, why did not the miniſters of the Maharajah object, at the time of negociating the treaty of peace, to the inſertion of the name and country of this perſon in the treaty, where it is mentioned no leſs than three times, in a manner which ſufficiently indicates, that it was the intention of General Welleſley

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to conſider this country in a light as diſtinct from the Maharajah's other poſſeſſions as he did either Jyepoor or Joudpoor.

In anſwer to the third objection, Major Malcolm is commanded to obſerve, that the ſtate of Ambajee's power, and of his relation to the Maharajah, admits no doubt that Ambajee is a perſon of the deſcription ſtated in the 9th article, and the Ranah of Gohud is alſo unqueſtionably of the deſcription ſtated in that article. It is impoſſible to ſuppoſe that the 9th article would have been formed in ſuch terms as ſhould exclude from its operation treaties concluded with Ambajee or the Ranah of Gohud; and it is evident, from what paſſed at the conferences between General Welleſley and Scindia's Vakeels, as well as from the words of the treaty, that Scindia's Vakeels and miniſters conſidered Ambagee, and the Ranah of Gohud, to be perſons of the deſcription in the 9th article, and apprehended the operation of that article, not only upon the territory of Gohud, and the fortreſs of Gwalior, but upon the other poſſeſſions held by Ambajee to the ſouthward of Gohud.

With reſpect to the 4th objection, it is plain that, at the time of the negociation, Major General Welleſley, and the Vakeels, were fully aware of the extent to which the ſtipulations of the 9th article of the treaty might eventually operate.

Major General Welleſley repeatedly urged to the Vakeels the danger to which the intereſts of D. R. Scindia were expoſed, by a delay on their part, in the adjuſtment of the terms of the peace, under the indiſpenſable neceſſity of providing in any treaty of peace for the confirmation of all engagements which his Excellency the Commander in Chief might have concluded with the ſtates and chieftains of Hindoſtan; and diſtinctly apprized the Vakeels, that by delay Scindia was expoſed to the hazard of being deprived of his whole territory; and the Vakeels obſerved, when the 9th article of the treaty of peace was under diſcuſſion, "that by agreeing to the demand, "the Maharajah might, without knowing, cede away half his remaining territories, as "the engagements concluded by the Commander in Chief might contain ſtipulations "to grant territory to the ſouth of the line which Major General Welleſley had de-"manded as a boundary."

The miniſters of D. R. Scindia however maintain, that they received from Major General Welleſley aſſurances, which juſtified a confidence, that, notwithſtanding the diſtinct proviſions of the 9th article of the treaty of peace, the territory of Gohud, including Gwalior, would remain in the poſſeſſion of D. R. Scindiah; but, on a reference to the Minutes of Conference, no ſuch aſſurances appear to have been given. Major General Welleſley, in reply to the obſervation above quoted, aſſented to the juſtice of it, but expreſſed his belief, "that no treaty had at that time been concluded by "which territory was granted ſouth of the line mentioned, and that it was not intended "to deprive Scindia of any territory but what Major General Welleſley had claimed."

It is evident that, by theſe declarations, Major General Welleſley did not pledge either his own or the faith of the Britiſh Government for Dowlut Row Scindia's poſſeſſion of the territory of Gohud after the concluſion of peace; on the contrary, Major General Welleſley admitted that the apprehenſions of the Vakeels, with reſpect to the alienation of that territory, might poſſibly be verified, and merely expreſſed an opinion, that no arrangement involving the alienation of that territory had probably been concluded at that time.

On a ſubſequent diſcuſſion of this queſtion Major General Welleſley is ſtated to have declared to the Vakeels, that it was not intended to demand from the Maharajah territory for any Rajahs or Sirdars, beyond what had been already granted, and that none of the Maharajah's remaining territories (ſuch as were really his) ſhould be granted away by any treaty made with any Rajah, or any other perſon.

It is manifeſt that, in this deſcription of territory, Major General Welleſley could not mean to include the territories of Gohud and Gwalior, becauſe Major General Welleſley had, at a preceding conference, acquieſced in the apprehenſions of the Vakeels, that territories ſouth of thoſe to be ceded to the Company might be alienated by the effect of engagements concluded by the Commander in Chief, an opinion which, at a ſucceeding conference, Major General Welleſley confirmed in the moſt explicit terms. On that occaſion the Vakeels expreſſed an apprehenſion that Dowlut Row Scindia would be deprived of Jeypoor and Gohud, by the terms of the ſecond article, as it originally ſtood. Major General Welleſley replied, that Dowlut Row Scindia poſitively would not loſe Jeypore and Gohud, by the ſecond article of the treaty, *although he might by another* (the 9th article); and Major General Welleſley poſitively refuſed to inſert any thing in the treaty *which ſhould* tend to defeat the arrangements which might have been made by General Lake with the Rajahs of *Jeypore, Gohud, and others.*

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From this review of what is ſtated to have paſſed at the conference between the honourable Major General Welleſley and the Vakeels of Dowlut Row Scindia, with reſpect to the operation of the 9th article of the treaty of peace, it is evident, firſt, that the Vakeels received no aſſurance from Major General Welleſley of a nature to juſtify an expectation that, notwithſtanding the nature of any engagements which might have been concluded by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, with reſpect to Gohud and Gwalior, that territory and fort would form a part of Scindia's dominions after the peace. 2dly. That the declaration of Major General Welleſley, on which the Vakeels muſt have founded this expectation, although it may have encouraged a hope that Gwalior and Gohud might remain in the poſſeſſion of Dowlut Rao Scindia, plainly ſtates the poſſible exiſtence of engagements by which Scindia muſt be deprived of Gwalior and Gohud under the 9th article. 3d. That Major General Welleſley diſtinctly declared to the Vakeels that engagements which the Commander in Chief might have concluded with any Chief in Hindoſtan, and particularly with the Ranah of Gohud, muſt be confirmed by the 9th article of the treaty of peace.

The verbal declarations therefore of Major General Welleſley, far from affecting the operation of that article, with reſpect to the territories guaranteed to the Ranah of Gohud, confirm it in the moſt poſitive terms.

Major Malcolm having by command of his Excellency the Governor General explained to the Maharajah the courſe of events by which the Britiſh Government acquired a right to contract the treaty it formed with the Ranah of Gohud, and having alſo ſtated the grounds upon which the Governor General conſiders the right of the Britiſh Government to maintain that treaty to be founded, proceeds, agreeable to his orders, to require from the Maharajah a recognition of that treaty, as well as of the others which the Britiſh Government has concluded with the Rajahs, &c. in conformity with the 9th article of the treaty of peace; and Major Malcolm is directed to declare that, until that recognition is granted, his Excellency the Governor General cannot conſider the treaty of peace to have been concluded on the part of Dowlut Row Scindia.

Major Malcolm has it in command from his Excellency the Governor General to expreſs the determination of the Britiſh Government to act in ſtrict conformity to the treaty of peace, and to ſatisfy the Maharajah of the diſpoſition which exiſts in that Government to cultivate and improve thoſe relations of union and friendſhip, which have been recently eſtabliſhed between the two ſtates.

Mahal Gorarah,
10th May 1804.

A true Copy.
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
Secy to Govt.

N° 18.—Copy of a Diſpatch (N° 3.) from the Reſident with D. R. Scindia, dated 18th May 1804.

(Official, N° 3.)

To His Excellency the Moſt noble Marquis WELLESLEY, K. P. &c. &c. &c.
Fort William.

My Lord,

IN conſequence of a letter from the honourable Major General Welleſley, from which I have the honour to encloſe an extract, I explained to Moonſhee Kumnull Nyne, on the 14th inſtant, verbally, the ſeveral points ſtated by General Welleſley, with my requeſt that correſpondent orders might be iſſued by this Government.

On the evening of the 16th inſtant, the Moonſhee waited on me, and inſtead of informing me, as I expected, that thoſe orders had been diſpatched, preſented to me a written paper, of conſiderable length, in the Mahratta language, headed "A Memorandum of Anſwers to the Points."

As I underſtood from the Moonſhee that it was to be a paper conſidered, and anſwered, and it being late in the evening, I peruſed it but partially, till after his departure; I then underſtood from Major Malcolm that this mode of conducting the ordinary buſineſs of the Durbar was entirely new, and the contents of the paper induced myſelf, as well as Major Malcolm, to aſcribe to the miniſter an attempt to take advantage of my recent ſucceſſion to the charge of the Reſidency.

This conſideration, together with the direct revival of the queſtion reſpecting Gwalior and Gohud, after the final diſpoſal of it, in the written declaration delivered on the inſtant by Major Malcolm, appeared to render it neceſſary that I ſhould take

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ſerious notice of the ſpirit which ſeemed to actuate this procedure of the Durbar. In conformity therefore to my own opinion of the caſe, and to the advice of Major Malcolm, I yeſterday tranſmitted to the Durbar a formal anſwer, in writing, to the memorandum received on the 16th inſtant from Moonſhee Kummul Nyne. *

The purport of the ſeveral points of buſineſs ſtated in theſe papers is ſcarcely of a nature to warrant a particular intruſion on your Excellency, but the perſeverance of the miniſter in renewing the queſtion of Gohud and Gwalior, and the perverſe interpretation given to the liberal intentions of your Excellency towards the ſtate of Dowlut Row Scindia, having required, in my judgment, that I ſhould be governed by the general ſpirit of your Lordſhip's inſtructions to Major Malcolm, for repelling the apparent intention of this Durbar to encroach on the reſpect due to the Britiſh Government, this important point has been unavoidably confounded with inferior matter, and I therefore ſubmit complete tranſlations of both papers for your Excellency's information.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Camp, near Burhampoor,
18th May 1804.

(Signed) *J. Webbe*,
Reſ^t D. R. S.

Tranſlation of a Mahratta Paper, headed "Memorandum of Anſwers to the "Points," and delivered to Mr. Webbe, by Moonſhee Kummul Nyne, on the 16th May.

You enquired regarding Colonel Murray's approach to Rutlam from Dohud. To this (it is anſwered) while he is approaching by that route, the perſonal territory of Malwa (Khaſmoulk) will be ravaged; it is therefore improper that he ſhould come by that road. The pergunnahs of Rampoora and Banoopoora, belonging to Holkar, lie in the route by Lunawada and Dongupoor. If he come by that route, Malwa and Goojrat will remain protected; Holkar's preſent check on Kota being removed, Kota will be ſecured, and will be convenient for a junction with our Surdars, Bapoojee, Scindia, and Sadacheo Muhadeo; while the fort of Hing Cluzgue, belonging to Holkar, will be kept in awe upon this point of coming to Rampoora and Banapoora, by Linugad and Dongrapoor, there will be great advantage when he (Colonel Murray) ſhall have arrived at Rampoora; by that road the officers of this ſtate, Bapoojee, Scindia, and Sadacheo Muhadeo, will join, and they and he will be guided by united councils. You muſt write to this effect to Colonel Murray.

1ſt. In anſwer to the point reſpecting the deputation of a reſpectable and prudent perſon to Colonel Murray, it ſhall be taken into conſideration, and a perſon ſpeedily diſpatched.

In reſpect to preparing four iron guns at Ougein, of a ſize for battering forts, there are no more guns at Ougein of the deſcription mentioned; there are two which are very heavy and unfit to march with the army; orders ſhall be ſent to the Daroga of the Tope Khanna, and thoſe two guns ſhall be prepared. With reſpect to iron guns, fit to accompany the army, thoſe which were taken from us in battle are at Adjuntre; let thoſe be given back to us, and we will prepare them.

You deſired to be furniſhed with a memorandum of the Mahals of Holkar, with the amount of their revenue, and of his demands for Peſhcuſh. To this, why ſhould complete accounts of his Mahals and Revenue be kept here?—With reſpect to the Mahals which were in our poſſeſſion, the accounts will probably be in the Dufter. The Furdnavees ſhall be ſpoken to, and a memorandum ſent when the accounts are ſeparated.

With reſpect to taking immediate poſſeſſion of the Mahals of Indore and Myherue, Holkar has occaſioned great detriment to our Mahals; we have therefore entertained a long deſire to take poſſeſſion of his Mahals; we ſhould therefore have taken poſſeſſion of them the moment you deſired it, but if that meaſure ſhould be immediately adopted, Holkar's Mahals would remain protected, under our poſſeſſion, and (on the other hand) Holkar, who is at Kota, and Meer Khan, who is at Bilſa, on his part, will deſolate our country of Malwa, which will be the cauſe of the greateſt deſtruction; for this reaſon, Colonel Murray and Bapojee Scindia, and Sadaſheo Muhal, ſhould eſtabliſh themſelves with their armies and military equipments at Rampoora and Bhanoopora, and their inſtructions ſhall be ſent to Vittul Bullal for taking poſſeſſion of Myheſur, &c. according to your ſuggeſtion. But unleſs both armies ſhould be eſtabliſhed at Rampoora, it will not be adviſable to take poſſeſſion of Holkar's Mahals.

Mem.—In the converſation Mr. Webbe requeſted that Bapoojee Scindia ſhould comply with the orders of General Lake, to the extent of his power, and to make his compliance with this ſuggeſtion, ſecondary to that object.

Mem.—The firſt mention of Holkar's Vakeels was made by Kummul Nyne, in conſequence of which Mr. Webbe ſtated the propriety of his diſmiſſion.

You ſuggeſted that if Bapoojee ſhould be able to move towards Holkar, he ſhould do ſo, but if not, that he ſhould uſe the beſt means in his power for maintaining himſelf. To this, ſeveral letters have been already ſent to Scindia, in the manner you ſuggeſt; he is prudent and circumſpect, he will do whatever may be proper, but you muſt write to Colonel Murray, by the Dauk, deſiring him to proceed with expedition.

You ſuggeſted that a war with Holkar was determined on. A Vakeel on his part ſhould not remain here; to this orders have been ſent for the recal of our Vakeel who is now with Holkar; he will return: Holkar's Vakeel is here: there is not a good underſtanding between him and Holkar; in former times, during the days of Mahajee Scindia, he (Holkar's Vakeel) held an employment, in conſequence of which Holkar was diſpleaſed with him, and confined him during fourteen months; from the time of his releaſe, his attention has been entirely directed towards this quarter; being acquainted with this, Holkar diſpatched him hither, without committing to him the tranſaction of any buſineſs; ſince his arrival here, he has attached himſelf to this quarter; he has no confidence in Holkar, and the mind of Holkar is not well diſpoſed towards him; under theſe feelings he is now here; he is well acquainted with the internal affairs of that government; his continuing to attend this camp is therefore of great advantage in ſeveral affairs.

You ſtated what General Welleſley had written reſpecting the Governor General's intention to elevate and encreaſe the Maharajah's ſtate, and reſpecting the iſſue of the Maharajah's orders for the junction of his troops to this. I am confident that the Governor General, keeping in mind the loſs which I have already ſuſtained, and which I ſhall continue to ſuſtain, in conſequence of my ancient places and perſonal country (Kudeem, Jugut, and Khas Mulk) not having been relinquiſhed to me, will relinquiſh my ancient and perſonal country to me, together with the forts; and beſides that, the Governor General will conſider it conducive to the confirmation of friendſhip, and conformable to the connection, to grant a compenſation for thoſe loſſes, together with greater advantage. In other reſpects, orders have been iſſued to the army of the Maharajah, and they are ready to proceed, in conjunction with the Britiſh troops, to arrange the preſent affairs.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) *J. Webbe*, Res^t D. R. S.

COPY.

1. Mr. WEBBE requeſted Moonſhee Kimmul Nyne to obtain the arrangement of ſome points connected with the commencement of the war with Holkar, and with the protection of the Maharajah's country, in conformity to the deſire of the honourable Major General Welleſley. Inſtead of the buſineſs being done, Mr. Webbe has received long replies, in writing, to the points verbally ſtated by him; Mr. Webbe is therefore under the neceſſity of repeating his requeſt, that orders may be iſſued in conformity to the wiſhes of General Welleſley.

2. Mr. Webbe has already explained to Moonſhee Kimmul Nyne the orders iſſued by Major General Welleſley to Colonel Murray, according to which orders, although Colonel Murray will have marched before any letter can reach him from hence, but Mr. Webbe will yet communicate to Major General Welleſley the ſubſtance of the Moonſhee's note regarding Colonel Murray's route, and deſires him to explain that the approach of the Britiſh army has been, and always will be, a ſource of protection, and not of deſtruction, to any country. The Commander of the Goojiat army muſt be quite free to move upon any route he may think right.

Mr. Webbe repeats that it is extremely proper to appoint, without delay, a proper perſon on the part of the Maha Rajah to attend Colonel Murray.

Mr. Webbe has explained the importance of having the heavy guns made ready, and hopes that every exertion will be uſed for this purpoſe. With reſpect to the guns taken in the war, none are at Adjuntee; but if they had been there, General Welleſley explained ſome time ago to the Maharajah the reaſon why they could not be reſtored to him. It is ſuperfluous therefore to renew the mention of this ſubject.

It is highly proper that an account ſhould be furniſhed of Holkar's territories and claims, for purpoſes connected with the war, and with the Maha Rajah's.

It is reaſonable to ſuppoſe that Holkar will endeavour to diſtreſs the territories of the allies; but the war having been undertaken, the fear of ſuffering injury can be no reaſon for poſtponing to attack the enemy. Mr. Webbe hopes that orders will be given for the immediate attack of Indore and Myſore (according to the ſuggeſtion of General Welleſley) unleſs that meaſure ſhould be found on the ſpot to be dangerous

to

to the ſafety of the Maharajah's army, from the ſuperiority of Holkar's army in that neighbourhood.

Undorpunt having been publicly received on his arrival here, as the Vakeel of Holkar at this Durbar, can be conſidered in no other light than the public agent of Holkar; his continuance there, during hoſtilities, with his maſter, is contrary to the alliance recently contracted, and Mr. Webbe has a ſtrong confidence, in conformity to that alliance, that no agent of Holkar will be permitted to attend this Durbar; the removal of Kinderpunt is therefore not only neceſſary to the execution of the treaty, but eſpecially requiſite to ſhew to the world, at this time, the ſentiments of the Maha Rajah regarding the war with Holkar.

Major Malcolm has explained the liberal intentions of the Governor General towards this Government; and Mr. Webbe has ſtated to Moonſhee Kimmul Nyne the juſt expectation in conſequence entertained by Major General Welleſley of correſpondent aid and exertion on the part of the Maharajah's government towards a ſucceſsful iſſue of the war. This point, though it is quite diſtinct, has been confounded, in the memorandum brought by the Moonſhee, with the ſubject of ancient places and perſonal country (Khaſmoolk) ſaid to have been not relinquiſhed to the Maha Rajah. Mr. Webbe aſſerts plainly, that all the ancient places and perſonal country revertible to the Maha Rajah by the treaty of peace have been delivered to him. This is quite notorious; Mr. Webbe therefore ſuppoſes that it is the intention of the memorandum to revive the ſubject of Gwalior and Gohud, and if this ſhould be the caſe, Mr. Webbe conſiders the attempt to be highly inconſiſtent with the termination of that queſtion, as ſtated in the late declaration of Major Malcolm, incompatible with the relations of friendſhip as eſtabliſhed by treaty, and diſreſpectful to the Britiſh Government.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) *J. Webbe*, Reſ^t D. R. S.

N° 19.—Copy of a Diſpatch (N° 4.) from the Reſident with Scindia; dated 21ſt May 1804.

(Official, N° 4.)

To His Excellency the Moſt noble Marquis WELLESLEY, K. P.
&c. &c. &c. Fort William.

My Lord,

1. ON the 18th inſtant Dowlut Rao Scindia paid me a viſit of ceremony, attended by the principal officers of his government and army; upon which occaſion I preſented to the Maharajah, and to his attendants, jewels and dreſſes to a conſiderable amount.

2. On the 19th inſtant Munſhy Cummul Nyne waited on me, to ſtate that it was the miniſter's will to meet Major Malcolm and myſelf previouſly to the Major's departure, for the purpoſe of diſcuſſing the ſeveral points which were depending at this Durbar; and it was accordingly determined that a private conference ſhould be held at the time of Major Malcolm's taking leave of the Maharajah, which was fixed for yeſterday evening.

3. After ſitting a ſhort time in Durbar, Major Malcolm and myſelf retired to a ſeparate place with Vittul Punt Bapoo, Bapoo Chetnavees, and Munſhy Cummul Nyne; the Maharajah continuing to ſit in Durbar.

4. The miniſter opened the conference, by adverting to the ſeveral points ſtated in the papers of memorandum tranſmitted to your Excellency in my Diſpatch (N° 3). He obſerved that I had expreſſed ſome doubts of the Maharajah's intention, in conſequence of the delay which had ariſen in carrying into execution the ſeveral points ſtated in thoſe papers, but that the delay was not of ſufficient extent to excite any feeling of diſſatisfaction. I replied that the points in queſtion were connected with the commencement of actual hoſtilities againſt Jeſhunt Rao Holkar; that war was a ſtate which did not admit of dilatory proceedings; that Colonel Murray would have already commenced his march, according to the order of the honourable Major General Welleſley; that by intelligence from Hindoſtan, his Excellency the Commander in Chief was already preſſing on the forces of Holkar; that at ſuch a juncture it was highly neceſſary for Dowlut Rao Scindia to manifeſt to the world the line of procedure which he might adopt; that the reduction of Holkar's power could not be a work of difficulty to the Britiſh armies, but that the arrangements which your Excellency might deem adviſable, on the termination of hoſtilities with that chief,

would

would aſſuredly be governed, in reſpect to Dowlut Row Scindia, by the degree of zeal and exertion which might be uſed in the common cauſe by the Maharajah's government.

5. The miniſter explained that the delay of which I had taken notice had not appeared to be of ſo much importance as I had attached to it; but that the Maharajah, who had a much greater intereſt than that of the Britiſh Government in the early commencement, and termination of the war, felt a ſincere diſpoſition to diſcharge the obligations he had contracted, and that orders ſhould be immediately iſſued in conformity to my application. The miniſter informed me that one or two perſons, who had been ſelected, would be appointed this day to join Colonel Murray; that orders had been iſſued, and would be repeated, for equipping whatever guns could be furniſhed, in conformity to General Welleſley's deſire, and that the Maharajah's troops would immediately proceed to occupy, to the extent of their power, the poſſeſſions of Holkar. I expreſſed my ſatisfaction at this communication, but obſerved that an earlier compliance with my requeſt would have been more conformable to friendſhip; and that it appeared to be extremely expedient to avoid thoſe cauſes of irritation which had lately appeared in the ordinary tranſaction of buſineſs.

6. The converſation being changed to the ſituation of the force under the command of Bapojee Scindia, I informed the miniſter that, by late advices from Hindoſtan, the army of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar appeared to be retreating before the Commander in Chief with great precipitation, and in much diſtreſs; and that it was highly incumbent on the Maharajah to make every practicable exertion to encreaſe the embarraſſments of the enemy, by the advance of the force under Bapojee Scindia, in conformity to the wiſhes of his Excellency General Lake: the miniſter aſſured me that poſitive orders to that effect had been already tranſmitted, and ſhould be immediately tranſmitted again to Bapoojee Scindia; I enquired whether the Vakeel of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar had been diſmiſſed from this Durbar, and on being informed by the miniſter that Cundoo Punt was ſtill here, I expreſſed my ſenſe of the very great impropriety of continuing to retain that perſon, and repeated my deſire that he ſhould be immediately required to depart. The miniſter ſaid that the Maharajah could have no wiſh to detain the Vakeel of Holkar, contrary to the wiſhes of the Britiſh Government, and that he ſhould accordingly be deſired to depart.

7. Bapoo Vetteul having introduced the mention, in this place, of the territory in the poſſeſſion of Ambagee Inglia, and of the Rana of Gohud, whom he diſtinguiſhed by the name of Bhoot Paungry, I interrupted the miniſter by reminding him that the Ranah of Gohud had become an ally of the Britiſh Government, and that it would therefore be proper to diſcontinue the reproachful term Bhoot Paungry, and to uſe terms more ſuited to the Ranah's actual condition. To this the miniſter having aſſented, I obſerved that, with regard to Gohud, I conſidered the declaration recently delivered by Major Malcolm to the Durbar to have finally diſpoſed of that queſtion, and that I could not conſent, conſiſtently with your Excellency's inſtructions, to entertain it again. The miniſter then turned the diſcourſe to the ſituation of the lands now under the authority of Rajah Ambajee Inglia, and enquired whether ſuch parts of the territory as had not been given to the Rana of Gohud would be reſtored to Dowlut Rao Scindia. I told the miniſter that a very ſufficient anſwer had been already given upon that ſubject by Major Malcolm, and that he had already been informed that ſuch part of that remaining territory as had actually belonged to the Maharajah, ſtill remained under charge of Ambajee Inglia, who was the Maharajah's ſervant; and that ſuch parts of that territory as belonged to other ſtates would be reſtored to other ſtates, with the exception of thoſe of Holkar, which would of courſe be hereafter diſpoſed of, together with the other poſſeſſions of that chieftain. Major Malcolm took occaſion to expreſs his ſurprize at the revival of the ſubject, after the communications he had already made on that ſubject; and proceeded to ſtate, in detail, his converſation with Munſhy Cummul Nyne, and the ſubject of his letter to the Munſhy (both of which have been already ſubmitted to your Excellency by Major Malcolm) relative to the territory now in the poſſeſſion of Ambajee Inglia; Vitul Punt having been accordingly reminded that ſuch parts of that territory as belonged to Dowlut Rao Scindia not having been brought under the authority of the Britiſh Government, it remained for the Maharajah's miniſters to provide for the management of thoſe lands in whatever manner they might chuſe. Vittul Punt anſwered, that although Ambajee Inglia had the name of being the ſervant of this government, he had actually thrown off his ſubmiſſion to its authority, and that the miniſters had received no accounts of his adminiſtration. Vittul Punt therefore requeſted that I would addreſs letters to his Excellency the Commander in Chief,

Chief, to afford the aſſiſtance of the Company's troops in eſtabliſhing the authority of Dowlut Rao Scindia in the lands belonging to the Maharajah; I replied that the troops in Hindoſtan were likely to be engaged in a ſervice of great importance; that although I ſhould repreſent his wiſhes to the Commander in Chief, it was probable that his Excellency would not find it convenient to take any immediate meaſures in conſequence, but that, whenever circumſtances ſhould admit, it would be conformable to the ſtipulations of treaty to afford the Maharajah aſſiſtance in ſupport of his authority over his rebellious ſervants. I explained to Virtul Punt, at the ſame time, that the conduct of Ambajee Inglia had been ſuch towards the Britiſh Government, that I believed the Commander in Chief to be reſtrained from holding any communication with that perſon, in his capacity of a ſervant of this government. Vittul Punt ſtated that it was the intention of this government to ſuperſede the authority of Ambajee Inglia, and to nominate a perſon to take charge of Dowlut Rao Scindia's territory now in the poſſeſſion of Inglia. Upon this ſubject I informed the miniſter that I ſhould addreſs his Excellency General Lake; and that I ſhould furniſh letters of introduction to the perſon who might be deputed to ſuperſede Ambajee Inglia.

8. In this part of the conference, alluding apparently to a ſuppoſed rupture of our alliance with the Rajah of Jodipore, enquired whether, in the event of the engagements contracted with the Rajahs, referred to in the 9th article of the treaty of peace, being diſſolved, theſe Rajahs would or would not revert to their original condition, in relation to the government of Dowlut Rao Scindia. I replied that the engagements already contracted had completely transferred the relation of thoſe Rajahs to the Britiſh Government; that the Britiſh Government had in conſequence acquired the right of demanding ſatisfaction for any breach of theſe engagements; and that, in the ſtated event, that right would be excluſively exerciſed by the Britiſh Government. The miniſter did not preſs the ſubject further.

9. This converſation having continued for ſome time with much appearance of confidence and cordiality, I judged it to be a favourable opportunity of reverting to Major Malcolm's written declaration, regarding the queſtion of Gwalior and Gohud; and having obſerved that conſiderable progreſs having been now made towards a friendly accommodation of the late differences, I hoped that he would feel himſelf diſpoſed to give me a final and explicit declaration of the Maharajah's relinquiſhment of the claim which he had hitherto maintained to the fort of Gwalior, and to the territory of Gohud; Vittul Punt replied, without heſitation, that the claim was entirely abandoned; and on my repeating my wiſh to be enabled to make a final report of the adjuſtment of this queſtion to your Excellency, the miniſter authorized me, in the moſt unequivocal manner, to aſſure your Excellency that the claim had been completely relinquiſhed by the Maharajah. I expreſſed to the miniſter the pleaſure I had derived from this declaration, together with the confidence I felt of the ſatisfaction with which it would be received by your Lordſhip. The miniſter ſaid, that this point being adjuſted, he ſhould advert to the communication which had been made to him by Major Malcolm, of your Excellency's intention towards this ſtate, in the event of a ſucceſsful termination of the war with Holkar. Vittul Punt then expreſſed, in the plaineſt manner, his ſenſe of the ſupport which this ſtate required from the Britiſh Government; and requeſted me to ſtate to your Excellency the Maharajah's aſſurance that your Excellency would take into conſideration the heavy loſſes which had been ſuſtained by this ſtate, together with the means of elevating the Maharajah's government, and of relieving his preſent embarraſſments. The miniſter proceeded to deſcribe the pecuniary diſtreſs which the government now ſuffers, and his hope that I would aſſiſt them by a ſecond payment, on account of the ſtipends provided for by the 7th article of the treaty of peace; this act the miniſter ſtated to be of no ordinary importance, but eſſential to enable the Maharajah to ſupport his ſhare of the war. In reply, I explained to the miniſter the ſenſe entertained by the Britiſh Government of the nature of theſe ſtipends, for which its faith having been pledged to the individual perſons enjoying thoſe ſtipends, it was not practicable that they could be applied to any other than to their uſe. Of this Vittul Punt ſaid that he was entirely ſenſible; and I ſhould have been induced to have granted bills for the ſecond kiſt of thoſe ſtipends; but having underſtood from Major Malcolm's private correſpondence that ſuch a payment might be attended with inconvenience to your Excellency's financial arrangements, I informed the miniſter that, at the time when Major Malcolm granted bills for the firſt kiſt, he acted without authority from your Lordſhip, but from a conviction of the extenſive injury to which the affairs of the Maharajah would, without that aid, have been expoſed, from the diſcontented and mutinous ſtate of the army; that as the ſame exigencies did not now exiſt, I did not feel myſelf at liberty to iſſue bills

for the ſecond payment without your Lordſhip's permiſſion, but that I ſhould take the earlieſt opportunity of repreſenting to your Excellency the miniſter's wiſhes on this ſubject. This Vittul Punt requeſted me to do with much earneſtneſs, and at the ſame time expreſſed his hope that, independently of the payment of the ſtipends, your Excellency would be induced to afford pecuniary aſſiſtance directly to the affairs of the Maharajah.

10. This diſcourſe tended to the ſubject of Dholpoor, Baree, and Rajakerra, which the miniſter requeſted might be reſtored to the authority of Dowlut Rao Scindia. I replied, that I was unaware of any impediment to the reſtoration of theſe diſtricts, whenever the Maharajah might depute proper perſons, with authority to receive charge of them. Vittul Punt, having in conſequence adverted to the amount of revenue collected from them ſubſequently to the termination of the war, I informed him that the amount collected by the Company's officers, whatever it might be, would of courſe be ſtrictly accounted for to this government. This led to an expreſſion on the part of the miniſter of the doubts entertained by him with reſpect to the expediency of the Maharajah's retaining the diſtricts of Dholpoor, Baree, and Raja Kerra, ſeparated as they are from his other poſſeſſions by the diſtricts transferred to the Rana of Gohud, an inconvenience which was heightened by the impoſſibility of the Maharajah's employing his own troops for the maintenance of his authority in thoſe territories. Major Malcolm recapitulated the conferences which have been already ſubmitted to your Excellency on this ſubject, and adverted to the means which it might be practicable in diſpoſing eventually of the poſſeſſions of Holkar to adopt, for transferring to the authority of the Company the diſtricts of Dholpore, Rajah Kerra, and Baree. Major Malcolm proceeded accordingly to ſtate the nature of your Excellency's intentions towards this ſtate, in the event of a ſucceſsful concluſion of the war; and the miniſter having requeſted explanations, the converſation became deſultory with reſpect to the mode of diſpoſing of particular provinces; it being impoſſible, in the preſent ſtate of this queſtion, to give a definitive explanation of the ſubject, I ſtated to Vittul Punt, that the outline deſcribed by Major Malcolm might become the baſis of an arrangement at a future time, and that having received your Lordſhip's inſtructions for that purpoſe, I ſhould ſoon be prepared to commence with him the diſcuſſion of the ſubject. To this communication the miniſter ſignified his aſſent in general terms.

11. The whole of this conference having been conducted on the part of the miniſter in a manner ſatisfactory to me and to Major Malcolm, I determined to avail myſelf of the opportunity to ſettle the queſtion which was ſtill depending, relative to the recognition of the treaties according to the proviſions of the 9th article of the treaty of Surge Anjungaun; I obſerved, therefore, to the miniſter, that only one point appeared at preſent to remain unadjuſted, which I was deſirous of bringing forward, in order that every ſubject of an unpleaſant nature might be diſpoſed of, and that we ſhould in conſequence be free to purſue with mutual cordiality the general intereſts of both Governments at this important criſis. I therefore propoſed that the liſt of treaties which had been received by Major Malcolm, under the ſignature of your Excellency in Council, ſhould be preſented to the Maharajah without further delay; and I am happy to inform your Excellency that Vittul Punt acquieſced in this propoſition without any heſitation or difficulty. The miniſter having further agreed that the liſt ſhould be immediately received by the Maharajah in Durbar, it became neceſſary for me to diſpatch a meſſenger to my tents for the document, for I had gone to the Durbar unprepared to expect ſo favourable a termination to the late unpleaſant diſcuſſions. During this interval, Vittul Punt retired to the private tent of D. R. Scindiah, for the purpoſe of explaining to the Maharajah the courſe and termination of the conference. Upon his return, the miniſter informed me that the Maharajah had entirely acquieſced in the mode propoſed by us for the adjuſtment of the ſeveral points ſtated in this diſpatch, and that he was then ready to receive in Durbar the liſt of treaties. We accordingly returned to the public Durbar, and the Maharajah having ſoon after taken his ſeat on the Muſnud, I delivered, and Dowlut Row Scindiah received, in a formal manner, the liſt of treaties, under the ſignature of your Excellency in Council, in conformity to the 9th article of the treaty of peace. In the delivery of this inſtrument, it was explained that, independently of the names inſerted in the liſt above mentioned, it was neceſſary to ſtate thoſe of the Rajahs of Lonawarah and Soorut, according to the inſtructions of the honourable Major General Welleſley to Major Malcolm, under date the 25th March 1804, and, I truſt, that in bringing this diſcuſſion to a termination, I have not miſunderſtood the intention of your Excellency's commands.

12. I beg

12. I beg leave to draw your Excellency's particular attention to that part of my conference with the minister which relates to the stipends, and to express my opinion that the early payment of the second kist will not only be extremely gratifying to the principal officers of this Government, but highly conducive to the efficiency of D. R. Scindiah's army at the present crisis; I take the liberty therefore of recommending that I may be furnished with your Excellency's authority for renewing the draft of bills, on account of the stipends, as soon as it may be practicable.

In the course of this very long conference, I received the greatest assistance from Major Malcolm, to whom I am equally indebted for his information and for his personal support of the principal subjects of the conversation.

14. After the list of papers had been delivered to D. R. Scindia, he presented to Major Malcolm, and to his suite, the usual jewels and dresses upon the occasion of his departure, and the Durbar broke up about midnight.

15. Moonshee Kavel Nyne waited on me this morning, principally for the purpose of informing me that the orders which I had recommended to be issued had been actually prepared, and would be dispatched in the course of to-day; the Moonshee further informed me, that I should be informed, in the course of the evening, of the name of the person appointed to attend the army under the command of Colonel Murray. I think it expedient to add, for your Excellency's information, that having sent my Moonshee to announce to the Durbar the death of Azim ul Omrah, of which event I received the intelligence this morning from the Resident at Hyderabad, Vittul Punt took that occasion of adverting to the conference of last night, and of conveying to me assurances of his sincere and cordial disposition to cultivate the alliance now happily concluded with the British Government.

I have the honour, &c.

Camp, near Berhampore,
21st May 1804.

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Res^{t} D. R. S.

N° 20.—Copy of Mr. Lumsden's Letter to Resident with Dowlut Rao Scindia, dated 11th June 1804.

To J. Webbe, Esquire, Resident at the Court of Maharajah Dowlut Rao Scindia.

Sir,

I AM commanded by his Excellency the Most noble the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of your Dispatch (N° 4.) dated 21st of May 1804, communicating the substance and result of a conference with Maharajah D. R. Scindia and his ministers on the 20th of the same month.

His Excellency has further directed me to signify to you his entire approbation of the prudence, judgment, and ability manifested by you in the discussions which took place on that occasion; and to desire that you will express to the Maharajah and his ministers the satisfaction he has derived from the indication afforded by their conduct at that conference that they now entertain a just sense of the spirit of the treaty of Serje Anjenjaum, and of the nature of the connection established between the British Government and D. R. Scindia, by the conditions of the existing engagements between the two states.

2. While a sincere disposition shall be manifested by D. R. Scindia to discharge the obligations which he has contracted in the true spirit of amity and good faith, you will assure him that he will always experience an earnest desire on the part of the British Government to cement the ties of friendship, and to fulfil the obligations imposed on it by the nature of its engagements, according to the principles of the defensive alliance.

3. His Excellency in Council has determined that a second payment shall immediately be made on account of the stipends provided for by the 7th article of the treaty of Serjee Anjengaum; and you are authorized to grant bills for the amount of the second kist, in the manner described in the annexed memorandum from the Accountant General at Fort William.

4. It does not appear, from Major Malcolm's correspondence, that any specific engagements have been concluded with the ministers of D. R. Scindia, or with the pensioners, with respect to the amount of each kist, or the period of payment; but it is understood that, in proposing the issue of the second kist, it is your intention to recommend the payment of a second sum, equal in amount to the sum for which bills were granted by Major Malcolm, in the month of February and March 1804, being from four to five lacs of rupees.

5. The

5. The Governor General will alſo be prepared to conſider, with a ſincere deſire of relieving the diſtreſſes of D. R. Scindia, the means of affording pecuniary aſſiſtance to his finances to the utmoſt practicable extent; and the Governor General accordingly deſires that you will ſtate, with all convenient diſpatch, the amount of the aid which may be required, and the nature of the ſecurity which you would recommend, for the purpoſe of obtaining a ſufficient indemnification to the Honourable Company againſt the eventual contingency of a failure on the part of D. R. Scindia to repay the ſum which may be advanced to him by the Britiſh Government.

6. It appears to his Excellency that this object might be beſt attained by the concluſion of an arrangement with D. R. Scindia, either for the grant of Dhoolpore, Baree, and Rajah Kerre to the Honourable Company in perpetual ſovereignty, or for the transfer of thoſe poſſeſſions to the charge of the Britiſh Government for a given time, as a pledge for the repayment of the ſums advanced to the Maharajah. The terms in which the miniſters of D. R. Scindia ſpoke of thoſe poſſeſſions in the conference of the 20th of May, afford a preſumption that they would readily conſent to the transfer; and the acquiſition of thoſe poſſeſſions would undoubtedly be an object of conſiderable political importance to the Honourable Company. In any arrangement reſpecting thoſe poſſeſſions, all revenues received from them ſince the ratification of the treaty of Serje Anjengaum muſt be underſtood to belong to the Maharajah.

7. Whatever may be the nature of the arrangement which you ſhall recommend for the purpoſe of aſſiſting the preſent exigencies of D. R. Scindia, it is neceſſary that you ſhould advert to the late heavy preſſure on the finances of the Britiſh Government, and that it ſhould be ſtipulated that the payments to Scindia ſhall be made in ſuch proportions, and at ſuch periods of time, as ſhall enable the Britiſh Government to fulfil the engagements it may contract with Scindia, without expoſing the public intereſts to the hazard of ſuffering any material inconvenience from the neceſſity of making large advances of money, at a ſeaſon when no adequate proviſion may have been made for that purpoſe.

8. The commands of his Excellency the Governor General on the remaining queſtions, adverted to in your diſpatch of the 21ſt ultimo, will be communicated to you without delay. His Excellency propoſes to communicate directly to Major Malcolm his high ſenſe of the able aſſiſtance afforded you by that officer, in your important conference with Scindia's miniſters on the 20th ultimo. In the mean time it is his Lordſhip's deſire that you will ſignify to Major Malcolm his Excellency's perfect approbation of the conduct of Major Malcolm on that occaſion.

9. His Excellency is further deſirous of apprizing you of the great ſatisfaction which he derives from the diſtinguiſhed ſucceſs and judgment with which you have commenced your negociations at the court of Scindia, and from the juſt knowledge which you have manifeſted of the true ſpirit and objects of his Excellency's inſtructions. It is the object of the Governor General to conciliate D. R. Scindia by every conceſſion compatible with the principles on which the late glorious war was undertaken and proſecuted, and the peace concluded. The documents in your poſſeſſion afford a full view of the general ſyſtem of policy propoſed to be eſtabliſhed by the Governor General in Council, throughout India. His Excellency wiſhes to conſult the feelings and to promote the intereſts of D. R. Scindia, in the ſpirit of the treaty of peace, and of the defenſive alliance, and accordingly the Governor General will be diſpoſed to conſider, with a cordial ſentiment of amity, the means of eſtabliſhing order and peace within the dominions of the Maharajah, of improving his reſources, and of reviving ſuch a portion of his military power as may be neceſſary for the internal purpoſes of his Government, and for his external ſecurity, under the protection of the Britiſh Government. But his Excellency will not ſacrifice to D. R. Scindia, or to his miniſters, any portion of the Britiſh power or reſources, nor any of the bulwarks of that power which have been acquired or fortified by the ſucceſs of the war, or by the terms of the peace. Nor will the Governor General conſent to infringe any article of our obligations to our allies in the war for the advantage or gratification of D. R. Scindia. Our friendſhip with that Chief muſt reſt on the baſis of our power, and of our general good faith, exerciſed towards himſelf with every degree of generoſity which can be indulged without hazard to our ſecurity, and without injury to our allies in the war.

Fort William,
11th June 1804.

I have the honour, &c.
(Signed) *J. Lumſden.*

No. 4.

COPY of a LETTER from the Governor General in Council, with its ENCLOSURE, to the Secret Committee, under date the 16th June 1805.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Honourable Sirs,

1. The Governor General in Council deems it proper to tranſmit to your Honourable Committee the enclo ed Extract from a Diſpatch from Captain J. Sydenham, the officiating Reſident at the Court of Poona, containing his report of the moſt important topics of a conference which he held with his Highneſs the Peiſhwa on the 26th May.

2. Your Honourable Committee will obſerve with ſatisfaction his Highneſs the Peiſhwa's voluntary acknowledgment of the benefits which he has derived from the operation of his alliance with the Company, and the honourable teſtimony which his Highneſs has afforded of the juſtice, liberality, and moderation of the Britiſh Power, by contraſting the condition of his perſon and Government when expoſed to the rapacity, violence, and treachery of his ſervants and dependents, with the eaſe, dignity, and independence which his Highneſs now enjoyed under the protection of the Honourable Company. Your Honourable Committee will not fail to deduce from the terms of his Highneſs's acknowledgment the complete extinction of that ſpirit of jealouſy and ſuſpicion with regard to the views and deſigns of the Britiſh Government, which appears to have prevailed in the mind of his Highneſs for a conſiderable period of time previouſly to the concluſion of the Treaty of Baſſein, and the happy ſubſtitution of the ſentiments of entire confidence in the Britiſh Power.

3. The Governor General in Council ſolicits the attention of your Honourable Committee to his Highneſs the Peiſhwa's deſcription of the characters of Dowlut Rao Scindia, Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and Seujee Rao Ghautka. The ſentiments of his Highneſs the Peiſhwa upon that ſubject are entitled to peculiar attention, and may be conſidered to be the general ſentiments of the people of India with regard to the views, diſpoſitions, and powers of thoſe ſeveral Chieftains.

4. In the weakneſs, turbulence, and profligacy of their reſpective characters your Honourable Committee will trace the cauſes of thoſe diſorders which have for a time ſuſpended the complete operation of the ſyſtem of political arrangement adopted by the Britiſh Government for the permanent ſecurity of this extended empire, and for the eſtabliſhment of general tranquillity in India.

We have the honour to be,
Honourable Sirs,
Your moſt faithful
Humble Servants,

Wellesley,
G. H. Barlow,
G. Udny.

Fort-William,
16th June 1805.

EXTRACT from a LETTER (No. 13) from Captain J. SYDENHAM, acting Reſident at Poona, dated 27th May 1805.

4. The perſons preſent at the interview, excluſively of the Gentlemen who accompanied me, were the Miniſter Keſtnajee Bawanie, Arrund Row, and Byajee Naigue.

5. The firſt part of the converſation, which was occupied chiefly by mutual compliments and inquiries, was carried on between his Highneſs and myſelf, through Anund Row, but the Peiſhwa ſuddenly broke through this fatiguing and inconvenient cuſtom, and addreſſing me in Hindoſtani, received my replies directly in the ſame language.

6. His Highneſs ſaid that the ſeveral articles of intelligence which I had ſent to the Miniſters had been faithfully tranſlated and communicated to him; that he was extremely rejoiced every thing had been ſettled at Bhurtpore in a manner ſo perfectly ſatisfactory; and that he lamented the ungrateful, faithleſs, and perverſe conduct of Dowlut Rao Scindia in ruſhing into a war which muſt terminate in the total deſtruction of that Chieftain. I replied, that his Highneſs muſt be ſenſible that it was your Excellency's moſt anxious deſire to maintain with Dowlut Rao Scindia the relations of friendſhip which had been eſtabliſhed by the Treaty of Serje Anjengaum, and to extend to that Chieftain the ſupport and aſſiſtance which had been promiſed by the ſubſequent Treaty of Alliance.

That even when the conduct of Dowlut Rao Scindia was more than equivocal, when ſome of his meaſures and movements were extenſively indicative of hoſtility, your Excellency ſtill entertained a hope that Dowlut Rao Scindia might be made ſenſible of his error, and might return to a proper ſenſe of his obligations to the Britiſh Government. I obſerved, that his Highneſs had very juſtly ſtigmatized the conduct of Dowlut Rao Scindia as raſh, faithleſs, and ungrateful. A circumſtance had lately occurred which I was afraid might remove the poſſibility of an amicable arrangement with that Chieftain. I alluded to the union of Dowlut Rao Scindia with Juſwunt Row Holkar, and the ſhattered remains of his diſcomfited adherents. I need not offer any remark upon that extraordinary and monſtrous proceeding; I could not venture to anticipate your Excellency's deciſion upon ſo important an object as that of Peace or War; but his Highneſs muſt be convinced, that Dowlut Rao Scindia had now avowedly and ſhamefully violated all his engagements with the Britiſh Government, and that the Britiſh Government could not ſtoop to the humiliating circumſtance of witneſſing its alliance, its engagements, and the public repoſe of India ſo trifled with, and expoſed to the caprice of any one, or of any combination of the Chieftains of this country. I concluded by aſſuring his Highneſs that even in this peculiar juncture of affairs the conduct of the Britiſh Government would be marked by its characteriſtic principles of juſtice, moderation, and liberality.

7. His Highneſs then addreſſed me nearly in the following terms, as far as my recollection ſerves me:—"Your paths, and thoſe of the Marhattas are different; "your way is open and ſtraight—theirs are crooked and concealed. When you "have a friend, you are friendly; when you have an enemy, you ſhew your enmity "and deſtroy him: but ſometimes your enmity ends in friendſhip; their friendſhip "always ends in enmity. I know you both: I have tried you both; and I ſpeak

"from

" from what I have felt. Theſe men with turbans, who were my ſervants, ſought " my ruin; you who wear hats, and are foreigners, ſaved me from deſtruction, and " gave me back my Throne. While they were here I was inſulted and oppreſſed; " now that you are here I am at repoſe, and do as I pleaſe. They took from their " Maſter Crores of Rupees, and ſtill aſked more; you have ſpent Crores of Rupees " for a friend, and demand no return. Between Scindia and Holkar this is the dif- " ference—Scindia is a weak fooliſh boy, who is himſelf incapable of Government, and " is led by the advice of others. If his ſervants adviſe well, he acts well; if his ſervants " adviſe ill, he acts ill: great crimes are committed by his Government, but he himſelf " is faultleſs. Holkar is a bad man from his heart; he loves diſorder—he hates repoſe. " Whatever he does proceeds from himſelf: he is a monſter who muſt be deſtroyed. " Serjee Rao Ghautka is almoſt worſe than Holkar. While theſe men have power, " there cannot be repoſe; though they ſhould have only a hundred men, ſtill they " would excite diſorder. Theſe are the men, who have brought Scindia into diffi- " culties, and in the end will ruin him. Let Lord Welleſley extirpate the guardians, " but let the child be preſerved. The Company muſt give Scindia good Coun- " ſellors, and muſt keep its army* at Oujein; all will then be quiet. I can have no " friendſhip for Scindia, for he was cruel to me, and always inſulted me, but it was " not his fault. This is what I think."

* Meaning, I believe, the ſubſidiary Forces.

8. I requeſted the Peiſhwa to receive my reſpectful acknowledgments for the unreſerved manner in which his Highneſs had done me the honour of communicating his thoughts. His ſentiments and opinions would do credit to the wiſeſt and beſt of Princes. I ſhould have great pleaſure in communicating them to Lord Welleſley. It was very pleaſing that the principles which always had directed, and would always continue to direct, the conduct of the Britiſh Government, were ſo diſtinctly underſtood, and ſo juſtly appreciated by the head of the Marhatta Empire. I obſerved that no perſon could be ſo intimately acquainted with the characters and diſpoſition of all the Marhatta chieftains as his Highneſs; and that I had no doubt the characters his Highneſs had ſo forcibly drawn of Dowlut Rao Scindia and Jeſwunt Rao Holkar were perfectly correct. I ſaid, I believed your Excellency was perſuaded that many acts of Scindia's Government might be attributed to the advice of evil counſellors, and that all his late conduct might be traced to the deſperate councils of Sirjee Rao Ghautka, acting in concert with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar. The culpable weakneſs of Dowlut Rao Scindia's character was doubtleſs very much to be lamented; but the eſſential principles of Government, and the eſtabliſhed forms of all independent States required that the Sovereign ſhould be held ſolely and exclusively reſponſible for the acts of his Government. Authority always implies reſponſibility; and in the external relations between independent States the Miniſters of a Government were known only as the organs and inſtruments of the Sovereign. The choice of Miniſters was therefore one of the moſt important and difficult duties of a Prince, in as much as it involves either the proſperity and glory, or the ruin and diſgrace of every State. I again obſerved that it was impoſſible for me to anticipate your Excellency's final determination; I could only aſſure his Highneſs, that whatever might be the provocation offered by Dowlut Rao Scindia the Britiſh Government would adopt no meaſure which was not called for by indiſpenſable neceſſity, and could not be juſtified upon acknowledged principles of ſound policy, good faith, and public honour.

9. His Highneſs replied, that no doubt every maſter muſt anſwer for the conduct of his ſervants; that the Britiſh Government had done all that was poſſible to reclaim Dowlut Rao Scindia; and that if Scindia was ruined, it was his own fault for following ſuch evil councils. His Highneſs then made many inquiries about the number and condition of Scindia's army; I ſaid I had no exact infor-

mation of the numbers of his force, but that is was compoſed of men of deſperate fortunes, who aſſembled to live by plunder, and of the wreck of the troops of Holkar and his adherents. His Highneſs aſked whether Scindia had any regular battalions; I replied he had ſome battalions which were called regular; but which were undiſciplined, unofficered, and badly armed. His Highneſs ſaid they would all run away at the ſight of Lord Lake's army; I replied that was very probable; but if they had the means of flight we had the means of purſuit; and as Neir Khan was with Scindia he would be able to tell what chance there was in eſcaping from our cavalry.'

True Extract.

J. Adam,
Dep^{y} Sec^{y} to Gov^{t}.

(B.) No. 5.

COPY of a LETTER from the Governor General in Council to the Secret Committee, dated 30th July 1805, with the following Enclosures, *viz.*

1. Instructions from the Governor General in Council to Lord Lake, under date the 25th June 1805.
2. Instructions from the Governor General in Council to Lord Lake, under date the 25th July 1805.
3. Lord Wellesley's Letter to Dowlut Rao Scindia, dated 25th July 1805.
*
5 Military Secretary, (Major Armstrong's) Report to the Governor General, dated Fort William, 25th July 1805.

* 4. The Chief Secretary, (Mr. Lumsden's,) Letter to Mr. Francis Warden, Secretary at Bombay, dated 24th July 1805, has not been received at the India House.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors.

Honourable Sirs,

OUR Dispatch of the 15th of June to your Honourable Committee contained a communication of our latest Advices from the confederated armies of Jeswunt Rao Holkar and Dowlut Rao Scindia. The Governor General in Council also transmitted with that Dispatch a copy of his Excellency the Right honourable the Commander in Chief's Instructions to Mr. Jenkins, the acting Resident at the Court of Dowlut Rao Scindia, in reply to Mr. Jenkin's communication of an expected change in the administration of that Chieftain, and a copy of the Commander in Chief's Letter to Dowlut Rao Scindia, dated the 4th of June, requiring the dismission and safe conduct of Mr. Jenkins, and the Gentlemen and escort attached to the Residency, within the period of ten days after Scindia's receipt of that Letter. The Governor General in Council now deems it proper to transmit to your Honourable Committee a copy of a Letter from Mr. Mercer the Governor General's Agent at Head Quarters, dated the 5th June, stating the considerations which suggested to the Commander in Chief the expediency of the measures adopted by his Excellency for effecting the release of the British Residency at the Court of Dowlut Rao Scindia.

2. The Governor General in Council has already signified to your Honourable Committee his entire approbation of the tenor of the Letter which the Commander in Chief addressed to Dowlut Rao Scindia. After the receipt of those Dispatches the Governor General in Council directed his deliberate attention to the important object of determining the course of policy to be pursued by the British Government, not only in the event of Dowlut Rao Scindia refusing or evading compliance with the Commander in Chief's demand for the liberation of the Residency within the prescribed period of time, but also under the occurrence of any events which could at that time be foreseen or reasonably supposed.

3. The measure of withdrawing the British Residency did not necessarily place the British Government in a state of War with Dowlut Rao Scindia, and the Commander in Chief having very properly avoided a directed menace of War, even in the event of Dowlut Rao Scindia's refusing or evading a compliance with his Excellency's demand, the course of measures pursued by the Commander in Chief appeared to the Governor General in Council to leave the British Government at liberty in the actual state of circumstances to adopt either a pacific or an hostile system of policy with respect to Dowlut Rao Scindia.

4. With a view to determine this important question the Governor General in Council deemed it proper to advert to the general principles which had regulated the conduct of this Government towards Dowlut Rao Scindia, and to apply those principles to the actual situation of affairs, and to any state of circumstances which might be expected to arise. Those principles were, First, to avoid the renewal of

hoſtilities with Dowlut Rao Scindia excepting only under the occurrences of ſuch acts of overt hoſtility on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindia, involving the honour and ſecurity of the Britiſh Government and Poſſeſſions as muſt neceſſarily place us in a ſtate of War with that Chieftain. Secondly, to maintain the relations of amity and peace with Dowlut Rao Scindia according to the proviſions of the Treaty of Serjee Anjengaum without demanding from Dowlut Rao Scindia or granting to him any conceſſions beyond the limits preſcribed by that engagement.

5. The operation of theſe general principles, however, was neceſſarily rendered in ſome degree ſubordinate to the obligation of obtaining from Dowlut Rao Scindia a ſatisfactory atonement for the outrages committed by his ſervants againſt the perſon of the Britiſh Reſident on the 27th December 1804, and 25th January 1805. Dowlut Rao Scindia having complied with the demand of atonement in a degree which appeared to the Governor General in Council to be ſatisfactory, it became unneceſſary to regulate the conduct of the Governor General in Council towards him by any references to the outrages committed by that Chieftain's ſervants againt the Britiſh Reſident.

6. Excluſively of Dowlut Roa Scindia's refuſing the required atonement, the caſes which were conſidered as conſtituting acts which would juſtify and require the meaſure of an immediate attack upon that Chieftain's forces were,

1ſt.—His proceeding with his army to Bhurtpore according to his declared intention, or in any manner paſſing the line of demarcation preſcribed by the Treaty of Peace:

2ndly.—Dowlut Rao Scindia's placing his army in a poſition evidently menacing to the Britiſh Government or its allies:

3rdly.—Dowlut Rao Scindia's receiving Jeſwunt Rao Holkar or Ameer Khan into his camp, and under ſuch circumſtances either continuing in his actual poſition or retiring.

7th. The caſes ſtated under the 2d and 3d heads may be conſidered to have occurred. Dowlut Rao Scindia having placed his army in a poſition evidently menacing to the Britiſh Government and its allies, and having ſubſequently received both Jeſwunt Roa Holkar and Ameer Khan, and retired with thoſe Chieftains, his Excellency the Commander in Chief acted in ſtrict conformity to the Inſtructions of this Government in advancing with the troops under his Excellency's perſonal command towards the poſition occupied by Scindia near the frontier of our Ally the Ranah of Gohud. If Scindia had awaited in that poſition the approach of the Britiſh army, and had refuſed to comply with the demands which the Commander in Chief was authorized to make, an immediate attack upon the united forces of that Chieftain and Holkar would have been indiſpenſably neceſſary for the vindication of the honour and rights of the Britiſh Government. Or if circumſtances had admitted of the purſuit of the retreating armies with a proſpect of forcing them to action, the Commander in Chief's demands having been rejected, that meaſure would have been highly expedient, and in ſtrict conformity to the intentions of the Governor General in Council.

8. In the event of an attack the Britiſh Government would have been placed in a condition of actual War with Dowlut Rao Scindia, and the reſult of the action would have determined the neceſſity of proſecuting further meaſures of hoſtility againſt him.

9. The immediate operations of the Britiſh army however being precluded by the precipitation of Dowlut Rao Scindia's retreat, and by the ſtate of the ſeaſon, it became a ſubject of deliberation whether, under all the circumſtances of the caſe, it was neceſſary to conſider the Britiſh Government to be in a ſtate of actual War with Dowlut Roa Scindia. The circumſtances of precipitation, alarm, and diſgrace under which the united forces of Dowlut Roa Scindia and Jeſwunt Rao Holkar retreated from their poſition at Subbulgurh, the diſtreſſed and inefficient condition of their armies, and the deficiency of their reſources, appeared to the Governor General in Council to preclude that neceſſity on any grounds connected with the honour or ſecurity of the Britiſh Government.

10. In conformity, therefore, to the general principles ſtated in the paragraph of this Diſpatch, the Governor General in Council reſolved to ſuſpend the proſecution of hoſtilities againſt the poſſeſſions of Dowlut Rao Scindia, unleſs that Chief ſhould proceed to ſuch acts of direct hoſtility as would neceſſarily place us in a ſtate of war with him.

11. At the ſame time, under the circumſtances of Dowlut Rao Scindia's conduct in uniting his forces with thoſe of the enemy, and of the ſtate of reſtraint

and

and diſtreſs of the Britiſh Reſidency at his Highneſs's Court, it appeared to be indiſpenſably neceſſary for the preſervation of the credit and dignity of the Britiſh Government to demand the releaſe of the Reſidency, and to maintain that demand even at the hazard of War. The Governor General in Council, however, actuated by an anxious deſire to avoid that extremity, deemed it adviſable to adopt intermediate meaſures which might induce Dowlut Rao Scindia to comply with that demand. In the event, therefore, of the detention of the Reſidency beyond the time limited by the Commander in Chief, the Governor General in Council reſolved in the firſt inſtance to adopt a meaſure of retaliation by publicly prohibiting Dowlut Rao Scindia's Vakeel at Calcutta from quitting that city, By communicating this prohibition to Dowlut Rao Scindia, and by promulgating it in the moſt public manner at every Court in India. If this meaſure ſhould not induce Dowlut Row Scindia to releaſe the Britiſh Reſidency, the Governor General in Council reſolved to declare the ſuſpenſion of the payment of the ſtipends, and of the revenues of Dholepore, Baree, and Rajah Kerrah, payable under the Treaty of Peace; and if this meaſure alſo, after a ſufficient latitude of trial ſhould prove ineffectual, the Governor General in Council was decidedly of opinion that it would be expedient to adopt the coerciſive meaſures of reſuming all the Jaggeers granted by the Treaty of Peace; in ſeizing Dowlut Rao Scindia's poſſeſſions in Ahmednaghur, and of attacking Aſſeerghur, and Boorhampore, and Scindia's ſeveral forts near the frontier of Guzerat, declaring at the ſame time to Scindia that thoſe poſſeſſions ſhould be reſtored when Mr. Jenkins, with the Gentlemen and eſcort of the Reſidency, ſhould have been releaſed, and ſhould have arrived in ſafety at a Britiſh ſtation.

12. With regard to the conduct of D. R. Scindia, conſidered without reference to the detention of the Reſidency, the reſolution of the Governor General in Council was regulated, as before, by the general principles ſtated in the paragraph.

13. The Governor General in Council was decidedly of opinion, that notwithſtanding the indiſputable juſtice of conſidering D. R. Scindia's actual connection with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar to be a legitimate ground of war with D. R. Scindia, that connection was attended with circumſtances which precluded the neceſſity, on grounds either of ſecurity or honor, of rendering it a cauſe of war with Scindia, and the Governor General in Council; accordingly reſolved to refrain from the proſecution of hoſtilities againſt Dowlut Rao Scindia on the ground of his connection with Holkar, uncombined with acts of poſitive aggreſſion on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindia againſt the Britiſh Government, or any of its allies. This determination appeared to the Governor General in Council to preclude the abrogation and even the ſuſpenſion of any of the obligations of the Treaty of Peace.

14. The abrogation of any of the proviſions of that Treaty, without the mutual conſent of the contracting parties, obviouſly conſtitutes a virtual diſſolution of that engagement, and both parties conſequently revert to the condition in which they relatively ſtood before the concluſion of the Treaty of Peace. In that event, therefore, the Britiſh Government would be placed in a ſtate of War with Dowlut Rao Scindia, although we ſhould refrain from the actual proſecution of military operations againſt that Chieftain. Under the operation of the ſame principles it was evident that the meaſure of declaring the ſuſpenſion of any of the Proviſions of the Treaty of Peace until Dowlut Rao Scindia ſhould abandon his connection with Holkar, would involve the neceſſity of war in the event of Dowlut Rao Scindia's inability or diſinclination to comply with that demand.

15. For theſe reaſons the Governor General in Council was decidedly of opinion, that after the Britiſh Reſidency ſhould have been releaſed, no alternative was left to the Britiſh Government but either to adhere to all the obligations of the Treaty of Peace, or to be prepared for the immediate proſecution of hoſtilities againſt Dowlut Rao Scindia.

16. It appeared to the Governor General in Council, that while the Britiſh Government ſhould continue to adhere to the obligations of the Treaty of Peace, Dowlut Rao Scindia had an intereſt in refraining from ſuch a participation in the hoſtile proceedings of Holkar as muſt neceſſarily place him in a ſtate of war with the Britiſh Power, and that although Dowlut Rao Scindia might not immediately poſſeſs the means of emancipating himſelf from his connection with Holkar, he probably had the power of abſtaining from a participation in the war. Theſe conſiderations influenced the deliberate reſolution of the Governor General in Council to adhere to the obligations of the Treaty of Peace with Dowlut Rao Scindia, notwithſtanding the continuance of that Chieftain's connections with Jeſwunt Rao

Holkar, provided Dowlut Roa Scindia ſhould ultimately ſurrender the perſon of Mr. Jenkins, with the Gentlemen and eſcort attached to the Reſidency, and ſhould refrain from the proſecution of meaſures of War againſt the Britiſh Government and its Allies.

17. On the baſis of theſe ſentiments and reſolutions, the Governor General in Council tranſmitted to the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief, inſtructions for the regulation of his conduct, under the occurrence of any events which it was neceſſary to contemplate. The Governor General in Council deeming it to be ſufficient to ſtate in the body of this Diſpatch the general principles of policy which have regulated his conduct with regard to Dowlut Rao Scindia, refers your Honourable Committee to the encloſed Copy of his Inſtructions to the Commander in Chief, which were dated the 25th of June, for information relative to the application of thoſe principles to eventual occurrences. Your Honourable Committee will obſerve that thoſe inſtructions alſo comprehend the declaration of the ſentiments and orders of the Governor General in Council on the ſubject of a pacification with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar. With a view to remedy the error in Mr. Jenkins's conduct in withholding the Governor General's Letter to Dowlut Rao Scindia of the 4th and 22d April (to which our Diſpatch to your Honourable Committee of the 31ſt of May refers) the Governor General in Council further deemed it expedient to tranſmit Duplicates of thoſe Letters to the Commander in Chief, directing his Excellency to forward them with poſitive inſtructions to Mr. Jenkins for the immediate delivery of them to Dowlut Rao Scindia, explaining at the ſame time to his Highneſs the cauſes which prevented the delivery of the originals of thoſe Letters.

18. The Governor General in Council now adverts to the proceedings of the Confederate Chieftains according to the advices received from Mr. Jenkins ſince the date of the lateſt intelligence which had reached the Governor General in Council at the date of our Diſpatch to your Honourable Committee of the 15th of June.

19. Dowlut Rao Scindia and Jeſwunt Roa Holkar continued to move in a weſterly direction towards Ajmere. The detail of their progreſs is deſcribed in the Diſpatches from Mr. Jenkins to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, which are noted in the margin, and of which copies are annexed to this Diſpatch, with reference to the obſervations contained in Mr. Jenkins's Diſpatch to the Commander in Chief of the 7th of June. On the ſubject of the diſpoſition of the petty Chiefs of Hindoſtan, and of the Rajpoot States, it may be proper to ſtate ſome obſervations for the notice of your Honourable Committee. Their conduct muſt neceſſarily be regulated by the progreſs of events. None of thoſe Chiefs poſſeſſes ſingly the power of reſiſting the forces of the Confederates; and any effectual combination among thoſe Chiefs is rendered impracticable by the nature of their tenures, by their reſpective views and prejudices, and by the inſuperable operation of immemorial uſages and cuſtoms. They are therefore compelled to ſubmit to exactions enforced by the vicinity of a ſuperior force, and their preſervation and their intereſts are concerned in ſupporting the cauſe of that power, which, engaged in a conteſt with another State, appears to be ſucceſsful, and in abſtaining from any oppoſition to either of the Belligerent powers which poſſeſſes the means of puniſhing their reſiſtance.

31ſt May.
3d June.
7th D°

20. In contracting alliances with the petty States of Hindoſtan the Britiſh Government has never entertained the vain expectation of deriving from them the benefits of an active oppoſition to the power of the Marhatta Chieftains, or even of an abſolute neutrality, excepting under circumſtances which ſhould enable us to protect them againſt the power of the enemy. At the ſame time the actual or expected ſuperiority and ſucceſs of the Confederates can alone induce thoſe States to unite their exertions with thoſe of the enemy in active operations againſt the Britiſh Power.

21. In the preſent reduced condition of the power of the Confederates, and in the actual ſituation of the Rajpoot States of Jodepore and Jynagur, no probability exiſts of the ſucceſs of any endeavours on the part of the Confederates to obtain the co-operation of thoſe States, notwithſtanding the influence which Jeſwunt Rao Holkar appears to have eſtabliſhed in their councils by means of his Agents.

22. The juſtice of theſe obſervations with reſpect to the State of Jynagur is demonſtrated by the actual conduct of that State as deſcribed in the encloſed copy of a Diſpatch from Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, dated the 24th of June, containing the copy of a Letter from the acting Reſident at Jynagur to the Commander in Chief, dated the 19th of June. Your Honourable Committee will obſerve that the evaſion and temporizing policy of the Court of Jynagur is the neceſſary reſult

of

of the operation of thoſe principles which are deſcribed in the preceding paragraph of this Diſpatch.

23. The opinion which is entertained among the States of Hindoſtan, with regard to the reduced condition of the enemy, and the conſequent improbability of ſucceſs on the part of the Confederates in their endeavours to effect a combination of the States of Hindoſtan again the Britiſh power, may be inferred from the overtures which the Commander in Chief has lately received from the Rana of Odeypoor, (one of the principal Rajpoot States) ſoliciting the aid of the Britiſh power againſt the confederates. A copy of the Diſpatch from Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, dated the 18th of June, containing a tranſlation of the Rana of Odeypoor's Letter upon that ſubject to the Commander in Chief, is encloſed for your Honourable Committee's information. The courſe of policy which the Governor General in Council has adopted with regard to Dowlut Rao Scindia, having neceſſarily precluded our compliance with the ſolicitations of the Rana of Odeypore, the Commander in Chief was inſtructed to communicate to that Chieftain's Vakeel, the indiſpenſable neceſſity, under actual circumſtances, of declining the propoſals of the Rana. A copy of the reply which was addreſſed to Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, under the order of the Governor General in Council, is alſo annexed to this Diſpatch.

24. The Governor General in Council is ſatisfied that the confederates have never entertained the deſperate project of attacking the army under the command of Major General Jones, as deſcribed in the diſpatch from Mr. Jenkins of the 7th of June. The complete deſtruction of the remnant of their military force would unqueſtionably be the reſult of ſuch an attempt. But the prevailing report of that project, induſtriouſly propagated by Holkar and his partizans, may be conſidered to afford a proof of the ſenſe which the Confederates entertain of the impractibility of effecting any efficient combination of the States of Hindoſtan againſt us without previouſly reſtoring the credit of their arms by ſome decided and important ſucceſs.

25. In our Diſpatch of the 15th June, the Governor General in Council communicated to your Honourable Committee the probability of a material change in the adminiſtration of D. R. S. Having ſince received from Mr. Jenkins a Diſpatch dated the 16th, containing a detailed ſtatement of the circumſtances connected with that event, together with an able diſcuſſion on the ſubject of the views and diſpoſition of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar and D. R. S. the Governor General in Council deems it proper to tranſmit encloſed a copy of that Diſpatch for your Honourable Committee's information.

26. The Governor General in Council alſo deems it proper to annex to this Diſpatch a copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, dated the 23d of June, containing the obſervations of his Excellency the Commander in Chief on the Diſpatch from Mr. Jenkins, to which the preceding Paragraph refers.

27. The Governor General in Council concurs in many points with the ſentiments of the Commander in Chief, as expreſſed in that Letter, at the ſame time the Governor General in Council is not diſpoſed to abandon the expectation which he has been led to entertain reſpecting the diſſolution of the Confederacy, in the event of Sirjee Row Ghautka's removal from the office of Prime Miniſter at the Court of D. R. S. and of the appointment of Ambajee, the inclination of whoſe intereſt muſt neceſſarily diſpoſe him to effect the emancipation of Scindia from the control of Holkar, and to ſuggeſt a courſe of policy directed to the preſervation of amity with the Britiſh Government, and compatible with the efficient operation of the alliance concluded between the two States.

28. That degree of aſcendancy which Jeſwunt Rao Holkar at preſent poſſeſſes in the Councils of Dowlut Rao Scindia, and which enables him to controul the meaſures of Scindia's adminiſtration, has been eſtabliſhed and hitherto maintained by the aid of Sirjee Row Ghautka, whoſe views and diſpoſition have uniformly coincided with thoſe of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar. Any ſupport and aſſiſtance which Holkar may derive from the agency of Ambajee, in the proſecution of deſigns againſt the Britiſh Government and its Allies, involving the co-operation of Dowlut Rao Scindia, may be conſidered to be compulſive, and may be expected to ceaſe when the aſcendancy of Holkar in the councils of Scindia ſhall have been diminiſhed by the ſucceſs of Ambajee's endeavours to reſtore the independence of Dowlut Rao Scindia's Government, and to provide for his own ſecurity againſt a repetition of the extortion and cruelty which Ambajee has ſuffered at the hands of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar. Admitting, therefore, the ap-

pointment of Ambajee to the executive adminiſtration of Dowlut Roa Scindia's Government to be an arrangement adopted through the aſcendancy of Holkar, the Governor General in Council is yet decidedly of opinion that under the operation of that arrangement the controul of Jeſwunt Roa Holkar over the meaſures of Scindia's adminiſtration, and his means of directing the power and reſources of Scindia to the proſecution of deſigns hoſtile to the Britiſh Government, will gradually diminiſh, and that this expected change in the councils of Scindia will tend to revive the influence of that claſs of Chieftains in the ſervice of Dowlut Rao Scindia who are adverſe to the wild and profligate views of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and are diſpoſed to meaſures of a pacific nature, calculated to reſtore the efficiency and independence of the Government of Dowlut Rao Scindia. Theſe expectations tend to preclude the neceſſity of departing from the courſe of policy preſcribed by our Inſtructions to his Excellency the Commander in Chief of the 25th June.

29. With a view to explain to your Honourable Committee the reference contained in the 5th paragraph of Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm's Letter to the flight of Moonſhee Kavel Nyne, and to the treatment of Baptiſte, the Governor General in Council deems it proper to ſtate to your Honourable Committee the following circumſtances: Moonſhee Kavel Nyne had enjoyed during a long courſe of years the entire confidence of Dowlut Roa Scindia, and of his predeceſſor, and was conſidered to be one of the moſt reſpectable of the officers of his Highneſs's Government. His deteſtation of the profligate character of Sirjee Row Ghautka, and his ſenſe of the diſgrace and impending ruin to which the conduct of Dowlut Rao Scindia, under the controul of Ghautka and Holkar, had expoſed the ſtate of Dowlut Rao, added to the apprehenſion which he entertained of the violence and cruelty of Ghautka and Holkar, induced Moonſhee Kavel Nyne to abandon the Court of Dowlut Roa Scindia and to retire to Delhi. The encloſed tranſlation of a Letter from Moonſhee Kavel Nyne to Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm contains an explanation of the motives of his retirement, and of his ſentiments with regard to the conduct and the views of the Confederates.

30. The experience, character, and ſituation of Kavel Nyne warrant an entire confidence in the juſtice of his ſentiments and opinions upon that ſubject.

31. Jean Baptiſte has been frequently mentioned in our Diſpatches to your Honourable Committee as an officer in the ſervice of Dowlut Rao Scindia, commanding a corps of regular infantry, with a train of artillery. This officer joined the confederate armies about the and being ſuſpected of a deſign to ſeize the perſon of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, Jean Baptiſte was apprehended by order of Holkar, his eyes were put out, and his death, which ſhortly after enſued, was the conſequence of that outrage.

32. On the 16th of June Mr. Jenkins received the Commander in Chief's Inſtructions of the 4th of that month, and his Excellency's Letter of that date to Dowlut Rao Scindia. Theſe documents are referred to in the paragraph of our Diſpatch to your Honourable Committee of the 15th June.

33. Mr. Jenkins delivered to Dowlut Rao Scindia the Commander in Chief's Letter at an audience appointed by Dowlut Rao Scindia on the 17th, agreeably to Mr. Jenkins's requeſt. Upon that occaſion Dowlut Rao Scindia ſignified to Mr. Jenkins that a ſatisfactory reply ſhould be returned within two days; being diſappointed, however, in his expectation of receiving a ſatisfactory communication from the Durbar, Mr. Jenkins deemed it proper to tranſmit a written meſſage to the Durbar, adverting to the delay which had already occurred in replying to the demand of the Commander in Chief, and intimating that if he ſhould not be permitted to withdraw before the expiration of the time limited by the Commander in Chief, his Excellency would conclude that Mr. Jenkins was forcibly detained, and would conſider the Britiſh Government to be abſolved from the obligations of ſubſiſting Treaties. In reply to that meſſage Dowlut Rao Scindia ſtated, "that "the Letter of his Excellency the Governor General had informed him that Mr. "Jenkins was veſted with powers to tranſact all matters which related to the intereſts "of the two States; that his Highneſs had alſo received Letters to the ſame effect "from Colonel Cloſe, and that his Highneſs could by no means reconcile the tenor "of thoſe Letters with the Letter of the Commander in Chief, announcing the "ceſſation of Mr. Jenkins's functions, and requiring his diſmiſſion; that therefore "his Highneſs would ſend a Vakeel to the Commander in Chief in order to aſcer-"tain the nature of the caſe; that with regard to Mr. Jenkins's communication, that "if he were not permitted to quit the camp in ten days the relations ſubſiſting

"between

" between the two States would be no longer binding upon the Britiſh Government,
" ſuch an event would by no means attach to Mr. Jenkins's character, nor would
" it be attributed to Mr. Jenkins; and if hoſtilities ſhould occur Mr. Jenkins need
" not be under any apprehenſion for his own ſafety, as the perſons of Vakeels were
" ſacred in all ſituations of either War or Peace."

34. Mr. Jenkins's report of his proceedings, in conſequence of the Commander in Chief's Inſtructions of the 4th of June, is contained in his Diſpatches to the Commander in Chief of the dates noted in the margin, copies of which are annexed to this Diſpatch; a copy of Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm's Letter, dated the 13th June, containing the Commander in Chief's remarks on the conduct of Dowlut Rao Scindia, as deſcribed in Mr. Jenkin's Letter to his Excellency of the 20th June, is alſo encloſed for your Honourable Committee's information. 17th June. 20th Do.

35. The Governor General in Council has now the honour to communicate to your Honourable Committee his ſentiments, with the ſtate of affairs as deſcribed in Mr. Jenkins's Diſpatch of the 20th of June, and the meaſures and reſolutions adopted in conſequence by the Governor General in Council.

36. The argument by which Dowlut Roa Scindia endeavoured to juſtify his evident determination to avoid a compliance with the Commander in Chief's demand for the releaſe of Mr. Jenkins is deſtitute of any real force, and Scindia himſelf was probably ſenſible of its fallacy. The Governor General in Council, however, deemed it adviſable to deprive Scindia of the advantage of any pretext for the detention of Mr. Jenkins, by a diſtinct confirmation of the Commander in Chief's demand, under the ſeal and ſignature of the Governor General. It appeared to the Governor General in Council that if ſuch a requiſition, authenticated by the ſeal and ſignature of the Governor General, ſhould alſo prove unſucceſsful, it muſt be inferred that Scindia was either diſpoſed or was in a ſtate to be compelled to hazard the alternative of War. Whatever latitude of action Scindia might poſſeſs, or might be allowed with regard to this particular point, it ſeemed evident from the general tenor of the advices received ſince the Diſpatch of our Inſtructions to the Commander in Chief of the 25th June, that the power of Dowlut Rao Scindia was abſorbed in that of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and that a ſpeedy diſſolution of the connection between thoſe Chieftains could not reaſonably be expected by the excluſive operation of thoſe cauſes, on which at the date of thoſe inſtructions the Governor General in Council had been induced to found that expectation. It appeared to the Governor General in Council to be evident, that if Dowlut Rao Scindia was diſpoſed or would be compelled to hazard the renewal of War, rather than comply with the demand for the diſmiſſion of the Reſidency, the ſpeedy proſecution of hoſtilities on the part of the Britiſh Government was adviſable upon every principle of dignity, ſecurity, and even of economy. It could not be ſuppoſed either that Dowlut Rao Scindia would refuſe or evade a compliance with the Governor General's demands, without previouſly reſolving to detain Mr. Jenkins at the hazard of War, or that after the receipt of the Governor General's Letter, Scindia could expect to deceive us by any further ſubterfuges; under actual circumſtances, therefore, it appeared to the Governor General in Council that great danger muſt inevitably be produced by our abſtaining from the proſecution of hoſtilities at the earlieſt practicable period of time, if Scindia ſhould refuſe or evade a compliance with the Governor General's demand.

37. In conformity to theſe ſentiments the Governor General in Council iſſued Inſtructions to the Commander in Chief, authorizing and directing his Excellency to be prepared to commence active operations againſt the confederated forces of Dowlut Rao Scindia and Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, as ſoon as the ſeaſon ſhould admit, and to tranſmit with the leaſt practicable delay a plan of operations for the eventual proſecution of hoſtilities in every quarter of Hindoſtan and the Deckan. The Governor General in Council, however, at the ſame time ſignified to the Commander in Chief that no act of hoſtility muſt be committed againſt Scindia without further inſtructions from the Governor General. At the ſame time the Governor General in Council judged it proper to authorize the Commander in Chief, at whatever time his Excellency might deem it expedient, to make any forward movement of the troops in Hindoſtan, either with a view to the protection of our poſſeſſions, or to the attainment of a final ſettlement of affairs with Scindia and Holkar in that quarter.

38. The Governor General in his Letter to Dowlut Rao Scindia, to which theſe Inſtructions referred, after adverting to the argument by which Dowlut Rao Scindia endeavoured to evade a compliance with the Commander in Chief's demand

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for the releaſe of Mr. Jenkins, and expoſing the fallacy of that argument, confirmed, in expreſs terms, the Commander in Chief's demand; and ſignified his expectation that within the ſpace of fourteen days after Dowlut Rao Scindia's receipt of the Governor General's Letter his Highneſs would permit Mr. Jenkins, the Gentlemen and Eſcort of the Reſidency, to depart from his Highneſs's camp, and would afford them ſafe conduct to the neareſt Britiſh Station.

39. The Governor General further intimated to Dowlut Rao Scindia that he would never recede from that demand; and that after the expiration of the term limited for the diſmiſſion of Mr. Jenkins, neither his Excellency the Commander in Chief, nor the Governor General could receive from his Highneſs any communication which he might deſire to make through Mr. Jenkins, nor could Mr. Jenkins be authorized to tranſact any official buſineſs with Dowlut Rao Scindia, or with his Miniſters.

40. The Governor General at the ſame time obſerved, that his Highneſs's reſponſibility for the ſafety of Mr. Jenkins, and of every perſon attached to the Reſidency, from injury or inſult, would not be diminiſhed by the ſuſpenſion of Mr. Jenkins's functions as the Repreſentative of the Britiſh Government at Dowlut Rao Scindia's Court.

41. The Governor General further obſerved that Dowlut Rao Scindia's detention of Mr. Jenkins, after his Highneſs's receipt of the Governor General's Letter, far from tending to the accompliſhment of any object connected with the intereſts of his Highneſs, was an act calculated to preclude every advantage derivable from the preſervation of amity and concord between the two States. The Governor General alſo adverted to the intimation which Dowlut Rao Scindia had received from the Commander in Chief, that after the arrival of Mr. Jenkins and the Gentlemen and eſcort attached to the Reſidency under ſafe conduct at a Britiſh ſtation, the Commander in Chief would be prepared to receive any confidential agent whom his Highneſs might think proper to diſpatch for the purpoſe of communicating on points connected with the welfare and amity of both States, and that at a proper ſeaſon an officer of rank would be diſpatched to his Highneſs's Court in the capacity of Repreſentative of the Britiſh Government. In this Letter alſo the Governor General diſtinctly explained to Dowlut Rao Scindia the extent of the powers veſted in the Commander in Chief.

42. The Governor General then proceeded to advert to the Letters which his Excellency had addreſſed to Dowlut Rao Scindia, under dates the * 4th and 22d of April, obſerving that the extraordinary and unfavourable ſtate of affairs at his Highneſs's Court had neceſſarily prevented the delivery of thoſe Letters, and intimating that thoſe Letters would now be delivered; that the peruſal of them would remove all error and miſconſtruction with regard to the intention of the Britiſh Government, but that if any point ſhould appear to his Highneſs to require explanation, his Highneſs muſt refer to Lord Lake, who had full authority to ſtate the Governor General's ſentiments to his Highneſs. The Governor General concluded by declaring his determination to maintain the Treaty of Peace without alteration, and neither to advance any demand, nor to grant any conceſſion inconſiſtent with that engagement; and by expreſſing a hope that his Highneſs was diſpoſed to reſpect the Allies and Territories of the Company, and not only to afford no aſſiſtance to our enemies but to co-operate with Lord Lake againſt them.

43. Copies of our Inſtructions to his Excellency the Commander in Chief of the 25th July, and of the Governor General's Letter to Dowlut Rao Scindia, are annexed to this Diſpatch for your Honourable Committee's more detailed information.

44. By a Letter from Mr. Jenkins to the Governor General's agent at Head Quarters, dated the 19th of June, it appears that Caſhee Row Holkar, who had arrived in the vicinity of the camp of the Confederates, had an interview of reconciliation with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar. The number of troops with Caſhee Row Holkar was ſtated to be inconſiderable.

45. On the 22d of June Rajah Ambajee was liberated from confinement, and was ſubſequently received by Dowlut Rao Scindia with every degree of reſpect and attention; the ceremony of his reception was conſidered to be preparatory to his appointment to the charge of the executive authority of his Highneſs's Government in the room of Sirjee Row Ghautka, until the expiration of the

* The ſubſtance of the Governor General's Letter, of the 4th April, is ſtated in the ( ) and following Paragraphs of the Governor General in Council's Diſpatch of the 31ſt May, and the ſubſtance of the Governor General's Letter of the 22d of April is contained in the ( ) Paragraph of the ſame Diſpatch.

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term limited by the Commander in Chief for the releaſe of the Reſidency. Mr. Jenkins continued to employ every endeavour to obtain an audience of Dowlut Rao Scindia on the ſubject of the Commander in Chief's Letter of the 4th of June, but without ſucceſs. On the evening of the 27th of June, the laſt day of the preſcribed term, Mr. Jenkins was viſited by Anna Bhaſker, the Sicca Navees, on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindia, for the expreſs purpoſe of inducing Mr. Jenkins to wave his demand of diſmiſſion. The detail of the conference holden on that occaſion is deſcribed in the annexed copy of Mr. Jenkins's Diſpatch of the 1ſt inſtant to his Excellency the Commander in Chief. Your Honourable Committee will obſerve from the contents of that Diſpatch that Dowlut Rao Scindia profeſſes the moſt amicable intentions with regard to the Britiſh Government, but appears reſolved to withhold his conſent to the departure of Mr. Jenkins, on the pretext that his diſmiſſion would conſtitute the appearance of enmity between the two States, and your Honourable Committee will obſerve that Dowlut Rao Scindia refuſes to admit that the detention of Mr. Jenkins can be conſidered a ground of War.

46. The Governor General in Council deems it proper to annex to this Diſpatch a copy of Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm's Letter of the 10th Inſtant, ſtating the ſentiments of the Commander in Chief upon the communication contained in Mr. Jenkins's Diſpatch of the 1ſt, together with a copy of the Commander in Chief's Inſtructions to Mr. Jenkins in reply to that communication. The courſe of proceeding adopted by the Commander in Chief leaves the Britiſh Government at liberty to purſue ſuch meaſures as may appear adviſable with reference either to the proſecution of War, or to a ſtate of Peace.

47. The Inſtructions of the Governor General in Council, addreſſed to the Commander in Chief under date the 25th July, and the Governor General's Letter to Dowlut Rao Scindia of the ſame date, of which the ſubſtance has been ſtated in this Diſpatch, has ſuperſeded the neceſſity of any further directions. No information of a later date than the 1ſt inſtant has been received from the camp of Dowlut Rao Scindia.

48. With a view to apprize your Honourable Committee of the extent of the forces of the Confederates, the Governor General in Council deems it proper to annex to this Diſpatch a copy of a circular Letter which has been tranſmitted to the chief Britiſh authorities in Hindoſtan and the Deckan, containing a ſtatement of the nature and extent of the forces of thoſe Chieftains, according to the moſt authentic information that it has been practicable to procure.

49. The Governor General in Council alſo deems it proper to tranſmit for your Honourable Committee's information, the encloſed copy of a Letter addreſſed to the Governor General by his Excellency's Military Secretary; ſhewing the diſpoſition and actual poſition of the Britiſh troops both in Hindoſtan and the Deckan, under the orders upon that ſubject communicated to your Honourable Committee in our Diſpatch of the 31ſt of May.

50. No event has occurred, at any of the other Durbars of India, of ſufficient importance to the intereſts of the Honourable Company to require notice in this Diſpatch. The conduct of the Peiſhwa, the Soubadar of the Deckan, and the Rajah of Nagpore, has continued to be conformable to the obligations of ſubſiſting engagements.

We have the honour to be,
Honourable Sirs,
Your moſt faithful humble Servants,

Fort-William,
30th July 1805.

(Signed) *Welleſley,*
G. H. Barlow,
G. Udny.

(E.) No. 1.—INSTRUCTIONS from the Governor General in Council to Lord LAKE, under date 25th June 1805.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord LAKE, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

1. THE Governor General in Council has been apprized by, Mr. Mercer's Letters of the 4th and 5th inſtant to the Secretary to Government in the Secret Department, of the courſe of meaſures adopted by your Excellency for effecting the liberation of Mr. Jenkins from the camp of Dowlut Rao Scindia.

2. The Governor General in Council has the honour to ſtate to your Excellency his entire approbation of the meaſures adopted by your Excellency on this occaſion, and of the tenor of your addreſs to Dowlut Rao Scindia of the inſtant, demanding the releaſe of Mr. Jenkins within the limited period of ten days.

3. In the actual condition of affairs, it appears to the Governor General in Council to be neceſſary to determine the courſe of meaſures to be framed with reſpect to Dowlut Rao Scindia under ſuch events as can now be foreſeen, or reaſonably ſuppoſed. This determination will neceſſarily involve a reply to your Lordſhip's reference on the ſubject of the meaſures to be adopted in the event of Dowlut Rao Scindia's refuſal to comply with your ultimate requiſiton for the releaſe of Mr. Jenkins.

4. The Inſtructions which have been occaſionally iſſued for the regulation of your Excellency's conduct, with reſpect to Dowlut Rao Scindia, have neceſſarily varied according to the information which was received of the views and proceedings of that Chieftain, but thoſe inſtructions have reſulted from the ſame uniform principles of policy.

5. The general principle upon which the Governor General's Inſtructions have been founded were, Firſt, to avoid the renewal of hoſtilities with Dowlut Rao Scindia, excepting only under the occurrence of ſuch acts of overt hoſtility on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindia, involving the honour and ſecurity of the Britiſh Government and poſſeſſions as muſt neceſſarily place us in a ſtate of War with that Chieftain. Secondly, to maintain the relations of amity and peace with Dowlut Rao Scindia according to the proviſions of the Treaty of Sergee Anjengaum, without demanding from Dowlut Rao Scindia or granting to him any conceſſions beyond the limits preſcribed by that engagement.

6. The operation of theſe ſeveral principles, however, was neceſſarily rendered, in ſome degree, ſubordinate to the obligation of obtaining from Dowlut Rao Scindia a ſatisfactory atonement for the outrages committed by his ſervants againſt the perſon of the Britiſh Reſident on the 27th December 1804, and 25th January 1805. Dowlut Rao Scindia having complied with the demand of atonement in a degree which appeared to the Governor General in Council to be ſatisfactory, it became unneceſſary to regulate the conduct of the Governor General in Council towards him by a reference to the outrages committed by that Chieftain's ſervants againſt the Britiſh Reſident.

7. Excluſively of Dowlut Rao Scindia's refuſing the required atonement, the caſes which were conſidered as conſtituting acts which would juſtify and require, on the part of your Excellency, the meaſure of an immediate attack upon that Chieftain's forces were,

1ſt.—His proceeding with his army to Bhurtpore, according to his declared intention, or in any manner paſſing the line of demarcation preſcribed by the Treaty of Peace.

2ndly.—Dowlut Rao Scindia's placing his army in a poſition evidently menacing to the Britiſh Government or its Allies.

3rdly.—Dowlut Rao Scindia's receiving Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, or Ameer Khan into his camp, and under ſuch circumſtances either continuing in his actual poſition or retiring.

8. The Governor General's Orders to Mr. Jenkins of the 20th April, authorizing him, on the ground of Dowlut Rao Scindia's compliance with the demand of atonement, to proceed to the adjuſtment of all depending queſtions with that Chieftain on the baſis of the Treaty Peace, although iſſued ſubſequently to the Governor General's Inſtructions to your Excellency, which authorized your Excellency to attack the forces of Dowlut Rao Scindia in the caſes above deſcribed, were not of a nature to ſuperſede thoſe inſtructions; and the ſame obſervation is applicable to the Governor General's ſubſequent Inſtructions of the 4th of May, deſcribing the circumſtances under which the Britiſh Government would be diſpoſed to admit the Agency of Dowlut Rao Scindia in effecting an accommodation with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, ſince the ſeveral Orders and Inſtructions referred excluſively to a ſtate

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of circumſtances which could not be conſidered to involve the indiſpenſable neceſſity of proſecuting hoſtilities againſt the power of Dowlut Rao Scindia, although the conduct of that Chieftain had amply juſtified an unqualified declaration of War.

9. The caſes above ſtated under the 2nd and 3rd heads may be conſidered to have occurred. Dowlut Rao Scindia having placed his army in a poſition evidently menacing to the Britiſh Government and its Allies, and having ſubſequently received both J. R. Holkar and Ameer Khan, and retired with thoſe Chieftains; and your Excellency acted in ſtrict conformity to the intentions of this Government in advancing with the troops under your Excellency's perſonal command towards the poſition occupied by Scindia, near the frontier of our Ally the Ranah of Gohud. If Scindia had awaited in that poſition the approach of your Excellency's army, and had refuſed to comply with the demands which your Excellency was authorized to make, an immediate attack upon the united forces of that Chieftain and Holkar would have been indiſpenſably neceſſary for the vindication of the honour and rights of the Britiſh Government; or if circumſtances had admitted of your Excellency's purſuit of the retreating armies, with a proſpect of forcing them to action, your Excellency's demands having been rejected, that meaſure would have been highly expedient, and in ſtrict conformity to the intentions of the Governor General in Council. In the event of an attack the Britiſh Government would have been placed in a condition of actual War with D. R. Scindia; and the reſult of the action would have determined the neceſſity of proſecuting further meaſures of hoſtility againſt him.

10. The immediate operations of your Excellency's army, however, being precluded by the precipitation of D. R. Scindia's retreat, and by the ſtate of the ſeaſon, it became a ſubject of deliberation, whether the conduct of D. R. Scindia was ſuch as to render neceſſary, on grounds of honour or ſecurity, the proſecution of hoſtilities againſt D. R. Scindia, whoſe military operations were immediately practicable: in other words, whether under all the circumſtances of the caſe it was neceſſary to conſider the Britiſh Government to be in a ſtate of actual war with D. R. Scindia. The circumſtances of precipitation, alarm, and diſgrace, under which the united forces of Dowlut Rao Scindia and Jeſwunt Rao Holkar retreated from their poſition at Subbulghur, the diſtreſſed and inefficient condition of their armies, and the deficiency of their reſources, appeared to the Governor General in Council to preclude that neceſſity on any grounds connected with the honour or ſecurity of the Britiſh Government.

11. In conformity, therefore, to the general principles ſtated in the 15th paragraph of this Diſpatch, the Governor General in Council reſolved to ſuſpend the proſecution of hoſtilities againſt the poſſeſſions of D. R. Scindia, unleſs that Chief ſhould proceed to ſuch acts of direct hoſtility as would neceſſarily place us in a ſtate of war with him.

12. At the ſame time, under the circumſtances of D. R. Scindia's conduct in uniting his forces with thoſe of the enemy, and of the ſtate of reſtraint and diſtreſs of the Britiſh Reſidency at his Highneſs's Court, your Excellency's reſolution to demand from D. R. Scindia the releaſe of Mr. Jenkins, and his ſafe conduct with the Gentlemen of the Reſidency and the eſcort, to a Britiſh ſtation, was perfectly proper, and the terms in which your Excellency conveyed that demand are entirely approved by the Governor General in Council. Neither the meaſure of withdrawing the Britiſh Reſidency, nor the tenor of your Excellency's Letters to D. R. Scindia, conſtitutes a declaration of war with that Chieftain; and your Excellency has very properly avoided a direct menace of War, even in the event of D. R. Scindia's ultimately refuſing to comply with your Excellency's demand for the releaſe of the Britiſh Reſidency. The ſource of proceeding, therefore, which your Excellency has ſtudiouſly purſued, leaves the Britiſh Government at liberty, in the actual ſituation of affairs, to adopt either a pacific or an hoſtile ſyſtem of policy with reſpect to D. R. Scindia.

13. After the matureſt deliberations upon the meaſures which it is moſt expedient to purſue in the preſent condition of affairs, the Governor General in Council has finally reſolved to adhere to the general principles which have hitherto regulated our conduct towards D. R. Scindia, as deſcribed in the 5th paragraph of this Diſpatch; and the Governor General in Council now proceeds to ſtate to your Excellency the application of thoſe principles to every caſe which it is at preſent neceſſary to contemplate.

14. D. R. Scindia may comply with your Excellency's requiſition for the releaſe and ſafe conduct of Mr. Jenkins, and the Gentlemen of the Reſidency and the

Eſcort; and although united with Holkar may refrain from any poſitive acts of hoſtility againſt the troops or poſſeſſions of the Britiſh Government or its Allies.

15. In this caſe, according to the principles already ſtated, the Governor General in Council is reſolved to fulfil all the obligations of the Treaty of Peace with D. R. Scindia, and accordingly when your Excellency ſhall have received intelligence of the ſafe arrival of Mr. Jenkins, and the Gentlemen and Eſcort of the Reſidency, in ſafety at a Britiſh ſtation, your Excellency will be pleaſed to ſignify this reſolution to D. R. Scindia; your Excellency will at the ſame time intimate to to D. R. Scindia, that your Excellency is diſpoſed to receive at the Head Quarters of the Britiſh army, any perſon duly authorized and empowered to negotiate on the part of his Highneſs, and to adjuſt with the perſon ſo authorized and empowered all queſtions depending between the Britiſh Government and D. R. Scindia, on the baſis of the Treaty of Peace. Your Excellency will further ſignify to D. R. Scindia, that if his Highneſs ſhould prefer the meaſure of a Convention of Deputies, your Excellency will diſpatch a perſon of rank to Rampoorah, or to any other convenient ſtation which his Highneſs may indicate for the purpoſe of meeting an Agent on the part of his Highneſs, and of adjuſting with that Agent all depending queſtions on the baſis of the Treaty of Peace; or, finally, that under proper aſſurances from Dowlut Rao Scindia of his diſpoſition to receive a Britiſh Reſident at his Court, in a manner ſuitable to the dignity of his ſtation, your Excellency will diſpatch to his Highneſs's camp an officer of rank, who in that event will be veſted with the powers and authority of that ſtation, by credentials from the Britiſh Government, and will aſſume the function of Britiſh Reſident, and reſide in that capacity at his Highneſs's Court.

16. The Governor General's Inſtructions to Mr. Jenkins of the 2d of April, combined with the Governor General's Letter to Dowlut Rao Scindia of the 4th of that month, appears to the Governor General in Council to preclude the neceſſity of any additional inſtructions relative to the adjuſtment of any queſtions depending between the Britiſh Government and D. R. Scindia.

17. Your Excellency will be pleaſed to conſider, as it is to be the fundamental principle of any Negotiation for the adjuſtment of depending queſtions, on the baſis of the Treaty of Peace, neither to demand from Dowlut Rao Scindia nor to concede to that Chieftain any point whatſoever beyond the limits of the Proviſions of that Treaty.

18. If Dowlut Rao Scindia ſhould expreſs a deſire to renew the Proviſions of the Defenſive Alliance, your Excellency will refer for Inſtructions upon that ſubject to the authority of the Governor General in Council; at the ſame time your Excellency will be pleaſed to ſignify to D. R. Scindia, that the Britiſh Government is diſpoſed to renew the defenſive engagements which his conduct had neceſſarily ſuſpended, and even to aſſign to him the portion of the territories conquered from Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, which the Britiſh Government originally engaged to aſſign to him, provided the conduct of his Highneſs ſhall be conſiſtent with the obligations of the Defenſive Alliance.

19. Your Excellency will of courſe underſtand it to be the wiſh of the Governor General in Council that Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm ſhould be the officer diſpatched, either to meet the Agent of Dowlut Rao Scindia, or to proceed to that Chieftain's Court in the capacity of Reſident.

20. Dowlut Rao Scindia may refuſe to comply with your Excellency's demand for the releaſe of Mr. Jenkins, abſtaining, however, from the commiſſion of any violence, or the impoſition of any reſtraint upon him, and merely detaining him in the manner in which he has hitherto been detained; or in the expectation of inducing the Britiſh Government to acquieſce in Mr. Jenkins's continuance, or to ſuſpend coercive meaſures, Scindia may manifeſt towards the Britiſh Reſidency an unuſual degree of reſpect and attention, and may enable the Reſidency to maintain a due degree of reſpectability and credit within the limits of his camp.

21. The Governor General in Council concurs entirely in opinion with your Excellency, that Mr. Jenkins muſt not be ſuffered to continue in the camp of Dowlut Rao Scindia under any circumſtances whatever. The Britiſh Government, therefore, muſt not be induced by any change of conduct on the part of D. R. Scindia towards the Britiſh Reſidency to withdraw the demand for the releaſe of Mr. Jenkins, with the Gentlemen and Eſcort of the Reſidency. In the caſe ſuppoſed, however, the Governor General in Council will deem it ſufficient, in the firſt inſtance, to adopt a meaſure of retaliation, by publicly prohibiting D. R. Scindia's Vakeel at Calcutta from quitting that city, and by communicating this prohibition

to

to D. R. Scindia, and by promulgating it in the moſt public manner at every Court in India. If this meaſure ſhould not induce D. R. Scindia to releaſe the Britiſh Reſident, the Governor General in Council will deem it neceſſary to declare the ſuſpenſion of the payment of the ſtipends, and of the revenues of Dholepore, Baree, and Rajah Kerrah, payable under the Treaty of Peace. If this meaſure, alſo, after a ſufficient latitude of trial ſhould prove ineffectual, it will be expedient in the judgment of the Governor General in Council to proceed to the coercive meaſures of reſerving all the Jageers granted by the Treaty of Peace, of ſeizing D. R. Scindia's poſſeſſions in Ahmednagur, and of attacking Aſſeerghur and Boorhampore, and Scindia's ſeveral forts near the frontier of Guzerat, declaring at the ſame time to Scindia, that thoſe poſſeſſions ſhall be reſtored when Mr. Jenkins, with the Gentlemen and Eſcort of the Reſidency, ſhall have been releaſed, and ſhall have arrived in ſafety at a Britiſh ſtation.

22. In conformity to theſe reſolutions, when your Excellency ſhall have received information of the detention of Mr. Jenkins in the camp of Dowlut Rao Scindia beyond the period of time limited by your Excellency's Letter to Dowlut Rao Scindia of the 4th inſtant, your Excellency will be pleaſed to communicate by Letter to D. R. Scindia the meaſure of retaliation which the Britiſh Government has determined to adopt with reſpect to his Vakeel at Calcutta, intimating at the ſame time the intended formal promulgation of that meaſure in every Court in India. It will be proper alſo to ſignify to Dowlut Rao Scindia the reſolution of the Britiſh Government to proceed to the ſuſpenſion of the ſtipends and territorial revenue payable under the Treaty of Peace, if he ſhould continue to detain the Britiſh Reſidency beyond a ſpecified period of time. If at the expiration of that preſcribed time the Britiſh Reſidency ſhall be detained, your Excellency will be pleaſed, by a Letter to Dowlut Rao Scindia, to declare the Stipends and the Revenues of Dholepore, Baree, and Rajah Kerrah to be ſuſpended. If this meaſure alſo ſhould prove ineffectual, your Excellency will be pleaſed to report that reſult to the Governor General in Council, and to abſtain from the adoption of any additional meaſures until your Excellency ſhall have received inſtructions upon that ſubject from the Governor General in Council.

23. Dowlut Rao Scindia may not only refuſe to comply with your Excellency's demand for the releaſe of the Britiſh Reſidency, but may detain Mr. Jenkins in actual confinement, or proceed to other acts of violence againſt his perſon.

24. In this caſe the Governor General in Council will probably deem it indiſpenſably neceſſary to reſume the Jagheers, to abrogate the penſions, and to ſeize Dholepore, Baree, and Rajah Kerrah, together with the lands belonging to Dowlut Row Scindia in the province of Ahmednaghur, and to authorize the moſt prompt and vigorous meaſures of hoſtility againſt the poſſeſſions of Dowlut Rao Scindia. The Governor General in Council deems it proper, however, that information ſhould previouſly be communicated to Government of the nature and extent of the violence offered to the perſon of Mr. Jenkins, and that theſe meaſures ſhould not be adopted without the expreſs direction of the Governor General in Council.

25. Your Excellency will obſerve from the tenor of theſe Inſtructions, that notwithſtanding the indiſputable juſtice of conſidering Dowlut Rao Scindia's actual connection with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar to be a legitimate ground of war with Dowlut Rao Scindia, it is not the intention of the Governor General in Council to conſider that connection a cauſe of War with Scindia, or even a cauſe for ſuſpending any of the Proviſions of the Treaty of Peace. And the Governor General in Council now proceeds to ſtate to your Excellency ſome obſervations calculated to elucidate the grounds of this determination.

26. An adherence to the obligations of the Treaty of Peace, appears to the Governor General in Council to be neceſſarily connected with a determination to refrain from the proſecution of War againſt Dowlut Rao Scindia. The abrogation of any of the Proviſions of that Treaty, without the mutual conſent of the contracting parties, conſtitutes a virtual diſſolution of that engagement, and both parties conſequently revert to the condition in which they relatively ſtood before the concluſion of the Treaty of Peace. In that event, therefore, the Britiſh Government would be placed in a ſtate of War with Dowlut Rao Scindia, although we ſhould refrain from the actual proſecution of military operations againſt that Chieftain. Your Excellency will obſerve a diſtinction between a ſuſpenſion of ſome of the Proviſions of the Treaty of Peace, and the abſolute abrogation of them. The former meaſure has been preſcribed in theſe Inſtructions in the event of Mr. Jenkins's detention, as

a meaſure preliminary to the actual proſecution of hoſtilities. The abrogation of them is ſtated to be a meaſure excluſively connected with the operations of War.

27. The Governor General in Council deems it indiſpenſably neceſſary to effect the releaſe of the Britiſh Reſidency, and ultimately to proceed to the extremity of War for the purpoſe of accompliſhing that object. Our ſolicitude to avoid that extremity however has ſuggeſted the expediency of the intermediate meaſures which have been preſcribed with a view to effect the releaſe of the Britiſh Reſidency.

28. The Governor General in Council has ſtated in the 26th paragraph the grounds on which the abrogation of the Proviſions of the Treaty of Peace are conſidered to place the Britiſh Government in a ſtate of War with Dowlut Rao Scindia. The meaſure of declaring the Proviſions of the Treaty of Peace ſuſpended until Dowlut Rao Scindia ſhould abandon his connection with Holkar, would manifeſtly involve the neceſſity of War in the event of Dowlut Rao Scindia's inability or diſinclination to comply with that demand. Your Excellency will probably concur in opinion with the Governor General in Council, that the meaſure of ſuſpending thoſe proviſions would not be attended with ſucceſs. In the actual condition of Scindia's affairs he is probably unable to effect his emancipation from the controul of Ghautka, and of his aſſociate, Jeſwunt Rao Holkar. Both Holkar and Ghautka are unqueſtionably deſirous of involving Dowlut Rao Scindia in a War with the Britiſh Government, and their influence in the councils, and their aſcendancy in the Government of Dowlut Rao Scindia, would enable them to prevent his compliance with our demand. The effect, therefore, of the propoſed meaſure of ſuſpending the Proviſions of the Treaty of Peace in the manner deſcribed, would be to precipitate a War with Dowlut Rao Scindia, and conſequently to cement the Confederacy which it is our object to diſſolve.

29. It is obvious that the ſame influence and aſcendancy may preclude the releaſe of the Britiſh Reſidency; but the Governor General in Council deems the honour and reputation of the Britiſh character in India, and conſequently the ſecurity of the Britiſh Empire, to be involved in ſupporting our demand for the releaſe of the Reſidency at the hazard of War, without reference to the cauſes which may preclude Dowlut Rao Scindia's compliance with that demand. The Governor General in Council does not conſider the junction of Holkar and Scindia, unconnected with their joint proſecution of meaſures of actual War againſt the Britiſh Government or its allies, to involve ſimilar conſiderations of honour and ſecurity; the Governor General in Council, therefore, has not judged it expedient, by demanding the ſeparation of Dowlut Rao Scindia from Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, to permit the queſtion of War or Peace with Dowlut Rao Scindia to depend upon his ability as well as his inclination to overcome the aſcendancy and influence of the Chieftains who at preſent controul his Councils, and who are intereſted in preventing his compliance with the demands of the Britiſh Government.

30. For theſe reaſons the Governor General in Council is decidedly of opinion, that when the Britiſh Reſidency ſhall have been releaſed no alternative is left to the Britiſh Government but either to adhere to the obligations of the Treaty of Peace, or to be prepared for the immediate proſecution of hoſtilities againſt Dowlut Rao Scindia.

31. While the Britiſh Government ſhall continue to adhere to the obligations of the Treaty of Peace Dowlut Rao Scindia has an obvious intereſt in refraining from ſuch a participation in the hoſtile proceedings of Holkar as muſt neceſſarily place him in a ſtate of War with the Britiſh Power; and although Dowlut Rao Scindia may not immediately poſſeſs the means of emancipating himſelf from his connection with Holkar, he probably has the power of abſtaining from a participation in the War.

32. No principles of permancy exiſt in the preſent extraordinary combination of the intereſts of Dowlut Rao Scindia and Jeſwunt Rao Holkar which has been effected through the agency and aſcendancy of Serjee Row Ghautka. It is not probable that the adherents of Dowlut Rao Scindia will long ſubmit to be the inſtruments of the wild and profligate deſigns of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar and Serjee Row Ghautka, or patiently endure the difficulties and diſtreſſes to which they are at preſent expoſed. It may be expected that Dowlut Rao Scindia himſelf may ſoon become ſenſible of the diſgrace and degradation of his actual condition, and if he ſhould retain any latitude of action may be induced by a juſt ſentiment of pride and indignation to make an effectual effort for his emancipation from the controul of thoſe Chieftains who have abuſed his confidence and uſurped his power. The

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pacific courſe of policy which the Governor General in Council has now reſolved to adopt is calculated to accelerate the diſſolution of the connection between Dowlut Rao Scindia and Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.

33. If Scindia ſhould commit hoſtilities againſt the troops or poſſeſſions of the Britiſh Government, either ſingly, or in concert with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, the Britiſh Government will of courſe be compelled to adopt the moſt vigorous meaſures of War againſt Dowlut Rao Scindia; but in the judgment of the Governor General in Council that neceſſity is not involved in the continuance of Scindia's preſent connection with Holkar, unaccompanied by acts of poſitive hoſtility againſt the Britiſh Government or its Allies. In any event, however, no military operations ſhould be undertaken againſt the forces or poſſeſſions of Dowlut Rao Scindia without the previous ſanction of the Governor General in Council, but any actual attack upon the Britiſh forces or poſſeſſions, or thoſe of our Allies, muſt of courſe be repelled with the utmoſt promptitude and vigour.

34. Theſe are the conſiderations which have influenced the deliberate reſolution of the Governor General in Council to adhere to the obligations of the Treaty of Peace with Dowlut Rao Scindia, notwithſtanding the continuance of that Chieftain's connection with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, provided Dowlut Rao Scindia ſhall ultimately ſurrender the perſon of Mr. Jenkins, with the Gentlemen and Eſcort attached to the Reſidency, and ſhall refrain from the proſecution of meaſures of War againſt the Britiſh Government and its Allies.

35. The Governor General in Council now deems it proper to ſtate to your Excellency his ſentiments with regard to the practicability of effecting a ſatisfactory pacification with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.

36. The Governor General has already ſtated to your Excellency the general principle of a ſettlement with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, which the Governor General in Council would conſider to be a ſufficient ſecurity againſt the turbulence and ambition of that Chieftain; adverting, however, to the reſtleſs diſpoſition and predatory habits of Holkar, it is not probable that he will be induced to conſent to any ſyſtem of arrangement which ſhall deprive him of the means of ranging the territories of Hindoſtan at the head of a body of plunderers, excepting only in the laſt extremity of ruined fortune. Whatever might be the expediency under other circumſtances than thoſe which at preſent exiſt, of offering to Jeſwunt Rao Holkar terms of accommodation without previous ſubmiſſion and ſolicitation on his part, in the preſent ſituation of affairs, the offer of terms ſuch as Jeſwunt Rao Holkar might be expected to accept would be manifeſtly injurious to the reputation, and ultimately hazardous to the ſecurity of the Britiſh Government. It is doubtful, however, whether the haughtineſs, ferocity, and turbulence of Holkar's diſpoſition could under any circumſtances whatever be reconciled to a condition of dependence and controul. It is manifeſtly inconſiſtent with that regard to the reputation of the Britiſh Government, the preſervation of which conſtitutes an eſſential bulwark of our power, or with the principles of public faith and honour, to offer conceſſions to Holkar; and his rejection or acceptance of conceſſions offered under the circumſtances of the preſent moment, would equally tend to ſhake the foundations of our power. The Governor General in Council, therefore, does not entertain any immediate expectation of effecting a ſettlement with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar. If, however, at any future period of time, Jeſwunt Rao Holkar ſhould manifeſt a diſpoſition to accede to Terms of Peace with the Britiſh Government, the Governor General in Council will deem it expedient to take into conſideration whatever propoſitions may be made for that purpoſe on the part of Holkar; and while the conduct of Dowlut Rao Scindia ſhall be ſuch as to enable us to maintain with him the relations of Amity and Peace on the baſis of the Treaty of Serjee Anjengaum, the Governor General in Council will conſider it to be conſiſtent with thoſe relations to admit of Dowlut Rao Scindia's Agency in the ſettlement of the Terms of Pacification with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar. If, therefore, under the circumſtances deſcribed, Dowlut Rao Scindia ſhould convey to your Excellency any propoſitions for a ſettlement with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, your Excellency will be pleaſed to receive ſuch propoſitions, and to communicate them to the Governor General in Council for the conſideration of Government. Until ſuch propoſitions ſhall have been communicated to the Governor General in Council it is impracticable to determine the ſpecific terms of accommodation with Holkar to which the Governor General in Council might deem it expedient to accede. The general principle of ſuch a ſettlement ſhould be, to combine with a ſuitable proviſion for Jeſwunt Rao Holkar an arrangement which ſhould deprive him of the means of invading the rights, and diſturbing the poſſeſſions of the Britiſh

Government and its Allies; any accommodation with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar ſhould alſo compriſe a ſuitable proviſion for Caſhe Row Holkar, and, eventually, the aſſignment of a proportion of the territory of the Holkar Family to Dowlut Rao Scindia, according to the original intention of the Britiſh Government in that Chieftain's favour.

37. Your Excellency will infer from the general tenor of thoſe Inſtructions that it is not the intention of the Governor General in Council to authorize the further proſecution of military operations againſt Holkar beyond the extent neceſſary for the defence of our poſſeſſions, and thoſe of our Allies, againſt any attempt on the part of Holkar to diſturb them. The arrangements preſcribed by the Inſtructions of the Governor General in Council of the 17th of May ſuperſede the neceſſity of any further ſuggeſtions upon that ſubject at preſent.

38. Your Excellency will have obſerved, that Mr Jenkins has deemed it proper to withhold the Governor General's Letters to Dowlut Rao Scindia of the 4th of April, containing a detailed reply to that Chieftain's Letter of the 18th of October 1804, and of the 23d of April 1805, communicating to Scindia the Governor General's acceptance of his Letter of Apology for the outrages committed by his ſervants againſt the perſon of the Britiſh Repreſentative at his Highneſs's Court, combined with his verbal declarations, and thoſe of his Miniſters, as a ſatisfactory atonement for thoſe outrages. Mr. Jenkins has been induced to withhold thoſe Letters by the conſideration that they were reſpectively prepared under the ſuppoſition of a ſtate of circumſtances which did not exiſt at the time when Mr. Jenkins received thoſe Letters. The ſame conſiderations appear to have induced Mr. Jenkins to withhold your Excellency's Letter to Dowlut Rao Scindia of the 12th of May. The Governor General in Council cannot approve the conduct of Mr. Jenkins in ſuſpending the delivery of thoſe Letters.

39. The Governor General in Council is eſpecially deſirous that Dowlut Rao Scindia ſhould receive the Governor General's Reply to his Highneſs's Letter of the 18th of October; and the Governor General in Council alſo deems it of importance that Dowlut Rao Scindia ſhould be apprized of the Governor General's acceptance of the atonement which he offered. The Governor General has therefore directed Duplicates of thoſe Letters to be tranſmitted to your Excellency, and the Governor General in Council requeſts that your Excellency will be pleaſed to forward them to the camp of Dowlut Rao Scindia, with a Letter from your Excellency, containing an explanation of the cauſes which prevented the delivery of the originals of thoſe Letters.

40. If Mr. Jenkins ſhould be in the camp of Dowlut Rao Scindia, the Governor General in Council is not aware of any objection to his Agency in the delivery of the Letters, notwithſtanding the ſuſpenſion of his functions as the Repreſentative of the Britiſh Government at Dowlut Rao Scindia's Court, ſince the delivery of the Letters may be conſidered as an official act excluſively referrible to a period of time antecedent to the ſuſpenſion of his functions.

In the event ſuppoſed, therefore, your Excellency will be pleaſed to iſſue the neceſſary inſtructions to Mr. Jenkins for the delivery of the Governor General's Letter to Dowlut Roa Scindia.

We have the honour to be,

Fort-William, 25th June 1805.

Honourable Sirs,

Your moſt faithful humble ſervants,

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam,
Depy Secy to Govt.

(E.) No. 2.—INSTRUCTIONS from the Governor General in Council to Lord LAKE, under date 25th July 1805.

His Excellency the Right honourable Lord LAKE, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

THE Governor General in Council has taken into conſideration the Diſpatch of Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, addreſſed by your Excellency's direction to the Secretary to Government, under date the 30th ultimo, communicating the Copy of a Letter from the acting Reſident at the Court of Dowlut Rao Scindia to your Excellency's addreſs, dated the 20th ultimo, which contains the acting Reſident's report of his communication with Dowlut Rao Scindia on the ſubject of your Excellency's requiſition

requiſition for the diſmiſſion of the Britiſh Reſident within a limited number of days.

2. The argument by which Dowlut Rao Scindia has endeavoured to juſtify his evident reſolution to avoid a compliance with your Excellency's demand for the releaſe of Mr. Jenkins, is deſtitute of any real force, and Scindia himſelf is probably ſenſible of its fallacy. The Governor General in Council, however, deems it adviſable to deprive Scindia of the advantage of any pretext for the detention of Mr. Jenkins by a diſtinct confirmation of your Excellency's demand under the ſeal and ſignature of the Governor General.

3. The Governor General has accordingly addreſſed the encloſed Letter to Dowlut Rao Scindia, confirming and enforcing your Excellency's demand for the diſmiſſion and ſafe conduct of the Britiſh Reſidency, and a copy of that Letter is annexed to this Diſpatch for your Excellency's information.

4. Your Excellency will obſerve, that the Letter from the Governor General, addreſſed to Scindia, refers to former Letters of the Governor General addreſſed to that Chief, but not delivered to Scindia by Mr. Jenkins, in conſequence of the unfavourable ſtate of affairs at Scindia's Durbar. It appears to be abſolutely neceſſary, that the Governor General's Letters ſhould now be delivered to Scindia, in order to remove every poſſible ground of error or miſconſtruction of the views of the Britiſh Government. This point has already been ſtated to your Excellency in the Letter from the Governor General in Council, under date 25th June, and it appears to be proper to recommend it to your Excellency's particular attention.

5. If this requiſition ſhould alſo prove unſucceſsful, it will be evident that Scindia is either diſpoſed or is compelled to hazard the alternative of War. Whatever latitude of action Scindia may poſſeſs or may be allowed with regard to this particular point, it ſeems evident, from the tenor of the advices received ſince the Diſpatch of our Inſtructions to your Excellency of the 25th ultimo, that the power of Dowlut Rao Scindia is at preſent abſorbed in that of Jeſwunt Row Holkar, and that a ſpeedy diſſolution of the connection between thoſe Chieftains cannot reaſonably be expected by the excluſive operation of thoſe cauſes on which the Governor General in Council has been induced to found that expectation. If it be evident that Dowlut Rao Scindia is diſpoſed or compelled to hazard the renewal of War, rather than comply with the demand for the diſmiſſion of the Reſidency, the ſpeedy proſecution of hoſtilities on the part of the Britiſh Government appears to be adviſable upon every principle of dignity, ſecurity, and even of economy, unleſs the confederates ſhould be induced to ſuppoſe, that notwithſtanding the failure of the preſent final requiſition for the releaſe of the Britiſh Reſidency the Britiſh Government ſtill entertained an expectation of accompliſhing its releaſe without proceeding to hoſtilities againſt Scindia; it may reaſonably be apprehended that they will aſcribe our forbearance to motives incompatible with the dignity of the Britiſh Government, and with the reputation of our Power. Such an impreſſion would obviouſly encourage the Confederates in their hoſtile deſigns; and in either caſe the Confederates would derive, from delay, additional advantages in the proſecution of them. It cannot, however, be ſuppoſed, either that Dowlut Rao Scindia will refuſe or evade a compliance with the Governor General's demand without previouſly reſolving to detain Mr. Jenkins at the hazard of War, or that Scindia can now expect to deceive us by any further ſubterfuges. Great danger, therefore, muſt inevitably be produced by our abſtaining from the proſecution of hoſtilities at the earlieſt practicable period of time, if Scindia ſhould refuſe or evade a compliance with the preſent demand.

6. In conformity to theſe ſentiments the Governor General in Council now authorizes and directs your Excellency to be prepared to commence active operations againſt the confederated forces as ſoon as the ſeaſon will admit; and the Governor General in Council requeſts that your Excellency will tranſmit, with the leaſt practicable delay, a plan of operations for the eventual proſecution of hoſtilities in every quarter of Hindoſtan and the Deckan.

7. Copies of this Diſpatch will be tranſmitted to the Governments of Fort-Saint-George and Bombay, and to the Reſidents at Poona, Hydrabad, and Nagpore; together with a circular Letter from the Chief Secretary, of which a copy is annexed for your Excellency's information. Directions will be iſſued for placing the armies in the Deckan and in Guzerat in a ſtate of readineſs to act againſt the forts and poſſeſſions of Dowlut Rao Scindia in thoſe quarters.

8. No act of hoſtility, however, againſt Scindia is to be committed without further inſtructions from the Governor General, but your Lordſhip will be pleaſed, at whatever time you may deem expedient, to make any forward movement of the

troops in Hindoſtan which you may deem adviſable, either with a view to the protection of our poſſeſſions, or to the attainment of a final ſettlement of affairs with Scindia and Holkar in that quarter. We have, &c.

(Signed) *Welleſley.*
G. H. Barlow.
G. Udny.

Fort-William,
25th July 1805.

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam,
Dep^y Sec^y to Gov^t.

(E.) No. 3.—Lord WELLESLEY's Letter to DOWLUT RAO SCINDIA, dated 25th July 1805.

To DOWLUT RAO SCINDIA;

Written 25th July 1805.

YOUR Highneſs has been apprized that his Excellency the Right honourable Lord Lake, Commander in Chief of the Britiſh forces, is veſted by this Government with full powers on the part of the Britiſh Government to regulate and controul all political and military affairs in Hindoſtan. Lord Lake has addreſſed to your Highneſs ſeveral Letters, deſiring the diſmiſſion of Mr. Jenkins, and the other Gentlemen and eſcort attached to the Reſidency, from your Highneſs's camp, and their ſafe conduct to a Britiſh ſtation. Theſe requiſitions, however, your Highneſs has not been pleaſed to regard with due attention; and I am now informed, by a Diſpatch from Mr. Jenkins, that your Highneſs's Miniſters, under ſome apparent error, have endeavoured to juſtify this neglect of the Commander in Chief's requiſitions, and of the repeated and earneſt applications of Mr. Jenkins for his diſmiſſion and ſafe conduct, by referring to a Letter, in which I informed your Highneſs that Mr. Jenkins was veſted with powers to tranſact all matters which related to the intereſts of the two States, and to Letters of a ſimilar import, addreſſed to your Highneſs by Colonel Cloſe.

My notification to your Highneſs of Mr. Jenkins's authority to tranſact all affairs connected with the intereſt of both States, was made under circumſtances differing entirely from thoſe which ſuggeſted the neceſſity of ſuſpending Mr. Jenkins's functions, and requiring his diſmiſſion from your Highneſs's Court. Having been officially apprized of the powers veſted in his Excellency the Commander in Chief, your Highneſs cannot entertain any doubt of Lord Lake's authority to ſuſpend Mr. Jenkins's functions, and to demand his diſmiſſion. Independently of theſe conſiderations, it cannot be unknown to your Highneſs that, according to the acknowledged privileges and powers of the accredited Miniſter of a Foreign State, the Repreſentative of the Britiſh Government at your Highneſs's Court is entitled to demand his diſmiſſion, even without any direct communication to your Highneſs of ſuch demand, from the Government which he repreſents; and a refuſal to comply with that requiſition would conſtitute a violation of thoſe laws and uſages which are acknowledged and revered amongſt all civilized nations. With a view, however, to remove every obſtacle to the immediate releaſe of Mr. Jenkins, and the other Gentlemen and Eſcort attached to the Reſidency, I deem it expedient to confirm, by a direct communication to your Highneſs, the demand which you have received from Lord Lake, the Commander in Chief, and from Mr. Jenkins, and to ſignify to your Highneſs my expectation that within the ſpace of fourteen days after your receipt of this Letter your Highneſs will permit Mr. Jenkins, the Gentlemen and Eſcort of the Reſidency, to depart from camp, and will afford them ſafe conduct to the neareſt Britiſh ſtation. Your Highneſs muſt admit that the Britiſh Government is entitled to withdraw its Repreſentative from your Highneſs's Court without any reference to the conduct of your Highneſs's Government; your Highneſs therefore will not perſevere in a refuſal to comply with this requiſition, after ſo many ſolemn demands from the Britiſh Government.

It is my duty to apprize your Highneſs that I will never recede from this demand. It is ſuperfluous to ſtate, that, after the expiration of the term limited for the diſmiſſion of Mr. Jenkins neither his Excellency Lord Lake, the Commander in Chief, nor I can receive from your Highneſs any communication which you may deſire to make through Mr. Jenkins; nor will Mr. Jenkins be authorized to tranſact any official buſineſs with your Highneſs, or with your Highneſs's Miniſters; at the ſame time it is neceſſary to ſignify to your Highneſs, that your reſponſibility for the ſafety of Mr Jenkins, and of every perſon attached to the Reſidency, from injury or inſult, is not diminiſhed by the ſuſpenſion of that Gentleman's functions as the Repreſentative of the Britiſh Government at your Highneſs's Court. I truſt, however, that after your receipt of this Letter your Highneſs will not perſiſt in

detaining

detaining Mr. Jenkins; such an act, far from tending to the accomplishment of any object connected with the interests of your Highness, is calculated to preclude every advantage to be derived from the preservation of amity and concord between the two States.

Your Highness has already been apprized, that after the arrival of Mr. Jenkins, and the Gentlemen and Escort attached to the Residency, under safe conduct at a British station, his Excellency the Commander in Chief will be prepared to receive any confidential Agent whom your Highness may think proper to dispatch for the purpose of communicating on points connected with the welfare and amity of both States, and that at a proper season an officer of rank will be dispatched to your Highness's Court in the capacity of a Representative of the British Government.

I deem it proper to take this opportunity of desiring that your Highness will consider his Excellency the Commander in Chief, Lord Lake, to be vested with full powers to conduct all political and military affairs in Hindostan on the part of the British Government; and that you will deem his Excellency's acts and communications to be as valid as if proceeding immediately from my authority.

I have recently addressed several Letters to your Highness, under date the 4th and 22d April. The extraordinary and unfavourable state of affairs at your Highness's Court has, of necessity, prevented Mr. Jenkins from delivering my Letters to your Highness, those Letters, however, will now be delivered to your Highness, and all error and misconstruction of the interests of the British Government will henceforth cease. If any part should appear to your Highness to require explanation you will be pleased to refer to Lord Lake, who has public authority to state my sentiments to your Highness.

My determination is to maintain the late Treaty of Peace without alteration; I trust that your Highness's disposition will be found to be equally conformable to the Treaty of Peace, the conditions of which the British Government cannot consent to change in any degree. Your Highness must be satisfied that the alternative of War or Peace now rests with your Highness. No demand has been made upon you; nor will any demand be advanced by the British Government beyond the limits of the Treaty of Peace; but no concession can be granted inconsistent with that engagement. Your Highness, I trust, is determined, on your part, to respect the allies and territories of the Company; and not only to afford no assistance to our enemies, but to co-operate with Lord Lake against them.

(A true Copy.) *J. Adam,*
D^y Sec^y to Gov^t.

(E.) No. 5.—Military Secretary's (Major ARMSTRONG) Report, dated Fort-William, 25th July 1805.

To his Excellency the Most noble RICHARD Marquis WELLESLEY, K. P. Governor General.

IN conformity to your Excellency's Orders to report upon the execution of your Excellency's Instructions of the 17th and 31st of May, to the different authorities in Hindostan and the Deckan, for the purpose of exhibiting a connected view of the actual state of the military preparations in different quarters of India, I have the honour to submit to your Excellency the following statement;

HINDOSTAN:

The army under the personal command of the Right honourable Lord Lake consists of eight regiments of cavalry (three European and five Native) three regiments of European infantry, 11 battalions of Sepoys, and a proportion of European and native artillery, amounting to about 135 European and 225 Native artillery, 875 European and 1793 Native cavalry, and 6,500 Sepoys. Total, about 10,257 men fit for duty*.

This force is distributed as follows:

Agra. { His Maj^s 8th, 24th, and 25th dragoons, the 1st and 4th regiments of Native cavalry, and four battalions of Sepoys, with the European artillery, in the field.

* 1st. The army under the personal command of Lord Lake.

Army under Lord Lake:

His Majesty's 8th, 24th, and 25th Dragoons -	875
The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 6th Native Cavalry -	1,793
Total -	2,668
His Majesty's 75th, 76th, and H. C. Infantry -	729
European Artillery - - - - - - - - -	135
Native D° - - - - - - - - - - -	225
Sepoys, 11 Battalions - - - - - - - -	6,500
Total -	10,257

The 76th, and 25th Dragoons are under orders to return to Europe as soon as they are drafted.

Futtipore, Litney. } His Majeſty's 75th and 76th regiments, H. C. Eur^n regiment, and Two battalions of Sepoys.

Muttra, Head Quarters. } 2d, 3d, and 6th N. cavalry, Five reg^ts of Sepoys.

Two field-pieces, and a proper compliment of artillery-men are attached to each battalion, and there is a complete battering train and field-park, with a ſufficient number of bullocks, at Agra.

Proviſions for the army for ſix months, and grain for the cavalry for nine months, are in ſtore at Agra, or on their way to that fortreſs.

Excluſive of the force under the perſonal command of Lord Lake, there is one battalion of Sepoys at Ally Gheer, 28 companies of Sepoys at Delhi, 2 battalions at Panniput, 2 battalions at Deig, 14 companies at Rampoora, 2 battalions at Futty Ghur, and His Majeſty's 22nd regiment, with 2 battalions, at Cawnpore.

BUNDLECUND:

The force under Colonel Martindell is ſtationed in the vicinity of Nurwa, and conſiſts of four troops of Native cavalry, two companies of European artillery, and five B^ns of Sepoys, amounting altogether to about 3,200 men*.

* Colonel Martindell's Force:
N. Cavalry, about - 200
Five Batt. of Sepoys - 3,000
Total - - 3,200
Excluſive of Artillery.

Subſidiary force in Gohud, commanded by Lt C^l Bowie.

The ſubſidiary force in Gohud is compoſed of three battalions of Sepoys and one company of artillery. There is not any return of this force; but it probably amounts to about 2,200 men. This force is excluſive of the garriſon of Gwalior, which conſiſts of 12 companies of Sepoys.

The Bombay, under Major Genl Jones.

This force is cantoned at Tonk Rampoora, and conſiſts of His Majeſty's 65th and 86th regiments, and ſix battalions of Bombay Sepoys, with a proportion of artillery, and two months proviſions. The force under Major General Jones amounting to about 4,500 men, is under orders to be prepared to return to Guzerat, and will probably be ready to move in the month of Auguſt. On the 19th* of June Colonel Woodington, commanding the troops in Guzerat, north of the Nerbudda River, ſtates that "every thing "between Baroda and Kota is, by the lateſt intelligence, per-"fectly tranquil, nor does it appear at preſent, that after Major "General Jones has paſſed the armies of Scindia and Holkar, "there is any probability of an enemy to oppoſe him."

* Major General Jones's Corps:
European Infantry, H. M. 65th & 86th Reg^ts } 682
N. Infantry, 6 B^ns - - 3,609
Total, excluſive of Artillery. 4,368

From the preceding ſtatement it appears that the troops in Hindoſtan, prepared for active ſervice, amount to the following number:

Army under the perſonal command of Lord Lake -	10,257
Troops in Bundlecund under Colonel Martindell, - -	3,200
Subſidiary force in Gohud - - - - -	2,200
Major General Jones's corps, at Tonk - - -	4,500
Grand Total in Hindoſtan -	20,157

The DECKAN:

The force in the Deckan conſiſts of the 94th regiment, 12 battalions of Sepoys, three regiments of Native cavalry, and a proportion of European artillery, and of pioneers, &c. Of this force, two battalions are ſtationed at Poonah, two at Hydrabad, and one in the forts of Ahmednaghur, Galna and Chaudore, leaving a diſpoſable force of one regiment of European infantry, three regiments of Native cavalry, and ſeven battalions of Sepoys, with a proportion of artillery, and a well-equipped battering and field-train*. The whole of this force is under the command of Colonel Wallace of His Majeſty's 80th regiment, and the principal part of it is cantoned at Futtypore, a place 14 miles N.E. of Adjuntee, and 30 miles S.W. of Mulkapoor. Colonel Wallace ſtates the force under his command to be in a condition of efficiency for immediate ſervice, and arrangements are in progreſs for completing his equipments and ſtores to the month of December 1805. This force

* Diſpoſable force in the Deckan under Col^l Wallace, 7 B^ns of Sepoys - - - - - 4,304
94th Reg^t - - - - - 400
3 Reg^ts Native Cavalry - 1,042
Artillery abſent - - - 112
Total fit for duty - 5,858
Excluſive of 424 Pioneers

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is exclusive of the contingents of the Peishwa, and of the Soubahdar of the Deckan. Colonel Close (in the mouth of June) inspected the latter, amounting to 6,500 cavalry, and 4,800 infantry, and found it to be in a state of efficiency for service.

Colonel Wallace has made the following distribution of the troops under his command:

Of the contingent of the Soubahdar of the Deckan, 1,500 cavalry, and 500 infantry are stationed at Omraulty, and 1,500 at Ellickpoor. The remainder is cantoned at Akola, about 70 miles from Colonel Wallace's camp, and is ordered to be constantly collected and prepared for service.

The Peishwa's contingent is ordered to take up a position near Umulmeera on the Boree river, which is also about 70 miles from Colonel Wallace's position.

By this distribution the British troops command the high road leading from Boorhaunpore, the contingent of the Soubahdar of the Deckan, the roads by the Nerwalla, and other passes to the eastward of Colonel Wallace; and the contingent of the Peishwa, the roads leading by Scindia, and the Western Ghauts. The whole of the forces, with the exception of the corps at Omrautty, can effect a junction in seven days, and are prepared to move at the shortest notice. It may be proper to add, that his Excellency Sir J. Cradock has adopted measures for completing as speedily as possible all the Native battalions in the Deckan, of the Madras establishment, which, however, are actually from 6 to 800 rank and file in strength *.

* Force at Billary:

22d Dragoons	447	891
2d N. Cavalry	444	
Artillery		191
His Majesty's 33d Regt		589
4 Bns of Sepoys		4,745
Total		6,416

The 33d is under orders to relieve the 94th, soon as six companies of the 34th (600 men) shall reach Bellary. The 19th Dragoons is at Colar, and the 8th Cavalry at Arcot, ready to move at a short notice.

Sir J. Cradock has also made arrangements for maintaining a respectable force in the Ceded Districts, subject to the Government of Fort St. George, which will be ready to move at a moment's notice. The flourishing condition of the Government of Mysore will also enable your Excellency to employ the services of the Mysore troops at the shortest notice, whenever that measure may appear to be expedient.

GUZERAT*:

* Force in Guzerat:

Artillery	46
Eur. Infantry	474
4 Bns of Sepoys	3,083
Bs in Surat	1,372
Total	4975

The force in Guzerat, including the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment, at Surat, amounting to 1,372 Rank and File, consists of 4,975 men. Of this force, the field-force under Colonel Woodington is upwards of 2,500 men, including 424 European Infantry. In addition to this force, the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment Bombay Infantry was ordered by Colonel Close on the 24th of June to march to Panwell, in conformity to the Governor General's orders to detach another battalion from the Deckan to Guzerat. On the arrival of this Corps in Guzerat Colonel Woodington's field will exceed 3000 men fit for duty; Colonel Woodington has two twelve-pounders, two howitzers, and a due proportion of field-artillery, with two months provisions for the whole of his corps, and with a large equipment of stores, &c. He is ordered to keep his corps in a constant state of preparation for active service; and the Government of the Guicawar is prepared to co-operate against Scindia, to such extent as may appear to be necessary. The corps under Colonel Woodington is at present assembled at Baroda, and there is a force of 723 men at Dohud; in addition to the field-force this place can be occupied without difficulty and it appears by Colonel Woodington's report, that the fort of Pawanghur; has not been repaired since the last siege, and is in a ruinous condition.

Your Excellency will perceive from the preceding detail that the total number of troops prepared for active service in different quarters of India, is as follows:—

Hindostan	20,148
Deckan, exclusive of Garrisons, &c.	5,858
Guzerat, exclusive of Ditto, upwards of	3,000
Dohud	723
Total exclusive of Garrisons	29,729

In conformity to your Excellency's orders the 74th Regiment has been sent to Bombay, and the 5th and 7th Native Cavalry to the territories of Fort-St.-George. The troops in the Deckan do not now exceed the number which the Company is engaged to furnish to the Peishwa, and the Soubahdar of the Deckan, under our

engagements with thoſe Chieftains reſpectively. The Subſidiary Force ſerving with the Nizam is entirely compoſed of corps belonging to the eſtabliſhment of Fort-St.-George; but the Peiſhwa's Subſidiary Force conſiſts at preſent only of two Bombay battalions, inſtead of ſix, the remaining four corps of the Peiſhwa's Subſidiary Force belonging to the Madras eſtabliſhment, and will be returned to Fort-St.-George as ſoon as the arrival of Major General Jones's corps in Guzerat ſhall enable the Governor of Bombay to complete the Peiſhwa's Subſidiary Force with Bombay battalions. The four Madras Battalions at preſent in the Deckan are the only corps belonging to that eſtabliſhment, employed in the territories of Fort-St.-George, with the exception of the Hydrabad Subſidiary Force, 314 men ſtationed at Trincomalee, and in the Eaſtern Seas, the troops in Cuttack (Company's European regiment M. P. and the 2d battalion, 17th regiment) and ſome details ſerving as an Eſcort to the Reſident at the Court of Dowlut Rao Scindia*.

* Subſidiary Force at Hydrabad:
One Regt European Infantry,
6th Regt of Sepoys,
2nd Regt N. Cavalry,
Two Compys of Eur. Infantry,
and two Compys of Pioneers.

In Cuttack:

H. C. Eur. Infantry	- -	208
N. B. 17th Regt	- - -	749
Trincomalee and Eaſtern Service	Eur. Ar.	57
	Las.	207
Total Eu. In.		314

(Signed) *J. Armſtrong*,
Mily Secy.

Fort William,
25th July 1805.

(A true Copy.)

J. Adam,
Depy Secy Govt.

No. 7.

COPY of a LETTER from Lord LAKE to Marquis CORNWALLIS, with Enclosures, dated 12th September 1805, relative to the irregular Troops, and the reductions effected under Lord WELLESLEY's Orders.

To the Most honourable Marquis CORNWALLIS, K. G.
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

1. YOUR Lordship is already fully informed of the number of irregulars, cavalry and infantry, that were entertained during the late War, as well as of the still greater bodies that deserted from the enemy at the close of the campaign, and were received into the British service. Official No. 4.

2. My anxious desire to relieve the Government from every expense that could possibly be avoided, led me to devote the earliest leisure, which a cessation of the active duties of the field afforded me, to a complete revision of every arrangement connected with the irregular corps. I took measures for the immediate reduction of every party whose services could be dispensed with, and to whom the faith of Government was not pledged, while I directed such reforms and reductions in those whose services were absolutely necessary at the moment, or to whom the faith of Government had been pledged, as should, without taking much from their efficiency, or violating those engagements under which they had come over from the enemy, render their maintenance as little expensive as possible to the Government.

3. I have the honour to enclose a general estimate of one month's pay of these troops as they stand on the 1st of July, and one calculated for the 1st of October, before which period every reduction and reform which has been ordered, will, I have no doubt, be fully completed. From these documents your Lordship will perceive, that the temporary but heavy expense which imperious circumstances of the moment obliged Government to incur, has already been reduced from the sum of Five Lacks, eighty three thousand six hundred and sixty-nine Rupees, four Annas, and three Pice per month, at which it was estimated at my arrival at Mattra, to that of three Lacks, ninety thousand four hundred and fifty-five Rupees, nine Annas per month, the amount of the estimate for the first of October, making an actual reduction of the expenditure to the amount of one Lack ninety-three thousand two hundred and thirteen Rupees, thirteen Annas and three Pice per month, or Twenty-three Lacks, eighteen thousand five hundred and sixty-four Rupees, seven Annas per annum.

4. In paying the arrears of the numerous irregulars that have been discharged, as well as supporting those that are with my army, I have never been obliged to interfere in any material degree with the pecuniary resources immediately applicable to the support of the regular troops, but have in common granted their Commanders Bills for the amount due to their respective corps, which their connections with the Native Bankers have always enabled them to negotiate without much loss or inconvenience.

5. Some of the irregulars which had been raised for purposes of Police in the District of Agra have been retained by the Civil Magistrate for the same duties, but are of course no longer subject to any Military Authority. I have also supplied several of the civil officers in the Doab (who applied to me) with small parties of irregular horse, which they will hereafter maintain or discharge agreeable to the pleasure of Government. The aggregate amount of these parties may be stated at a thousand horse, and they are now maintained on a very reduced Sherah or average pay.

6. The horse that have been discharged have been in general local corps which were recently raised; one of the largest bodies of this description was the Raffelah of Thakoor Diarum, which consisted of seven hundred men; and with the view of conciliating Diarum (who has conducted himself of late much to my satisfaction) to this arrangement, and of mitigating the evil of discharging at once such a body, I have allowed him to maintain, for a period, on a very reduced pay, two hundred men; one hundred of which are to be employed in general duties of Police in any part of the Doab the Magistrate under whose orders they are placed may deem

proper, and the other hundred are allowed for the protection of his own immediate lands. This indulgence will be continued only as long as it ſuits the pleaſure of Government.

7. I have the honour to encloſe a copy of the Letter which directs the reduction and reform of the different irregular corps in Bundlecund, and of Colonel Martindell's anſwer. Theſe documents will ſhew your Lordſhip that meaſures have been taken to effect every poſſible reduction of the irregulars employed in that quarter. It is not poſſible, at this moment, to make an exact calculation of the actual amount of this reduction, but I feel ſatisfied that the total expenſe of the irregulars in that Province will not, on the 1ſt of October, exceed the amount ſtated in the eſtimate for that month; and if the Brigades of Leman Khan and Kullub Ally are transferred as directed to the civil authority, it will be much below the calculation made in that eſtimate.

8. I ſhall now proceed to ſtate for your Lordſhip's information, ſuch further reductions as I conceive may be immediately effected in the irregular Corps.

9. The five principal Chiefs that came over from the enemy, Buckſhee Bowanee Shunker, the Nabob Murteza Kahn, Mahomed Khan Affrudee, Bahaudur Kahn, and Aſtruff Kahn, Patans, may be early and advantageouſly ſettled in the Hurrianah and Mewat; and while the aſſignment of Jagheers to the above Chiefs in thoſe Provinces will moſt fully diſcharge every obligation of faith, and provide for the employment of their numerous adherents, it will be attended with an immediate decreaſe of actual expenditure to the amount of Fifty-ſeven thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty-nine Rupees, twelve Annas, and two Pice per Month; or Six Lacks, ninety-two thouſand and thirty-ſeven Rupees, two Annas per Annum; and the Horſe employed by theſe Chiefs will be in countries which (if they were not thus aſſigned) would require their ſervices, and which would not, under Amanic management, yield a revenue nearly equal to their payment.

10. There are ſeveral other Sirdars who have claims upon the Government, which may hereafter be ſettled by ſmall Jagheers, Eſtimrar Grants, or Penſions: the total amount of their claims cannot exceed (agreeable to the higheſt calculation) the ſum of one Lack of Rupees per Annum, which can hereafter either be granted in money or land, as it ſuits the pleaſure or convenience of Government.

11. The claims of thoſe Native Chiefs who came from the enemy, and are ſtationed in Bundlecund, are not included in the above calculation, as they have not been aſcertained, but they cannot be great; and it would no doubt be eaſy to ſatisfy thoſe by granting them Jagheers in the leaſt productive part of that province, which would not only provide for their ſupport, but for the employment of ſuch of their followers whoſe ſervices were not required by the Britiſh Government.

12. The Baraitch Nabob, Nijabut Ally Khan, has Jaidad Lands in the Doab, and near Delhi, to an amount of near Three Lacks of Rupees per Annum, for which he maintains horſe. He has alſo a body of one hundred and fifty under his Son, and three hundred and fifty under his brother Iſmael Khan, who receive payment in caſh.

13. It would, in my opinion, be attended with advantage to ſettle this Chief in a large Jagheer to the Weſt of the Jumna. The permanence of the proviſion would, I ſhould hope, ſecure his ready acquieſcence; the ſervices of this family would be well rewarded by ſuch an arrangement, and his preſent Jaidad in the Doab, which is a faithful and tranquil province, might be reſumed with advantage to Government.

14. Though your Lordſhip might think it proper to grant theſe Chiefs their reſpective Jagheers on condition of their affording military aid when called upon to a certain extent, I preſume from the preſent ſtate of the countries that it is propoſed to give them all kind of ſervice, for that, there would be in general a neceſſity for forgiving two or three years, that they might take effectual meaſures to reduce their Jagheers into a ſtate of proper ſubjection, and apply their whole means to the eſtabliſhment of internal tranquillity in their new poſſeſſions.

15. It would appear, therefore, that on this arrangement taking place few or none of the Horſe belonging to the Chiefs, to whom Jagheers are granted, can be accounted as applicable to general ſervice, their place would be well ſupplied by the parties already in the ſervice; who would be paid in ready money, and who could from the terms on which they were entertained be modelled in a manner that would make them leſs expenſive, and more efficient than any corps of that deſcription that have been yet employed in the Britiſh ſervice.

16. The Sherah, or average of the pay of the Native Horſe ſerving weſt of the Jumna, was increaſed laſt year to 30 Rs each horſeman. This was done alike with the

the view of meeting the difficulties of the moment, and of increaſing the defection of the enemy, which it did to a very great degree. I have (as your Lordſhip will obſerve by the encloſed order) made an alteration in this Sherah. The reduction is not great, but it is calculated to improve the quality of the horſes that continue in the ſervice, and has been made without creating the leaſt diſcontent, or diſappointing the expectations that were indulged by the different Chiefs and their followers when they joined the Britiſh Standard. When a plan is adopted that provides for the different Chiefs that came over from the enemy, the principal difficulty in the way of the further reduction of the Sherah will be removed, and if arrangements can be made for the regular payment of this claſs of troops I conſider that the average of twenty Surat Rupees each horſeman will be judged fully ſufficient; and ſuppoſing that the number employed with the Britiſh corps in the field was five thouſand, the total expence, if this Sherah was eſtabliſhed, would not amount to much more than One Lack of Rupees per month, or Twelve Lacks per annum.

17. The Corps under Colonel Pohlman, as well as the horſe by which he is accompanied, can be reduced the moment they are not required for the occupation of the Diſtricts of Tonk Rampoorah, and the Horſe probably before that period. The abſtracts of the Colonel's corps may be calculated at twenty-three thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine Rupees per month. The net Revenue of our Poſſeſſions in that quarter is eſtimated at about three Lacks of Rupees per annum, which will be equal to the complete payment of this corps.

18. The diſperſed ſtate of the irregulars, and the want of arrangement and exactitude in their returns and accounts, occaſioned chiefly by the ignorance of their Commanders of the principles of the Britiſh ſervice, has created much difficulty in obtaining ſtatements of their pay, numbers, appointments, &c. &c. After all the encloſed Eſtimates cannot be deemed as perfectly correct. I have, however, judged it my duty no longer to delay, on this account, a communication which will convey to your Lordſhip a ſufficiently clear general idea of this ſubject, and which will, I truſt, fully ſatisfy your mind, that (ſince the cloſe of the laſt campaign) my endeavours have been unremittingly applied to the important object of relieving the Finance, by making every reduction of expenſe that I could make conſiſtent with the preſervation of the public faith and the public intereſts.

I have the honour to be,

Head Quarters, My Lord, &c.

Muttra, 12th Sept[r] 1805. (Signed) *Lake.*

Copy of the Commander in Chief's Regulations regarding irregular Horſe, now in the Pay of Government, dated Head Quarters, 4th September 1805.

Head Quarters, Muttra, 4th Sept[r] 1805.

The Right honourable the Commander in Chief is pleaſed to order the following Regulation regarding irregular Horſe now in the pay of Government, to have effect from the 1ſt of October 1805:

That previous to the enſuing Muſter all the irregular Horſe in the pay of Government, ſerving beyond the Jumna, are to be minutely inſpected by the officer commanding where corps or parties may be ſerving, or in other ſituations by an officer to be appointed for the purpoſe, by the perſon under whoſe general authority they may have been placed, and the whole are to be carefully ſelected and formed into three claſſes; the 1ſt claſs, conſiſting of the beſt horſes and men, to receive pay from the 1ſt October, at the rate of 28 Sonaut Rupees per month; the 2d claſs to receive 24 Rupees per month, and the 3d claſs 20 Rupees per month.

No increaſe will be allowed in the number of the 2d and 3d claſſes, but Sirdars and others who may be the owners of horſes in thoſe claſſes, to be allowed, on producing horſes and men fit for the firſt Claſs, to have them enrolled on the ſtrength of it, in lieu of indifferent horſes in the other claſſes, which are to be diſcharged.

All horſes to be ſtruck off the roll that may not be fit for ſevere ſervice.

TABLE of PAY for the IRREGULAR HORSE,

From the 1ſt October 1805, at Delhi, and all Places Weſt of the Jumna.

Raſſaldars	110
Naib	67
Jemmadar	45
Woondie Major	38
Duffardar	33
Naſanchy	31

TROOPERS.

1ſt Claſs	28
2d D°	24
3d D°	20

All payments to be made in Sonaut Rupees, every other Rupee that may be given to be paid agreeably to the Company's Rate of Exchange.

All Allowances fixed to Chiefs and Officers enjoying higher pay than Raſſaldars, to continue as they are now.

(Signed) *Henry Worſley,*
D. A. G.

N. B. Theſe Regulations are not intended to extend to the irregular Horſe which came from Guzerat with the army under the command of Major General Jones.

A True Copy.

(Signed) *C. T. Metcalfe.*

No. 11.

COPY of ſeparate LETTERS from Lord WELLESLEY, the Governor General, to the Court of Directors, dated Fort-William, 14th March 1804, and 25th March 1805; relative to Lord Welleſley's intended departure from India.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors, &c. &c.

Honourable Sirs,

IN my Letter of the 30th December 1803 I had the honour to ſubmit to your Honourable Court a reſpectful notification of my intention to await in India the iſſue of thoſe tranſactions in the Marhatta Empire which originated during my Adminiſtration in the courſe of the year 1802, and of my confident expectation of being enabled to derive conſiderable advantage to your intereſts by conducting the depending negotiations for Peace with Scindia and the Rajah of Berar to a favourable iſſue.

2. The Treaties of Peace concluded with Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, (of which copies are tranſmitted to your Honourable Court, and to your Secret Committee by this Diſpatch) will, I truſt, ſatisfy your Honourable Court that the expectation expreſſed in my Letter of the 30th December 1803 has not been diſappointed by the terms of the General Pacification.

3. The Copies of the Treaties, together with the documents tranſmitted to the Secret Committee of your Honourable Court by this conveyance, are ſufficient to afford a general view of the advantages acquired by the Treaties of Peace, and of the principles on which the ſeveral ſtipulations are founded.

4. In addition to a conſiderable augmentation of the territories and reſources of the Honourable Company in India, your Honourable Court will obſerve with ſatisfaction, that the Peace is founded upon principles of exemplary faith and equity towards our Allies, of moderation and lenity towards our vanquiſhed enemies, and of juſt regard for the general proſperity of this Quarter of the Globe.

5. It will require a more particular conſideration of the voluminous documents connected with the various negotiations and arrangements which have originated in the ſucceſs of the War, and in the terms of the Peace, to enable your Honourable Court to appreciate all the benefits of this ſalutary and honourable Settlement.

6. The detailed ſtatements requiſite to illuſtrate every article of the Pacification, will be ſubmitted to your Honourable Court, or to your Secret Committee, as ſoon as it ſhall be found practicable to prepare them for your conſideration.

7. In examining the documents now tranſmitted, your Honourable Court will remark that various, extenſive, and complicated arrangements are dependent upon the Peace, and are neceſſary to ſecure and to conſolidate its beneficial operation.

8. I truſt that I ſhall be enabled to conclude every important ſettlement connected with the General Pacification of India, at the cloſe of the preſent year, and in that expectation I have the honour reſpectfully to notify to your Honourable Court my intention of embarking for Europe at that period of time.

9. It is probable that the ſettlement of affairs in Hindoſtan may require me to proceed to the North-Weſtern Provinces, and I have accordingly made the neceſſary preparations for proceeding by water to Agrah in the month of June, if circumſtances ſhould appear to demand my preſence in that Quarter. In that event I expect, however, to be enabled to return to Fort-William in the month of December.

10. Notwithſtanding the notification ſubmitted to your Honourable Court in this Letter, I requeſt you to rely with confidence on the unabated exertion of my zeal for the intereſts and honour of the Company, and of the Nation, in India, if any event ſhould occur to demand the further continuance of my ſervices in this arduous Government, during the exiſtence of War with France, or during any criſis which may ariſe among the Native Powers of Aſia.

11. I entertain a firm hope that my preſence in India will not be neceſſary to the ſecurity of the Public Intereſts in this quarter of the Globe, under any probable circumſtances, after the cloſe of the preſent year; but while I ſhall retain the power of diſcharging the duties of my ſtation, your Honourable Court may be aſſured that I will not attempt to abandon it in any exigency of difficulty or danger.

I have the honour to be with the greateſt reſpect,
Honourable Sirs,
Your moſt faithful, obliged, and
obedient Servant,

Fort-William,
14th March 1804.

(Signed) *Welleſley.*

To the Honourable the Court of Directors, &c. &c. &c.

Honourable Sirs,

Par. 1. In conformity to the notification which I had the honour to ſubmit to your Honourable Court in my Letter of the 14th of March 1804, it was my intention to have embarked for Europe during the preſent ſeaſon; and by the obliging attention of Admiral Rainier I had provided accommodation for my voyage on board of His Majeſty's ſhip the San Fiorenzo, and had propoſed to requeſt Captain Lambert to afford the protection of that ſhip to the Honourable Company's fleet of regular ſhips now proceeding from this port to England.

2. But the interruption of the tranquillity of Hindoſtan, occaſioned by the diſturbances which Jeſwunt Rao Holkar and his adherents have excited upon the banks of the Jumna, prevented me from proceeding to the north-weſtern provinces in the laſt ſeaſon, according to my intention ſubmitted to your Honourable Court on the 14th March 1804, and the ſame cauſe has delayed the concluſion of many extenſive arrangements connected with the ſtability of the peace, and requiſite to ſecure the benefits of that ſettlement, and to eſtabliſh good order and regular Government within the conquered provinces on our north-weſtern frontier. The continuance of thoſe diſturbances has alſo compelled me to employ a conſiderable army in active operations, under circumſtances which have occaſioned a heavy expence, diſturbed the public inveſtment, and again poſtponed the period of return to that ſtate of finance which had been attained previouſly to the rupture with the confederate Marhatta Chieftains.

3. It has been impracticable, under the vexatious and unexpected hoſtilities which have embarraſſed the operations of this Government, to enter upon a general reviſion of the whole ſyſtem of our eſtabliſhments, connected with the permanent ſituation and circumſtances of the Britiſh Empire in India in all its actual relations. It is my anxious deſire to undertake, and to conclude ſuch a reviſion previouſly to my departure from India.

4. Every reaſon exiſts to juſtify an expectation of the early and ſucceſsful termination of hoſtilities on the banks of the Jumna; tranquillity is reſtored in the Deckan, and within all the provinces and dependencies of the Governments of Forts St.-George and Bombay; and the whole army of Fort-St.-George is ordered to return to its uſual ſtations. In the mean while I have commenced a general reviſion of eſtabliſhments with a view to a fixed and ſettled ſtate of Peace, embracing every branch of our poſſeſſions, dependencies, and alliances throughout the whole extent of India.

5. But

5. But hoſtilities have not ceaſed on the north-weſtern frontier of the provinces ſubject to this Government; nor can I expect to accompliſh the important objects to which I have adverted until the exiſting diſturbances ſhall have been compoſed, our reſources rendered available, and our expences reduced by the reſtoration of order and tranquillity on the banks of the Jumna, and by the eſtabliſhment of the armies of Bengal and Bombay in the ſtations appointed for the maintenance of Peace.

6. In this criſis of affairs I cannot attempt to abandon my ſtation without a dereliction of the uniform principles which have regulated my conduct in maintaining the intereſts and honour of the Company and of the Nation in India, and in diſcharging my great and anxious public truſt to the ſatisfaction of my conſcientious ſenſe of public duty, and of gratitude towards your Honourable Court, the Honourable the Court of Proprietors, my King, and my Country.

7. My health is conſiderably impaired by the continual fatigue incident to the weighty charge which I have exerciſed for nearly ſeven years in this ſevere climate, under much anxiety of mind, under various exigencies of arduous ſervice, and many difficulties and dangers. My ſolicitude to return to England is greatly increaſed by the actual condition of my health; and I truſt that I ſhall meet the approbation of your Honourable Court in embarking by the earlieſt opportunity which ſhall occur during the preſent year, after tranquillity ſhall have been reſtored in Hindoſtan, and the general regulations and arrangements requiſite for a final ſettlement of your affairs in India, under the enlarged frame of this empire, ſhall have been placed on a ſecure foundation.

8. It appears to be probable that I ſhall not be diſappointed in my expectation of availing myſelf of ſuch an opportunity at an early period of the ſeaſon. With this hope, I ſhall requeſt Sir Edward Pellew to enable me to command the means of convoy to England, which I will endeavour to apply to the combined purpoſe of my homeward voyage, and of protecting any ſhips of the Honourable Company which may be prepared for the ſame deſtination.

9. Your Honourable Court, however, may be aſſured that I will not attempt to abandon the charge of this Government (unleſs abſolutely compelled by the ſtate of my health) until affairs in Hindoſtan ſhall have aſſumed a more ſettled aſpect.

I have the honour to be,

Honourable Sirs,

Your moſt obedient, obliged and

faithful Servant,

(Signed) *Welleſley.*

Fort-William,
25th March 1805.

No. 12.

EXTRACT of ſeparate LETTER from the Governor General in Council in the Military Department, to the Court of Directors, dated 25th July 1805, (in anſwer to the Court's Orders of the 11th February 1801, Paragraphs 113 to 119, both inclusive,) together with the Eſtimate of the late Acquiſitions from Conqueſt and Subſidy, tranſmitted in that Letter.

EXTRACT ſeparate MILITARY LETTER from Bengal, dated 25th July 1805.

115. No doubt can be entertained that the reſources acquired by our ſubſidiary engagements, and by our conqueſts in Hindoſtan, Cuttack, and the Deckan, will amply repay the expence of the augmentation made to your armies, without impoſing any additional charge in the Revenue, as they ſtood in the Year of Account 1802-3.

116. The Governor General in Council is unable at the preſent moment of time to afford to your Honourable Court a correct and detailed ſtatement of the probable amount of the Revenue of the Conquered and Ceded Territories in time of Peace and good order. The only criterion excepting the Schedules which the Governor General at preſent poſſeſſes, for forming any idea of the value of our Conqueſts, is the amount of Collections made in Fuſly 1211, ending in September 1804; an eſtimate of the Charges and Revenues of the Conqueſts, &c. has been formed on this principle, and is encloſed for the information of your Honourable Court. But this cannot be deemed a correct baſis of calculation. It is to be recollected that the conqueſts were only made towards the cloſe of the Year 1803, and that the intelligence of the Peace with the Confederates did not reach Lord Lake until the Month of February 1804, and the army did not return to cantonments until June 1804.—The War with Holkar, and the advance of that Chieftain to Hindoſtan, afterwards compelled Lord Lake to take the Field again in September 1804; and as the Fuſly 1211 ends in September 1804, the Revenues of 1211 cannot certainly be conſidered to afford any correct data by which an accurate eſtimate may be formed of the probable Revenues of the Conqueſts in time of Peace and good order. In the time of Monſieur Perron the Territories in the Doab, of the Jumna, and Ganges, yielded a Revenue of 75 Lacks of Rupees; and a confident expectation may be entertained that when tranquillity ſhall have been maintained for a ſufficient period of time the Doab will yield a Revenue greatly exceeding the amount of the Fuſly 1211, and affording a ſurplus after the payment of all charges.

117. The Ceſſions in Bundlecund made by the Peiſhwa amount to 30 Lacks of Rupees; but in the encloſed eſtimate the Revenue from Bundlecund is only eſtimated at 15 Lacks, which is the amount already ſettled by the Commiſſioners.

118. This deficiency is to be aſcribed to the confuſed ſtate of the province of Bundlecund for ſome years paſt, together with the neceſſity of employing the troops ſtationed in it in active operations againſt the enemy. The amount of Revenue collected in 1211 is only 15 Lacks of Rupees. In courſe of time, however, the Revenues will increaſe with the eſtabliſhment of order and regularity; admitting therefore, that no improvement ſhall take place in the Revenues of Broach, Cuttack, and the territories in Guzerat, an event highly improbable, no doubt can be entertained that the Doab of the Jumna and Ganges, and the Province of Bundlecund, will in a ſhort period of time afford a Revenue greatly exceeding that ſtated in the encloſed eſtimates. On the other hand the charges have been taken at the higheſt ſcale, and appear to include every probable contingency. A confident expectation

may

may therefore be entertained that the Acquiſitions obtained by the recent ſucceſs of our Councils and Arms will prove as beneficial to our pecuniary reſources as they are calculated to confirm the ſecurity of every intereſt of the Company, and of the Nation, in this great and powerful Empire.

119. The Governor General in Council does not deem it to be proper to enter in this place into any diſcuſſion of the innumerable advantages which our recent Acquiſitions offer to many other important branches of your intereſts; and although the encloſed eſtimate is formed under every poſſible diſadvantage with regard to the future amount of the Revenues of our conqueſts, &c. his Excellency in Council is ſatisfied that this eſtimate, even in its preſent ſtate, will afford the moſt ſubſtantial proof of the great benefits which may ultimately be expected to reſult to your affairs by the great change which has been effected in the State of India ſince the receipt of your Orders of the 11th February 1801.

ESTIMATE of the late Acquiſitions

REVENUE:	Groſs Jumna.	Net Jumna.		AUTHORITIES.
In the Doab: (A.)				
Etawa	13,91,818			(A) The groſs Jummas of theſe Diſtricts reſpectively, have been taken from the accounts tranſmitted by the officers in charge ſtated to be for the year 1211 Fuſsly.—Theſe accounts appear to have been formed on the Jumma as it ſtood under the Marhatta Government.
Furruckabad	6,30,084			
Saharunpore	3,42,351			
D° under Moradabad	5,99,015			
D° under the Res^t at Delhi	5,50,273			
	35,13,541			
Deduct Taſſildarry and other allowances, Penſions, Moſuſſil Expences and Balances irrecoverable, eſtimated altogether at 20 per Cent.	7,02,708			
		28,10,833		
Sumroo Begum's Jagheer		10,00,000		
Weſt of the Jumna: (A.)				
Agra, excluſive of the Pergunnahs Dholepore, &c. referred to Scindia	10,64,255			(A.) The accounts ſettlement for 1212 which are expected from the Collectors ſubſequently appointed will afford the means of forming a more correct eſtimate of the value of theſe Provinces, than can at preſent be ſubmitted.
Diſtricts ſettled by the Reſident at Delhi	4,25,594			
Syer of Delhi, &c.	1,83,689			
Diſtricts unſettled, ſuppoſe	4,25,000			
	20,98,538			
Deduct 20 per Cent. as above	4,19,707			
		16,78,831		
In Hindoſtan, Rupees of ſorts		54,89,664		
Sonat Rupees			52,70,076	
Cuttack: (B.)	13,51,405			B. Eſtimated from Accounts received from the Government of Bombay.
Deduct 20 per Cent. as above	2,70,281			
Arcot Rupees		10,81,124		
Sonat Rupees			10,37,879	C. Extracted from the Bombay eſtimate of probable Receipts for the year 1804-5.
Broach: (B.)	10,00,000			D. The Treaty of the 12th January 1805 provides for the expence of a Regiment of Native Infantry to be defrayed by the Rajah of Travancore, the amount eſtimated at 29,000 per Menſem will be per annum 3,48,000.
Deduct 20 per Cent. as above	2,00,000			
Eſtimated equal to Sonat R^s		8,00,000	8,00,000	
Total of Revenue Rupees of ſorts		73,70,788		
Sonat Rupees			71,07,955	

from Conquest and Subsidy.

CHARGES:				AUTHORITIES.
Pensions and Jagheers: (E)				(E.) The treaties and other authentic communications.
To Scindia's Sirdars - - - -	17,00,000			
Deduct resumed from Bapoogee and Seederhew - - - - - -	2,50,000			
		14,50,000		
To the Royal Family, including the Expense of irregular Corps, &c.		17,00,000		
Begum Sumroo - - - - - - -	- - -	10,00,000		
Total of the Pensions and Jagheers, in R^{s} of sorts - - - - - - -	- - -	41,50,000		
In Sonat Rupees - - -	- - -	- - -	39,84,000	
Civil Establishments: (F.)				(F.) On the scale of the Establishments in the Ceded Districts in Oude. The expence of any extra aid which may at present be found necessary for the use of the Police, is not included in this estimate, it being presumed that in the course of a short time after the return of external tranquillity the principal Battalions already established in the Districts ceded in Oude may furnish detachments sufficient for all such purposes in the conquered Provinces likewise.
Seven Judges and Magistrates Salary and Establishment estimated at 56,000 R^{s} Annum - - -		3,92,000		
Six Collectors D^{o} at 37,200 - -		2,23,200		
Residency at Delhi - - - - - -	- - -	1,44,000		
Total of Civil Establishments	- - -	- - -	7,59,200	
Military: (G.)				(G.) From the Military Auditor General's estimate.
In Bengal:				
Two Regiments of Native Calvalry at 20,000 R^{s} each per month -	40,000			
Seven D^{o} Native Infantry at 30,000 R^{s} each per month - - - -	2,10,000			
Horse Artillery D^{o} - - - - - -	2,000			
Extra Cattle to the increase - - -	10,000			
Off-reckonings - - - - - - -	17,000			
Wear and Tear of Two Regiments of Cavalry - - - - - - - -	5,000			
Military Stores, Contingencies, Buildings, &c. not fixed in their amount - - - - - - - - -	25,000			
Per Month - -	3,09,000			
Per Annum - -	- - -	37,08,000		

ESTIMATE of the late Acquiſitions

SUBSIDIES:			
From the Guicawar: C.			
Free Gift		2,00,000	
Subſidy		6,97,275	
Syer Revenue in the Allavery	60,000		
In Guzerat	66,000		
		1,26,000	
From the Peiſhwa: (A.)			10,23,275
Bundlecund Groſs Revenue	15,72,974		
Deduct 20 p. Ct. as above 3,14,595			
Stipend to Shumſhar Bahadar 4,00,000			
	7,14,595		
In Rupees of ſorts	8,58,379		
In Sonat Rupees		8,24,047	
Subſidy in the Allavery	6,50,000		
D° in Guzerat	1,72,000		
Syer Revenue Allavery	1,10,000		
Guzerat	8,000		
		9,40,000	
In Rupees ſuppoſed equal to Sonats			17,64,047
From the Rana of Gohud, in Rupees of ſorts		9,00,000	
In Sonat Rupees			8,64,000
Additional Subſidy:			
From the Rajah of Travencore			3,48,000
Total Subſidies Sonat R^{s}			39,99,322

ABSTRACT

Acquiſitions, in Revenue

Subſidies

Charges — Penſions and Jagheers

Civil Eſtabliſhments

Military

Exceſs of Reſource above the Charge

Accountant-General's Office,
June 22d 1805.

(Signed) *S. Davies,*
A. G.

from Conqueſt and Subſidy.

CHARGES:			
At Fort St. George:			
1 Regiment of Native Cavalry, including Off-reckonings - - -	22,100		
4 Regiments of Native Infantry, at 29,000 each - - - - - - -	1,16,000		
Off-reckonings - - - - - - -	6,400		
Military Stores, and other Charges -	15,000		
Wear and tear of Horſes for 1 Regiment - - - - - - - - -	2,500		
Per Month -	1,62,000		
Per Annum - -	- - -	19,44,000	
At Bombay:			
1 Regiment of Native Infantry - -	29,000		
Off Reckonings - - - - - - -	1,600		
Per Month -	30,600		
Per Annum -	- - -	3,67,200	
Total increaſe of the Military Charges Sonat Rs			60,19,200
- - - - - - - - - - - -	71,07,955		
- - - - - - - - - - - -	39,99,322		
- - - - - - - - - - - -	39,84,000	1,11,07,277	
- - - - - - - - - - - -	7,59,200		
- - - - - - - - - - - -	60,19,200		
		1,07,62,400	
- - - - - - - Sonat Rupees	- - -	344,877	

A true Copy.

L. Hook,
Sec^{y} to Gov^{t}.

No. 17.

Copy of a Letter from the GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL, to the Secret Committee; dated 15th June 1804; with its Enclosures:—Relative to the War with HOLKAR.

To the Honourable The Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Honble Sirs,

THE position of a body of troops under the command of Jeswunt Row Holkar, and the conduct and language of that Freebooter, rendered it necessary for the security of the British interests and those of our Allies to retain the army under the personal command of his Excellency the Commander in Chief in the field for a considerable period of time after the conclusion of peace with Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar. The most important considerations of policy, and especially of economy, required that the earliest means should be employed for establishing the British army at the stations which might be fixed for its permanent position in consequence of the Peace. And it was therefore necessary to bring Jeswunt Row Holkar to some definite explanation of his designs, the uncertainty of which might have involved considerable expence by occasioning the protracted detention of the army in the field. Sec^t Dep^t.

2. The result of these negotiations has finally compelled the Governor General in Council to adopt the most decisive measures for reducing the power and resources of Jeswunt Row Holkar.

3. Your Honourable Committee has been apprized of the important concessions made by Dowlut Rao Scindia to Jeswunt Row Holkar, under an implied engagement on the part of Holkar, to combine his troops with those of the confederated Chieftains in hostility against the British Government. Jeswunt Row Holkar, however, not having joined Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar in the War, and having committed no act of aggression against the British Government, during the continuance of hostilities with those Chieftains, no attempt was made on the part of the British Government to molest Jeswunt Row Holkar.

4. Although that Chieftain's exactions from Aurungabad, a city belonging to our Ally the Nizam (which are noticed in the 13th paragraph of our Letter to your Honourable Committee of the 10th of June 1803) would have justified a determination on the part of the Allies to enforce a compensation, the Governor General, however, in his Instructions to the Honourable Major General Wellesley, of the 27th of June 1803 (a copy of which formed an Enclosure in our Dispatch to your Honourable Committee of the 1st of August) positively prohibited that Officer from prosecuting hostilities against Holkar merely for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the plunder of Aurungabad, or for any other predatory incursion.

5. Towards the conclusion of the war, Jeswunt Row Holkar advanced towards the frontier of our Ally the Rajah of Jyenagur in prosecution of his habits of predatory warfare, and occupied a position with the main body of his forces, which indicated an intention to violate the territories of the Rajah of Jyenagur. Many other indications of an hostile nature were also manifested by Jeswunt Row Holkar.

6. In the month of December 1803 Jeswunt Row Holkar addressed Letters to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, which, though expressed in the spirit of arrogance, which Jeswunt Row Holkar assumed upon all occasions, contained assurances of his disposition to cultivate the friendship of the British Government.

7. The conduct of Jeſwunt Row Holkar, however, at this period of time was wholly inconſiſtent with theſe amicable profeſſions. A Letter was delivered to the Commander in Chief by the Rajah of Macherry, addreſſed to the Rajah by Jeſwunt Row Holkar, the object of which was to detach that Chieftain from his alliance with the Britiſh Government. Further correſpondence, of a nature hoſtile to the Britiſh Government, was diſcovered between Holkar and perſons owing allegiance to the Britiſh Government.

Authentic information was alſo received that Holkar had barbarouſly murdered three Britiſh ſubjects in his ſervice on a charge of correſpondence between one of thoſe officers and the Commander in Chief.

8. The replies of the Commander in Chief to the Letters which his Excellency had received from Jeſwunt Row Holkar expreſſed the wiſh of the Britiſh Government to abſtain from the proſecution of hoſtilities againſt him, declaring at the ſame time our determination to reſiſt any attempt on the part of any Chief or Power to moleſt the Allies, or to invade the rights of the Britiſh Government, the tenor of theſe anſwers was entirely approved by the Governor General, who deemed it proper at this time to furniſh the Commander in Chief with a ſtatement of his views and intentions with reſpect to Jeſwunt Row Holkar, and with Inſtructions for the guidance of the Commander in Chief's conduct with reſpect to that Chieftain.

9. It appeared to the Governor General to be indiſpenſably neceſſary either to adopt meaſures for the reduction of Jeſwunt Row Holkar's predatory force, or to frame ſome arrangement with him, which, without compromiſing the dignity of the Britiſh Government, and without violating the general principles of juſtice, or the acknowledged rights of other States and Chieftains, might render it the intereſt of Jeſwunt Row Holkar to abandon his predatory habits, and preclude the neceſſity of an expenſive permanent arrangement for the defence of our territories and thoſe of our Allies againſt the incurſions of that freebooter.

10. The detail of the arguments and conſiderations which influenced the determination of the Governor General upon this point is too voluminous to admit of being inſerted in this Diſpatch. The Governor General in Council deems it ſufficient to ſtate to your Honourable Committee, the general reſult of the Governor General's deliberations on the queſtion, referring your Honourable Committee for that detail to the annexed copy of the Inſtructions to the Commander in Chief.

Liſt No. 2. No. 22, to the Commander in Chief.

11. Jeſwunt Row Holkar being juſtly conſidered as an adventurer, and as the uſurper of the Rights of his brother Caſhee Row Holkar, conſiſtently with the principles of juſtice no arrangement could be propoſed between the Britiſh Government and Jeſwunt Row Holkar, involving the formal ſanction of the Britiſh Government to that Chieftain's uſurpation, and to the excluſion of Caſhee Row Holkar from his hereditary Dominions. But on the other hand no obligation was impoſed on the Britiſh Government by any exiſting engagements to aſſert the rights of Caſhee Row Holkar againſt Jeſwunt Row Holkar.

With the limitation above deſcribed, the Britiſh Government was at liberty to act towards Jeſwunt Row Holkar excluſively according to the dictates of policy and expediency. The Governor General in Council therefore ultimately determined to authorize the Commander in Chief to conclude an agreement with Jeſwunt Row Holkar, engaging on the part of the Britiſh Government to leave Jeſwunt Row Holkar in the unmoleſted exerciſe of his authority, provided only that Jeſwunt Row Holkar ſhould engage on his part to abſtain from any acts of aggreſſion and hoſtility againſt the Britiſh Government, and from any invaſion of the rights of our Allies. For the accompliſhment of this arrangement the Commander in Chief was inſtructed to ſignify to Jeſwunt Row Holkar, either by Letter or through the channel of Vakeels whom he might be invited to diſpatch, that the Britiſh Government entertained the moſt amicable diſpoſition towards him, and harboured no intention of proſecuting hoſtilities againſt him, unleſs compelled to that extremity by acts of aggreſſion on his part againſt the Britiſh Government or any of its Allies. That the Britiſh Government was pledged by the obligation of its engagements with various Chiefs and States in Hindoſtan to guarantee them againſt all exactions and demands unfounded in juſtice; that we did not admit his claim to tribute of any denomination upon thoſe Chiefs or States, founded upon the pretenſions of the Holkar family, and that we ſhould therefore be compelled to reſiſt any ſuch demands on the part of Jeſwunt Row Holkar; that, with the conſent of his Highneſs the Peiſhwa, the Britiſh Government would be diſpoſed to arbitrate the differences ſubſiſting between

Jeſwunt

Jeſwunt Row Holkar and Caſhee Row Holkar, and to adjuſt the claims of the ſeveral branches of the family on the principles of equity and juſtice.

That we were deſirous of preſerving peace with Jeſwunt Row Holkar, and that we would abſtain from any unſolicited interference in his concerns beyond the limits required for the protection and ſecurity of the rights and territories of our Allies; and that we merely required that he ſhould manifeſt a ſimilar conduct by abſtaining from all meaſures and operations of a contrary tendency, by withdrawing his troops from any poſition which they might at that time occupy, menacing to the Britiſh Government or to our Allies, and by withholding all demands on the States or Chieftains with which the Britiſh Government was in alliance; adding, that if Jeſwunt Row Holkar ſhould advance any claims on thoſe States in his individual capacity, the Britiſh Government would be diſpoſed to arbitrate all ſuch claims on principles of equity and juſtice.

12. The Commander in Chief was deſired to exerciſe his diſcretion with regard to the degree of ſecurity which we might poſſeſs under Jeſwunt Row Holkar's acquieſcence in the terms of the propoſed arrangement, and the Commander in Chief was alſo authorized to employ the Britiſh forces againſt Jeſwunt Row Holkar if the views of that Chieftain ſhould appear to be evidently hoſtile.

13. Thoſe Inſtructions were communicated to the Honourable Major General Welleſley, with directions to carry them into effect in the event of his poſition becoming approximated to that of Jeſwunt Row Holkar to ſuch a degree as to render his communication with that Chieftain more practicable and convenient than the Commander in Chief's.

14. In conformity to theſe Inſtructions the Commander in Chief addreſſed a Letter to Jeſwunt Row Holkar on the 29th January 1804, ſtating generally the terms on which the Britiſh Government was diſpoſed to leave him in the unmoleſted exerciſe of his authority, and to require him, as a proof of the ſincerity of his amicable profeſſions, to withdraw his army from the menacing poſition which it then occupied; to retire within his own territories; and to abſtain from the exaction of any tribute from the Allies of the Britiſh Government.

15. The Commander in Chief alſo invited Jeſwunt Row Holkar to diſpatch Vakeels to his Camp for the purpoſe of making known his wiſhes, and of effecting an amicable arrangement on the baſis of the Governor General's propoſition. The Commander in Chief at the ſame time advanced with his army to Hindown, a poſition which commanded the principal roads leading to the Company's territories, and whence the army could move with eaſe in whatever direction the movement of Jeſwunt Row Holkar's predatory troops might render neceſſary.

16. On the 27th of February the Commander in Chief received Jeſwunt Row Holkar's reply to the Letters which his Excellency addreſſed to that Chief under the Inſtructions of the Governor General. It was expreſſed in terms which appeared to indicate a wiſh, on the part of Jeſwunt Row Holkar, to accede to the Commander in Chief's propoſitions, and contained a promiſe to withdraw his troops from the menacing poſition which they occupied. Jeſwunt Row Holkar alſo announced his intention of diſpatching a Vakeel to the Britiſh Camp.

17. 'At different periods of the negotiations Letters addreſſed by Jeſwunt Row Holkar to allies and ſubjects of the Britiſh Government were intercepted by the Commander in Chief. Thoſe Letters contain proofs of Jeſwunt Row Holkar's endeavours to excite thoſe perſons to revolt againſt the Britiſh Government, and ſtate his intentions to diſpatch forces for the purpoſe of ravaging the territories of the Company.

List No. 3.
Letters to Jeſwunt Row Holkar and
Golaum Mahomed from Ram Dyall.
To Holkar from Nyne Sing.
D° D° Begum Somroo.
From Holkar to the Rajah of Macherry.
From Futteh oola Beg to D°.
From Holkar to Myabut Allee Khan.
From Huſſain Allee to D°.
From Shahamut Khan to D°.
From Holkar to D°.

18. The Governor General in Council deems it to be proper to encloſe copies of the intercepted correſpondence for the information of your Honourable Committee.

19. The Governor General in Council now reſumes the narrative of the negotiation conducted by the Commander in Chief with Jeſwunt Row Holkar. In reply to the Letter of that Chief, to which the 10th preceding paragraph refers, the Commander in Chief repeated his amicable aſſurances, and urged Holkar to carry into effect the Reſolution which he had avowed of retiring within the limits of his uſurped Dominion.

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The Commander in Chief alſo intimated to Holkar his knowledge of the correſpondence which had been detected, and warned him of the dangers of ſuch a proceeding.

20. On the 16th of March two Vakeels from Jeſwunt Row Holkar arrived in the Britiſh camp, and on the 18th of that month held a conference with his Excellency the Commander in Chief. It appeared that the Vakeels poſſeſſed no powers to conclude any arrangement, but were ſimply inſtructed to ſtate the propoſitions of Jeſwunt Row Holkar, and to acquaint him with the terms which might be offered by the Commander in Chief. The demands which the Vakeels brought forward in the name of Jeſwunt Row Holkar at this conference were,

1ſt.—"That he ſhould be permitted to collect the Chout agreeably to the cuſtom "of his anceſtors:"

2dly.—"That the ancient poſſeſſions formerly held by the family, ſuch as Etawa, "&c. 12 Pergunnahs in the Doab, and a Pergunnah in Bundlecund, ſhould be "granted to him:"

3dly.—"That the Country of Hurriana, which was formerly in the poſſeſſion of "the family, ſhould be given to him:"

4thly.—"That the Country then in his poſſeſſion ſhould be guaranteed to him, "and a Treaty ſhould be concluded with him on the ſame terms as that with "Scindia."

21. Theſe demands were of a nature ſo extravagant, and in every point of view ſo entirely inadmiſſible, that they were poſitively rejected by the Commander in Chief, who expreſſed his ſurprize at the conduct of Holkar in propoſing terms utterly incompatible with the propoſitions of the Commander in Chief, and inconſiſtent with the tenor and apparent ſpirit of his late communications.

22. The Commander in Chief referred the Vakeels to the former letters of Holkar, containing the terms on which his Excellency was authorized to conclude an arrangement with Jeſwunt Row Holkar, and required as a preliminary to any negotiation Holkar's immediate return within his own territories. The Commander in Chief directed the attention of the Vakeels to the promiſe expreſſed in Holkar's letter to the Commander in Chief, that he would withdraw his troops from their actual poſition, and aſked the Vakeels if he might depend on the performance of that promiſe.

They replied in explicit terms that Holkar would not conſider that promiſe to be binding unleſs the demands now brought forward by the Vakeels ſhould be complied with. The whole of the converſation on the part of the Vakeels during th s conference, was diſtinguiſhed by the moſt offenſive ſpirit of arrogance and haughtineſs. They appeared to entertain an expectation of inducing the Commander in Chief to accede to their demands by an exaggerated deſcription of Holkar's military power and reſources, and by inſinuating that Holkar while ſoliciting the Commander in Chief's compliance with his demands poſſeſſed ample means of enforcing them.

23. After the conference was concluded the Vakeels conveyed an intimation to the Commander in Chief, that although the demands which they had brought forward were conformable to their inſtructions, they were authorized to recede from thoſe demands, and to accept, on the part of Holkar, any proviſion in lands or money which the Britiſh Government ſhould think proper to aſſign to him. The Commander in Chief replied to this propoſal by referring to his former propoſition, and by again requiring, as an indiſpenſable preliminary to any negotiation, the immediate return of Holkar within his own poſſeſſions.

24. Shortly after this conference the Vakeels quitted the Britiſh camp on their return to that of Jeſwunt Row Holkar.

25. Previouſly to their departure the Commander in Chief delivered to them a letter addreſſed to Jeſwunt Row Holkar, repeating once more the terms on which Jeſwunt Row Holkar might remain at peace, and deſiring him to ſend to the Britiſh camp a perſon in his confidence, veſted with ſufficient powers to conclude an arrangement with the Britiſh Government.

List No. 4. No. 129 from the Commander in Chief, dated 19th March 1804.

26. The Governor General in Council has the honour to encloſe for the information of your Honourable Committee a copy of the Diſpatch from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, containing the details of his Excellency's communication with the Vakeels of Jeſwunt Row Holkar.

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27. While the negotiation with Jeſwunt Row Holkar was depending the Governor General in Council received a copy of a letter addreſſed to the Honourable Major General Welleſley by Jeſwunt Row Holkar, apparently written at the commencement of the month of February 1804, in which Jeſwunt Row Holkar diſtinctly demands the ceſſion of certain provinces in the Deckan, ſtated by him to be the original property of the family of Holkar, as the condition of peace, adding, in terms of inſulting menace, that in the event of War, although unable to oppoſe the Britiſh artillery in the field, "countries of many hundred coſs ſhould be over-"run, and plundered, and burnt; that he (meaning the Commander in Chief) "ſhould not have leiſure to breathe for a moment; and that calamities would fall on "lacks of human beings in continued war, by the attacks of his (Holkar's) army, "which overwhelms like the waves of the ſea." List No. 5. Letter from Holkar to Major Gen. Welleſley, 1ſt February.

28. The inſolent and hoſtile declarations contained in that Letter, combined with the equivocal conduct of Holkar in his negotiation with the Commander in Chief, and his detected attempts to create rebellion within the Company's provinces, appeared to require the immediate adoption of meaſures of extremity againſt that Chieftain.

29. The Governor General, however, deemed it adviſable to await the reſult of the negotiation which the Commander in Chief had been directed to commence.

30. On the 4th of April the Commander in Chief received the reply of Jeſwunt Row Holkar to the Letter which his Excellency had tranſmitted by the Vakeels of that Chieftain.

31. In this Letter Jeſwunt Row Holkar evaded an anſwer to the propoſitions which had been renewed in the Letter from the Commander in Chief, and required from his Excellency a communication of the leading articles of the propoſed arrangement between Jeſwunt Row Holkar and the Britiſh Government, previouſly to his diſpatching a confidential agent to the Britiſh Camp.

32. A Letter was at the ſame time received from Bhowanny Shunker, the principal ſervant of Jeſwunt Row Holkar, addreſſed to Captain Gardiner, an officer who had formerly been in the ſervice of Holkar, ſubſequently in that of the Rajah of Jyenagur, and had recently joined the Britiſh camp, and had been employed by the Commander in Chief in the negotiation with Holkar. In that Letter Bhowanny Shunker renewed the demands which had been formerly brought forward by the Vakeels of Jeſwunt Row Holkar, and had been decidedly rejected by the Commander in Chief.

33. In reply to the Letter from Holkar the Commander in Chief recalled the attention of that Chieftain to the indulgence and forbearance manifeſted towards him by the Britiſh Government, and exhorted him to adopt the only line of conduct conſiſtent with his true intereſts, and with the preſervation of Peace with the Britiſh Government.

34. A Copy of the Diſpatch from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, containing the correſpondence referred to, is encloſed for the information of your Honourable Committee. No. 134 from the Commander in Chief, with its encloſures.

35. At the period of the Commander in Chief's receipt of Holkar's Letters above referred to, Jeſwunt Row Holkar was in Azmere, a province in the poſſeſſion of Dowlut Rao Scindia, to which quarter he had marched ſome time before, oſtenſibly for the purpoſes of devotion, having aſſured the Commander in Chief of his intention to proceed thence to his own territories.

36. Holkar levied conſiderable contributions in Ajmere, and attempted, though without ſucceſs, to obtain poſſeſſion of the fort. A conſiderable part of his force, however, remained on the frontier of Jyenagur, after having committed depredations on the Territory of the Rajah.

This circumſtance, combined with the tenor of the Letters of Jeſwunt Row Holkar and Bhowanny Shunker, with the renewal of thoſe extravagant and inadmiſſible demands which had already been poſitively rejected by the Commander in Chief, and the evaſive and deceitful conduct of Jeſwunt Row Holkar throughout his negotiation with the Commander in Chief, precluded all expectation of effecting any pacific arrangement with Jeſwunt Row Holkar on terms compatible with the

ſecurity of the Britiſh intereſts and thoſe of our allies, or with the honour and dignity of the Britiſh name.

37. The Governor General in Council deems it proper in this place to ſuſpend the narration of the proceedings of Government with relation to Holkar for the purpoſe of ſtating the tranſactions of Dowlut Rao Scindia and Jeſwunt Row Holkar, with reſpect to each other, ſince the concluſion of Peace.

38. The enmity which ſubſiſted between Dowlut Rao Scindia and Jeſwunt Row Holkar before the commencement of the late War, was not cordially renounced by either of thoſe Chieftains, even at the time when they negotiated a combination of their powers for purpoſes hoſtile to the Britiſh Government, and was greatly exaſperated on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindia by Holkar's violation of his faith, to which Dowlut Rao Scindia aſcribed the unſucceſsful iſſue of the War. The territory of Scindia had been plundered by Holkar both during the War, and ſubſequently to the Peace. In the reduced condition of Scindia's power his apprehenſions were excited by the poſition of Jeſwunt Row Holkar's numerous predatory forces in the vicinity of the moſt valuable portion of his remaining territory, and Scindia was anxious to augment his reduced power and reſources by the acquiſition of a part of the territory of the family of Holkar, which he might hope to obtain by the deſtruction of his rival. Every motive therefore of revenge, intereſt, and ambition, combined to render Dowlut Roa Scindia ſolicitous for the extinction of Holkar's power.

39. In ſeveral converſations which Scindia's Miniſters held with the acting Reſident at his Court, thoſe Miniſters repreſented the violence, rapacity, and faithleſs character of Jeſwunt Row Holkar in the ſtrongeſt terms, and urged the neceſſity of attacking that Chieftain without delay.

40. At one of thoſe conferences the Miniſter of Dowlut Rao Scindia acknowledged to the acting Reſident the concluſion of a Treaty between Dowlut Rao Scindia and Jeſwunt Row Holkar, by the mediation and under the guarantee of the Rajah of Berar, containing thoſe important conceſſions to Jeſwunt Row Holkar to which the 3d paragraph of this Diſpatch refers, and added that all the eſſential ſtipulations of that engagement had been fulfilled by Dowlut Rao Scindia; that every meaſure had been adopted by Scindia which could tend to conciliate the good will of Holkar; but that Jeſwunt Row Holkar, notwithſtanding his profeſſions of amity, had purſued a conduct uniformly hoſtile to Dowlut Rao Scindia, and had violated both the ſpirit and letter of his engagements; that no degree of confidence could be repoſed in Holkar's public faith; that he was a "plun-" derer who had been raiſed by fortune to a degree of power of which he knew " not the proper uſe, and that every attempt to divert him from the proſecution " of his predatory habits, or to maintain with him the relations of amity and con-" cord, muſt prove abortive; and that while Holkar poſſeſſed any degree of power " and influence he would continue to be the leader of a band of robbers; and " therefore if it were neceſſary to attack, it would be politic to deſtroy him. That " no motive but that of urgent neceſſity could have induced Dowlut Rao Scindia " to conſider Jeſwunt Row Holkar in any other character than that of an uſurper; " but having once acknowledged Jeſwunt Row Holkar as a regular State, ſo far " as to conclude an engagement with him, Dowlut Rao Scindia was ſtill diſpoſed " to maintain with him the relations of amity and peace, provided that Jeſwunt " Row Holkar would adopt a courſe of conduct conſiſtent with thoſe relations."— The Miniſter concluded by urging the neceſſity, on the grounds above ſtated, of the the immediate adoption of meaſures on the part of both States calculated either to reſtrain Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's turbulence, or to reduce his power.

List No. 7. 41. The engagement to which the preceding paragraph refers, and of which a copy is annexed to this Diſpatch, conſiſts almoſt exclusively of conceſſions on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindia in favour of Jeſwunt Row Holkar. It contains no correſponding conceſſions on the part of Holkar; but an obligation was neceſſarily impoſed upon Jeſwunt Row Holkar, by the general nature of that engagement, to act towards D. R. Scindia as towards a State in amity with him. Adverting, however, to all the circumſtances of the caſe, it cannot be ſuppoſed that ſuch was the limit of Jeſwunt Row Holkar's correſponding obligations. Great as had been the ſucceſſes of Holkar, the power and reſources of Dowlut Rao Scindia were not reduced to ſuch a ſtate of comparative weakneſs as to compel him to purchaſe an accom-

accommodation with a Chieftain againſt whom he had reaſon to entertain ſentiments of the deepeſt animoſity, whom he conſidered as " a robber and uſurper, and with " whom no motive but that of urgent neceſſity could have induced him to con- " clude engagements," by abandoning the cauſe by which he had ſo long contended; by acknowledging that " uſurper" to be a legitimate power; by important conceſſions of a political nature, calculated to render the power and influence of Jeſwunt Row Holkar in Hindoſtan and the Deckan equal to his own; and by extenſive Territorial Ceſſions which would place in the hands of Jeſwunt Row Holkar additional means of proſecuting his ambitious and predatory projects without any correſponding conceſſion on the part of Jeſwunt Row Holkar, excepting an implied obligation to maintain with Dowlut Rao Scindia the relations of amity and peace. Theſe conſiderations alone would ſuffice to demonſtrate, that Jeſwunt Row Holkar was required to accede to ſome diſtinct conditions as the price of ſuch important and extenſive conceſſions on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindia. That Holkar's conſent to ſuch conditions was required and obtained, and that thoſe conditions were, the acceſſion of Holkar to the Marhatta Confederacy, and the combination of his power and reſources with thoſe of the Confederates in an united effort for the deſtruction of the Britiſh Empire, might be eſtabliſhed by a reference to many facts and circumſtances which have been already ſtated in our ſeveral Diſpatches to your Honourable Committee; but the neceſſity of ſuch reference is entirely precluded by the diſtinct and recorded avowal of Dowlut Rao Scindia's Miniſters, who negotiated the Treaty of Peace with the honourable Major General Welleſley, as ſtated in the following extract from the honourable Major General Welleſley's report of his conferences with thoſe Miniſters.

" Major General Welleſley ſaid, that he underſtood that the Maha Rajah had " lately made a Treaty with Jeſwunt Row Holkar, and he wiſhed to know whether " any thing was granted to the Holkar family by that Treaty."

" In anſwer Eetul Punt ſaid, that Holkar's right to a ſhare in Hindoſtan was " admitted by that Treaty, but that he had not performed its conditions; and that " therefore he could derive no rights from it. Goorpara ſaid, the Conditions may " as well be acknowledged; they were, that he ſhould join in the attack of the " Britiſh Government, which he has never done."

" Eetul Punt ſaid, that Ragojee Bhoonſlah, Rajah of Berar, mediated the " Treaty, and was the guarantee, and that he had it at that moment in his poſſeſ- " ſion."

42. Your Honourable Committtee will not fail to obſerve the diſtinct declaration of Scindia's Miniſters (one of whom was the Miniſter who held the diſcourſe with the acting Reſident, deſcribed in the 40 preceding paragraph,) that the condition under which Holkar's right to the benefit of the Treaty concluded by him with Dowlut Rao Scindia was acknowledged, was, that he ſhould join with Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar in " attacking" the Britiſh Power.

43. Independently of the inference to be deduced with regard to the period of time when this engagement was concluded, from the expreſſion of " attacking the " Britiſh Power," the engagement itſelf contains evidence of its concluſion, not only before the junction of the armies of Dowlut Row Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, at Mulkapoor on the 4th of June 1803, and conſequently before the commencement of our negotiation with thoſe Chieftains for the return of their forces within their reſpective dominion, but before the Rajah of Berar commenced his march from Nagpore, that engagement being ſtated in its preamble to have been prepared at the City by Jadoon Row Bhaſker, at that time Scindia's Prime Miniſter and Agent at the Court of Berar.

44. The Governor General in Council has deemed it proper to ſtate theſe circumſtances in detail, as conſtituting the moſt poſitive, diſtinct, and irrefragable proof of the original hoſtile deſigns of the Rajah of Berar, and of Dowlut Row Scindia againſt the Britiſh Government, and of their real intentions in maintaining their armies united upon the Nizam's frontier until repelled by the ſucceſsful operations of Major General Welleſley's army.

45. From the facts above ſtated it is now manifeſt that the meeting between the Rajah of Berar and Dowlut Rao Scindia, at the head of their reſpective armies, was not for the purpoſe of determining the queſtion of Peace or War with the Britiſh Government, but of concerting and providing the moſt effectual means of proſe-

cuting with ſucceſs a war of aggreſſion againſt the Britiſh Power, which they had previouſly reſolved to undertake in concert with Jeſwunt Row Holkar.

46. Adverting to the conference between Dowlut Rao Scindia's Miniſters and the acting Reſident, which is deſcribed in the 40th preceding paragraph, your Honourable Committee will not fail to remark the extraordinary effrontery of that Miniſter in urging to the acting Reſident Holkar's violation of the conditions of this offenſive Alliance againſt the Britiſh Power as a principal cauſe for the proſecution of hoſtilities againſt Holkar, in which Dowlut Rao Scindia expected the aid of the Britiſh Power under the general proviſions of the Treaty of Burhanpore.

47. On the 5th of February a Vakeel diſpatched by Holkar had arrived in the camp of Dowlut Rao Scindia. The Miniſter of Scindia intimated to the acting Reſident that the principal object of the miſſion of Holkar's Vakeel was to engage Scindia to accommodate his differences with Jeſwunt Row Holkar, and unite in an attack on the Britiſh Poſſeſſions. The Miniſter ſtated, that Scindia had ſignified his refuſal to engage in the propoſed meaſure in the moſt poſitive terms, adding, that even if he were inclined to violate his faith with the Britiſh Government, the character of Holkar, and the experience which Scindia had acquired of his utter diſregard of the moſt ſolemn engagements, would effectually prevent him from forming any connection with that Chieftain. The Miniſter added, that Scindia had declared to Holkar's Vakeel, that he had no inclination to attack Holkar provided he would retire within his own territory, and abſtain from committing acts of hoſtility againſt Scindia and his dependents.

48. Adverting to the enmity ſubſiſting between Dowlut Rao Scindia and Jeſwunt Row Holkar, and to the ſolicitude of Dowlut Rao Scindia to induce the Britiſh Government to adopt meaſures of extremity againſt Jeſwunt Row Holkar, the aſſertions of the Durbar of Scindia with reſpect to the proceedings of Holkar muſt be received with diſtruſt; the Governor General in Council, however, entertains no doubt of the truth of thoſe aſſertions, the conduct of Holkar being entirely conſiſtent with ſuch a project of combined hoſtility againſt the Britiſh Government.

Liſt No. 8. 49. The Governor General in Council has the honour to encloſe for the information of your Honourable Committee, a copy of the Diſpatch from Major Malcolm, containing the detail of the communication to which the preceding paragraph refers.

50. Dowlut Rao Scindia being ſenſible of his inability to oppoſe a ſucceſsful reſiſtance to the arms of Holkar, and being apprehenſive that Jeſwunt Row Holkar would take advantage of the reduced condition of Scindia's power and reſources to proſecute hoſtilities againſt him, deemed it adviſable to adopt meaſures both with a view to effect an accommodation with Jeſwunt Row Holkar, and to obtain authentic and early information of that Chieftain's real views and deſigns. Accordingly Dowlut Rao Scindia diſpatched a Vakeel to the camp of Jeſwunt Row Holkar. That Vakeel was inſtructed to apprize Jeſwunt Row Holkar that Dowlut Rao Scindia was diſpoſed to overlook his paſt conduct, and to maintain with him the relations of Amity and Peace, provided that Jeſwunt Row Holkar would in future refrain from plundering Scindia's Territories, and thoſe of his Tributaries; but that Holkar's diſregard of that amicable propoſition, and the repetition of his outrages againſt the territories of Scindia, or of his tributaries, would compel Dowlut Rao Scindia to reſort to arms. The Vakeel was at the ſame time directed to obtain the moſt accurate information of Jeſwunt Row Holkar's deſigns, and to tranſmit the intelligence of his proceedings.

51. On the 3d of March Scindia's Vakeel arrived in Holkar's camp.

52. The Vakeel was received with every mark of peculiar diſtinction, and was ſoon after admitted to a private conference. At that conference (as it was reported by Scindia's Miniſters to the acting Reſident,) Jeſwunt Row Holkar diſtinctly declared his intention to direct his predatory force againſt the Britiſh poſſeſſions.

53. The Vakeel having expoſtulated with Holkar on his attack upon Dowlut Rao Scindia's fortreſs of Ajmere, Holkar attempted to juſtify his conduct on that occaſion by declaring that the Rajah of Jodepoor, with whom he intended to leave his family when he commenced his operations againſt the Engliſh, would not conſent to the terms which he had propoſed, unleſs he firſt placed the Fort and Province of Ajmere in his poſſeſſion; and he hoped that Scindia would excuſe a meaſure which neceſſity compelled him to purſue, and which was adopted ſolely with the

view

view to "enable him to profecute a War (meaning the War againſt the Company) which involved the independence of the Marhatta Empire."

54. The Miniſters of Dowlut Rao Scindia accompanied this report to Major Malcolm of the negotiations of Scindia's Vakeel at the camp of Jeſwunt Row Holkar with the communication of a Paper which they ſtated to have been received from the Vakeel of Scindia at Nagpore, containing the concurrent report of Meſſengers, diſpatched for intelligence to the camp of Jeſwunt Row Holkar with reſpect to the declared intention of that Chieftain to carry on a predatory war againſt the Britiſh poſſeſſions.

55. The detail of thoſe communications is ſtated in the annexed Extracts from the correſpondence of Major Malcolm, connected with the miſſion of the Vakeel from Scindia to Jeſwunt Row Holkar. List No. 9. Extracts from Nos. 21. 22.

56. Theſe combined facts demonſtrate that ſuch of the poſſeſſions of the Company and of our Allies as might be acceſſible to the troops of Jeſwunt Row Holkar were the immediate objects of his predatory deſigns. But even the amicable diſpoſition of Holkar would not have afforded to the Britiſh Government or to its Allies any ſecurity againſt the predatory incurſions of that Chieftain's forces. The charges of Holkar's numerous troops greatly exceeded the precarious reſources of his uſurped dominion, and had hitherto been defrayed by the profits of indiſcriminate plunder; and the continuance of the ſame ſyſtem of predatory warfare, directed againſt ſuch territories as were moſt acceſſible, and had not yet been deſolated, afforded to his tumultuous followers the only proſpect of relief from the diſtreſs to which they were expoſed by the inability of Holkar to provide for their ſubſiſtence.

57. By the extenſion of the ſyſtem of political alliances which had been adopted by the Britiſh Government during the War, moſt of thoſe petty States from whoſe territories Holkar and other freebooters had been accuſtomed to derive their plunder, were now connected by alliance with the Britiſh Government which was bound to protect them againſt all aggreſſion.

58. The ſcarcity occaſioned by the unuſual deficiency of rain during the laſt rainy ſeaſon; the operations of the contending Marhatta armies, antecedent to the concluſion of the Treaty of Baſſein; and the ſubſequent depredations of the troops of Holkar, had ſpread deſolation over the greater part of the Deckan, and of the ſouthern provinces of Hindoſtan. Holkar's predatory force, therefore, muſt ſhortly have been compelled for ſubſiſtence to violate the territories of the Britiſh Government, or of States for whoſe defence the Britiſh Government was bound to provide.

59. The plunder of the opulent city of Jyenagur, which would probably have been the firſt object of his depredations, would have afforded to Holkar a great acceſſion of pecuniary reſource; would have enabled him to retain a formidable force; and would conſequently have augmented his means of plunder and devaſtation; and the employment of our military force for the ſuppreſſion of Holkar's predatory operations would ultimately have become indiſpenſably neceſſary under circumſtances of augmented inconvenience, difficulty, and expence.

60. The recent Peace with Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar has deprived of employment numerous bands of irregular troops. Perſons of that deſcription would either have been encouraged by the hope of plunder, or impelled by the neceſſity of obtaining ſubſiſtence, to unite with Holkar in the plunder of the countries towards which he might direct his force. Under theſe circumſtances it would have been indiſpenſably neceſſary either to maintain our army in a ſtate of inactivity in the field, upon a ſcale of expence not inferior to that which would attend the moſt active operations of War, or to have expoſed the territories of the Britiſh Government, and thoſe of our Allies, to the certain ravages of Holkar's troops, until the army could again be placed, at a ſtill more burthenſome expence, in a condition to repel their incurſions.

61. The facts and conſiderations above ſtated ſufficiently demonſtrate that the exiſtence of the horde of freebooters which Holkar conducted was hazardous to the tranquillity of our poſſeſſions and thoſe of our Allies, and that our continued forbearance was calculated to encourage his predatory deſigns, to augment his means of carrying them into effect within the limits of our own poſſeſſions, and to involve the Britiſh Government in great additional expence. The reduction of that predatory power, therefore, was manifeſtly a meaſure not only of juſt policy and

neceſſary ſecurity, but of ultimate economy, with reference to the finances of the Honourable Company.

62. The Governor General, therefore, on the receipt of the Diſpatch from the Commander in Chief, to which the 34th preceding paragraph of this Diſpatch refers, iſſued orders to the Commander in Chief, and to Major General Welleſley, under date the 16th of April, for the immediate commencement of hoſtile operations againſt Holkar in Hindoſtan and the Deckan. The Governor General at the ſame time notified this determination to Major Malcolm, and directed that officer to apprize Scindia of his Excellency's reſolution.

Liſt No. 10. Letters of the 16th April to the Commander in Chief, to Major General Welleſley, and to Major Malcolm.

The Governor General in Council has the honour to encloſe for the information of your Honourable Committee, Copies of the Inſtructions to the Commander in Chief, Major General Welleſley, and Major Malcolm, to which this paragraph refers.

63. The Governor General in Council now proceeds to ſubmit to your Honourable Committee a review of the military operations which have been directed to the object of reducing the power and reſources of Jeſwunt Row Holkar, and of the ſucceſs with which they have been attended, down to the date of the lateſt advices which have been received by the Governor General in Council.

64. On the receipt by Major General Welleſley of the Letter addreſſed by Holkar to that officer, referred to in the 27th paragraph of this Diſpatch, Major General Welleſley, judging from the tenor of that Letter, and from the advices which he had received of the proceedings of Jeſwunt Row Holkar in Hindoſtan, that the Governor General in Council would deem it neceſſary to direct the immediate proſecution of hoſtilities againſt that freebooter, thought it adviſable to adopt, without delay, ſuch meaſures as ſhould enable him to afford the moſt effectual ſupport to the operations which might be commenced under the orders of the Governor General in Council by the Commander in Chief from Hindoſtan. The principal poſſeſſions now occupied by the partiſans of Jeſwunt Row Holkar, under that Uſurper's authority in the Deckan, are the fort and territory of Chandore. Jeſwunt Row Holkar's partiſans alſo poſſeſs ſome territory in Candeiſh, and a few diſtricts intermixed with the territories of his Highneſs the Nizam. The capture of the fort of Chandore would deprive Holkar of all thoſe poſſeſſions. The ſiege of that fort, therefore, was the primary object to which the operations of the Britiſh army in the Deckan was to be directed. The ſtate of the country, however, between Poona and Chandore, which was ſuffering under the calamity of a ſevere ſcarcity, preſented ſerious obſtacles to the advance of an army in that direction, and Major General Welleſley was apprehenſive that unleſs the commencement of hoſtilities were poſtponed until the rainy ſeaſon, he might not be able to conduct active operations againſt Holkar's poſſeſſions in the Deckan. Major General Welleſley however proceeded to place the troops under his immediate command in a ſtate of equipment for active ſervice.

65. Major General Welleſley was of opinion that conſiderable effect might be produced by the advance of the Britiſh troops in Guzerat againſt the poſſeſſions of Holkar in Malwa, and Major-General Welleſley accordingly adopted immediate meaſures for reinforcing the troops in that quarter with three battalions of Native Infantry. The probability that it might be the determination of the Governor General in Council to ſtation in Guzerat the force to be ſubſidized by Dowlut Rao Scindia according to the ſtipulations of the Defenſive Alliance, operated as a further inducement to General Welleſley to reinforce the troops in Guzerat, which, after the addition above ſtated, amounted to two regiments of European Infantry, and ſix battalions of Native Infantry, one battalion of which was ſixteen hundred ſtrong.

Liſt No. 11. Letter from Gen. Welleſley to the Commander in Chief, dated 23d April.

66. Theſe arrangements, together with the ſentiments of the Honourable Major-General Welleſley on the ſubject of a general plan of operations againſt Jeſwunt Row Holkar, were ſtated by that officer to his Excellency the Commander in Chief in a Letter dated 23d April, of which a copy is annexed to this Diſpatch for the information of your Honourable Committee.

67. On the receipt of the Inſtructions of the Governor General, under date the 16th April, Major General Welleſley iſſued immediate inſtructions to Colonel Murray, commanding the Britiſh troops in Guzerat, for the guidance of his conduct in the operations which General Welleſley directed Colonel Murray to adopt without delay againſt Holkar's poſſeſſions in Malwa.

68. Major

68. Major General Wellesley at the same time directed the Resident at the Court of Dowlut Row Scindia to require Dowlut Rao Scindia to employ his arms without delay in the reduction of such parts of the possessions of Holkar as might be accessible to Scindia's troops.

The Resident was also directed to desire that Scindia would dispatch an officer on his part to join the army under the command of Colonel Murray for the purpose of procuring supplies for the use of the army, and of taking charge of any districts captured from Holkar, which Colonel Murray might think proper to deliver to his charge. The Resident with Dowlut Rao Scindia was also apprized of General Wellesley's opinion that a detachment of British troops should join Scindia's army, and was directed to call on Scindia to provide battering-guns for the eventual use of Colonel Murray's army.

69. Dowlut Rao Scindia had received the notification of the Governor General's resolution to reduce Jeswunt Row Holkar, and of his Excellency's intention with respect to the future division of the territory under the usurped authority of Holkar, as stated in the Instructions to the acting Resident with Scindia, under date the 16th April, copy of which is annexed to this Dispatch. With every demonstration of satisfaction, Scindia promised to employ every exertion to co-operate effectually with the British troops against Holkar, and after some discussion with the Resident, consented to adopt the measures recommended by Major General Wellesley. See List No. 10.

70. The Governor General in Council has the honour to annex to this Dispatch copy of the Instructions issued by Major-General Wellesley to Colonel Murray. That document, together with the Letter from Major General Wellesley to the Commander in Chief, to which the 66th paragraph of this Dispatch refers, will afford to your Honourable Committee complete information with respect to the plan of operations against Holkar, to be undertaken from the Deckan and Guzerat. List No. 12. Gen. Wellesley's Instructions to Col. Murray.

71. The Governor General in Council now resumes the narration of the proceedings of his Excellency the Commander in Chief in Hindostan, under the Governor General in Council's Instructions of the 16th of April.

72. During the negotiation with Jeswunt Row Holkar the Commander in Chief had continued to advance slowly towards the territories of the Rajah of Jyenagur for the combined purpose of accelerating the progress of the negotiation with Holkar, of protecting the country of Jyenagur from any hostile attempt on the part of Holkar, and of more effectually protecting the dominions of the British Government and of our Allies against the predatory incursions of any bodies of troops in the direction of the Jumna.

73. A detachment of considerable strength, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Ball, occupied a position near Canoor, a town situated about miles south-west of Delhi, which was calculated effectually to oppose the attempt of any body of troops to penetrate in that direction into the recently acquired Possessions of the British Government.

74. Previously to the receipt of the Governor General's Instructions of the 16th of April the Commander in Chief had judged it to be expedient to adopt some arrangement calculated to arrest the progress of the depredations which Holkar, returning from Adjmere, had actually commenced within the territories of the Rajah of Jynagur, where he occupied a position which menaced the security of the capital of that Province. Holkar had previously dispatched his guns towards Malwa, but remained at the head of a considerable body of horse.

With a view to protect the city of Jynagur, and to give confidence to the Government and troops of the Rajah, the Commander in Chief formed a detachment of three battalions of Native infantry, under the command of the Honourable Lieutenant Colonel Monson of His Majesty's 76th regiment, which marched towards Jypore on the 18th of April. The march of the detachment was regulated in such a manner as to enable the Commander in Chief eventually to join it in one forced march with his whole army. On the 21st of April the detachment, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Monson, arrived in the vicinity of Jynagur. The detachment was accompanied by an officer dispatched by the Commander in Chief with instructions to confer personally with the Rajah of Jynagur, on the means of opposing the designs of Holkar, and to persuade the Rajah to adopt the most vigorous and decisive measures towards the accomplishment of that object. The

march of the detachment to Jynagur immediately compelled Holkar to retreat. On the morning of the 23d of April that Chieftain ſuddenly retired from his poſition within the territory of Jynagur, and commenced his march with great precipitation to the ſouthward. Holkar was followed in his retreat by parties of Hindooſtanee horſe under the command of European officers, who had been detached by the Commander in Chief for the purpoſe of obſerving Holkar's motions, and of haraſſing his troops on their march.

75. A ſhort halt made by Holkar of two days having induced the Commander in Chief to ſuſpect that Holkar's retreat might be intended as a feint, his Excellency thought it proper to advance with his army, directing the detachment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Monſon to precede the main army with the utmoſt expedition. On the approach of the Britiſh troops, however, Holkar reſumed his flight with the utmoſt precipitation, and with every appearance of apprehenſion and alarm.

76. Holkar continued his retreat with the utmoſt celerity, until he arrived in the vicinity of Kotah, at which place he halted; the rapidity of his flight having placed him at ſo great a diſtance from the Britiſh troops as to relieve him from the apprehenſion of any immediate attack.

The parties of Hindooſtanee horſe which had been detached by the Commander in Chief continued to accompany his retreat, and had opportunities of engaging parties of his troops.

Regular information was received by the Commander in Chief from the Officers commanding the Hindooſtanee horſe employed in the purſuit of Holkar, which deſcribed the ſituation of that Chieftain during his flight to be in the utmoſt degree wretched and diſtreſſed. The countries through which he paſſed had been nearly deſolated by his former outrages, and afforded a ſcanty ſubſiſtence for his troops, of whom great numbers deſerted.

77. After Holkar's flight the Commander in Chief received a Letter from that Chief, re-commencing proteſtations of friendſhip, and propoſing to diſpatch a Vakeel to the Commander in Chief. The Commander in Chief replied to the overture by referring to the propoſitions which he had originally offered to Jeſwunt Row Holkar's acceptance. Copies of thoſe documents are annexed to this Diſpatch.

Liſt No. 13.

78. The Commander in Chief continued to march for ſome days in the direction of Holkar's flight, the detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Monſon ſtill continuing in advance. His Excellency propoſed to attack the fort of Rampoora belonging to Holkar, the occupation of which by the Britiſh troops would deprive that Chieftain of his poſſeſſions in that quarter of India. For this ſervice his Excellency detached a force conſiſting of three battalions of Native infantry, one regiment of Native cavalry, and a proportion of heavy ordnance and field-artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Don. The detachment arrived before Rampoora on the

That fort was aſſaulted by a party of the troops under Lieutenant Colonel Don on the 16th of May, and carried with the greateſt gallantry and rapidity. The Diſpatch from the Commander in Chief, of which a copy is annexed to this Diſpatch, contains an account of the aſſault and capture of Rampoora, which reflects the higheſt honour on the officers and troops who were engaged on that ſervice.

Liſt No. 14.

79. The rapid flight of Holkar, and his diſtance from the army of the Commander in Chief, and from the detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Monſon, rendered it highly improbable that any force acting from Hindoſtan would be able to bring Holkar to action. The improbability of Holkar's return to the upper parts of Hindoſtan, combined with the advices which the Commander in Chief had received of the forward ſtate of preparations in Guzerat, and the conviction that the operations of the Britiſh troops in that quarter, in concert with thoſe of Scindia, afforded, during the preſent ſeaſon, the only proſpect of making an effectual impreſſion on the territories of Holkar, appeared to render it expedient to withdraw the main body of the Britiſh army from the advanced poſition which it occupied, and to confine the plan of operations on the ſide of Hindoſtan to the adoption of meaſures for the effectual excluſion of Holkar from that quarter.

80. With this view his Excellency the Commander in Chief directed Lieutenant Colonel Monſon to form ſuch a diſpoſition of his force as ſhould completely obſtruct the return of Holkar in that direction.

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The force under Lieutenant Colonel Monſon was fully equal to any which it was probable that Holkar would be able to oppoſe to it before the ſeaſon for more active operations ſhould arrive. The poſſeſſion of Rampoora, and of the territories of Holkar which depended on that fort, alſo contributed to oppoſe any attempt of that Chieftain to return towards the poſition from which he had fled.

81. A large body of Scindia's troops, which had advanced from Ougein to co-operate with the Commander in Chief, was inſtructed to preſs upon Holkar, and to haraſs him on his march.

82. The Governor General entirely approved the arrangement which the Commander in Chief had reſolved to adopt.

83. In the actual ſtate of affairs it appeared to the Governor General in Council to be impracticable to carry on active operations againſt Jeſwunt Row Holkar until the cloſe of the rainy ſeaſon, when it might be expected that thoſe Countries which had been deſolated by the ravages of the predatory troops of the Marhatta Chieftains in the conteſts which preceded the concluſion of the Treaty of Baſſein, and by the deficiency of rain during the laſt ſeaſon, would afford ſubſiſtence to the Britiſh troops which might be employed againſt the territories and reſources of Jeſwunt Row Holkar in the Deckan. The Governor General in Council deemed this to be a favourable moment for withdrawing the Britiſh troops in every quarter of India to their uſual ſtations, with the exception of the ſubſidiary forces which the Britiſh Government is bound to furniſh to the Peiſhwa, and the Guikwar, to Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Ranah of Gohud. With this view the Governor General on the 25th of May iſſued the Notes of Inſtructions, of which a copy is tranſmitted for the information of your Honourable Committee. List No. 15.

84. The completion of the arrangements preſcribed in the Notes of Inſtructions will enable the Britiſh Government at the cloſe of the rainy ſeaſon, to reduce the power of Jeſwunt Row Holkar within due bounds, without entailing any further expence than that to which the Britiſh Government is expoſed by the eſtabliſhment of the ſubſidiary forces at Poona, and with the Guikawar, Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Ranah of Gohud, for which, however, the moſt ample reſources have been provided by our ſubſidiary engagements with thoſe States reſpectively. Your Honourable Committee will remark with ſatisfaction, that the whole of the ſubſidiary troops in the Deckan, forming a force of upwards of 22,000 men, may be employed againſt Jeſwunt Row Holkar, or any other diſturber of the public tranquillity, without incurring any ſerious demands on the permanent eſtabliſhments of your reſpective Preſidencies, or without making any conſiderable addition to the military charges in India. Your Honourable Committee will not fail to appreciate the advantages of an arrangement by which the charges of ſo conſiderable a proportion of the eſtabliſhed military force of India is defrayed by foreign ſubſidies. Adverting to the conſtant ſtate of preparation and equipment in which the ſubſidiary forces muſt be maintained, your Honourable Committee will not fail to eſtimate the influence and ſecurity which the Britiſh Government muſt derive from the eſtabliſhment, in the heart of the Deckan, of ſo formidable a force in poſitions calculated at once to repel external aggreſſion, and to ſecure the maintenance of tranquillity within your flouriſhing and extenſive poſſeſſions in the Peninſula of India.

At Hydrabad.	1 Regt Europeans 6 Battns Sepoys 2 Regt N. Cavalry 2 Compys Artillery 1 Compy Pioneers.
At Poona.	6 Battns Sepoys 2 Compys Artillery 1 Regt N. Cavalry.
With Dowlut Row Scindia.	6 Battns Sepoys 2 Compys Artillery 1 Regt N. Cavalry
With the Guikwar.	2 Battns Sepoys 1 Compy Artillery.
Total -	1 Regt Europeans 3 Regts N Cavalry 20 Battns N. Infantry 7 Compys Artillery 1 Compy Pioneers.

85. On the *of May laſt the Commander in Chief commenced his march on his return towards the Britiſh poſſeſſions, for the purpoſe of cantoning the troops at their uſual ſtations, with ſuch changes of poſition as the ſtate of our newly-acquired poſſeſſions may demand. About the 15th. The exact date cannot be obtained from any official Record.

86. It has been ſtated in the 74th paragraph of this Diſpatch, that the Commander in Chief had detached a body of Hindooſtannee cavalry to accompany the movements of Holkar's troops. That body of cavalry conſiſted of two parties, one commanded by Captain Gardiner, an officer in the ſervice of the Rajah of Jynagur; and the other by Lieutenant Lucan of his Majeſty's 74th regiment.

87. On the morning of the 29th of May, Captain Gardiner, with the detachment under his command, arrived at a place called Balloo Khery, where he received intelligence that a native Chieftain in the intereſt of Jeſwunt Row Holkar, named Tantia, was encamped with three battalions of infantry, eleven guns, two hundred Mewattees, and three thouſand horſe, at the diſtance of about five miles from Captain Gardiner's poſition. Captain Gardiner immediately addreſſed a Letter to Lieutenant Lucan, who occupied a poſition about two miles in his rear, apprizing him of the circumſtance, and requeſting Lieutenant Lucan's aſſiſtance in attacking Tantia's party. Lieutenant Lucan ſoon joined Captain Gardiner's party, and the two diviſions loſt no time in advancing towards the enemy.

89. Tantia having before been apprized of the approach of the force under Captain Gardiner and Lieutenant Lucan was retreating with his battalions to a ſtrong poſition, which they reached about nine o'clock on the 29th of May. In this ſituation they were attacked by the united detachments of Captain Gardiner and Lieutenant Lucan, which had been divided into four parties, for the purpoſe of preſſing the battalions on every ſide, and of preventing their eſcape. At five o'clock P. M. the guns attached to Lieutenant Lucan's diviſion arrived, after a march of thirty-five miles, when the native Chieftain commanding Tantia's battalions demanded a parley, and agreed to ſurrender his party on condition of being eſcorted in ſafety to the camp of Bappoo Scindia, the officer commanding the advanced army of Dowlut Rao Scindia, and of never ſerving againſt the Britiſh Government. Theſe terms having been acceded to by Captain Gardiner, the battalions (ſurrounded by parties of Captain Gardiner's and Lieutenant Lucan's cavalry) immediately commenced their march to Balloo Khery. The force of the battalions, including 200 Mewattees, amounts to 2099 effective men. Tantia himſelf retreated with his cavalry on the firſt appearance of the diviſions under Captain Gardiner and Lieutenant Lucan.

90. On the 2d of June, the Governor General in Council received information that a body of predatory horſe had made an incurſion into the province of Bundlecund.

91. Lieutenant Colonel Fawcett, who by the illneſs of Colonel Powell, and the death of Lieutenant Colonel Polhill, had accidentally ſucceeded to the command of the Britiſh troops ſerving in the province of Bundlecund, conſiſting of 450 European Infantry, four battalions of Sepoys, and two ſquadrons of Native cavalry, had ſent a detachment of ſeven companies of Sepoys, a troop of Native cavalry, and the Park of Artillery under the command of Captain Smith, to attack a fort at the diſtance of about five miles from Lieutenant Colonel Fawcett's poſition at Kooch.

92. On the morning of the 22d of May the party of predatory horſe ſucceeded in cutting off a part of Captain Smith's detachment, which was poſted in the Pettah of the Fort. This party conſiſted of Captain Feade, and Lieutenant Morris of the Artillery, with two Serjeants, two Corporals, four Gunners, and forty-one Matroſſes, and a proportion of Laſcars; Mr. Hooper, Aſſiſtant Surgeon, and two companies of Sepoys, from the 1ſt Battalion 18th Regiment, under Lieutenant Gilleſpie. The whole of the party was cut off, with the exception of 130 wounded natives, who returned to Lieutenant Colonel Fawcett's camp on the 24th of May. Two howitzers, two twelve-pounders, one ſix pounder, and all the tumbrils belonging to the Park, were alſo captured by the party of predatory horſe. Captain Smith, with the remaining five companies of Sepoys, retreated with the loſs of one man only, to Lieutenant Colonel Fawcett's camp. The party of predatory horſe made ſeveral attempts to cut off Captain Smith's retreat, but without ſucceſs.

List No. 16. 93. The detail of this diſaſter will be found ſtated in the annexed copy of a Diſpatch from Lieutenant Colonel Fawcett, under date the 22d of May.

94. The party of predatory horſe was originally ſtated to be 15 or 20,000 in number, and to be commanded by Ameer Khan, formerly a partizan of Jeſwunt Row Holkar; from information, however, ſubſequently received, there is every reaſon to believe that this party of predatory horſe did not exceed 5,000; that they did not belong to Ameer Khan, and that the predatory incurſion had no connection with the movements of Jeſwunt Row Holkar, but was a mere incurſion of vagrant banditti, for the purpoſe of obtaining ſubſiſtence by plunder.

95. The

95. The ſame party of predatory horſe afterwards attacked the town of Calpee, and attempted to croſs the Jumna, but was repulſed by two companies of Sepoys, under the command of Captain Jones, and was afterwards defeated neat Kooch on the 30th of May, by Colonel Sheppard, commanding a ſmall party of troops lately in the ſervice of Ambajee Inglia. Since that period of time, the predatory horſe have entirely evacuated the Province of Bundelcund.

96. Their progreſs, however, from Eritch to Calpee, and from Calpee to Kooch, the greateſt part of which tract of Country belongs to the Nana of Calpee, was marked by plunder, cruelty, and devaſtation.

97. Lieutenant Colonel Fawcett ſubſequently moved with his detachment in various directions from Kooch to the river Betwah, thence to the Jumna, and ultimately marched to Calpee.

98. In the courſe of the various marches of the detachment the troops experienced the utmoſt degree of diſtreſs from the intenſe heat of the weather, and from the deficiency of forage and proviſions, and the lives of ſeveral valuable officers and men were loſt by the mere effects of exceſſive heat and fatigue.

99. The conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Fawcett on this occaſion appearing to the Governor General to be in the higheſt degree cenſurable, contrary to the poſitive orders of the Commander in Chief, and utterly inconſiſtent with the duty of Lieutenant Colonel Fawcett, and unworthy of the character of a Britiſh officer, the Governor General directed that Lieutenant Colonel Fawcett ſhould be placed under arreſt, and that a judicial inveſtigation into his conduct ſhould be inſtituted. The Commander in Chief, immediately on receipt of the intelligence of the deſtruction of the party detached from the force under the command of Captain Smith, had iſſued orders to Lieutenant Colonel Fawcett, directing that officer to deliver over his command to the officer next in rank, with the deſign of inſtituting a judicial inquiry into Lieutenant Colonel Fawcett's conduct. The Commander in Chief has alſo placed Captain Smith in arreſt, with a view of inſtituting an inquiry into his conduct, which appears alſo to have been blamable.

100. At this period of time Captain John Baillie, who (as ſtated in our Diſpatch to your Honourable Committee of the 12th of April) conducted on the part of his Excellency the Commander in Chief all political and civil duties in Bundlecund, reſided at Banda, a place ſituated to the ſouthward of the river Betwa, and nearly in the centre of that part of the Province of Bundlecund, in which the Britiſh authority had been eſtabliſhed. The force with Captain Baillie conſiſted only of a ſmall force of cavalry belonging to Shumſhere Behadur, about 200 cavalry belonging to Rajah Hemmut Behadur, and 1,000 Sepoys under the command of an European officer, in the ſervice of the latter Chieftain. Notwithſtanding the conſternation which had ſpread throughout the Province of Bundlecund on the incurſion of the predatory horſe, whoſe numbers had been greatly exaggerated, Captain Baillie deemed it to be his duty to maintain his ſituation at all hazards; and the Governor General in Council is ſatisfied that the preſervation of tranquillity in the Diſtricts in our poſſeſſion ſouth of the Betwa is to be aſcribed entirely to the confidence inſpired, and to the ſubordination maintained throughout thoſe Diſtricts by the firmneſs, manly prudence, and fortitude manifeſted by Captain Baillie on that occaſion.

101. On the day after the receipt of the intelligence of the deſtruction of the party detached from the force under the command of Captain Smith, the Commander in Chief marched from the poſition which he then occupied, with the whole of the cavalry, with the intention of croſſing the Jumna, and of proceeding through the Dooab to the ſouth-eaſt, for the protection of that Territory from the eventual incurſions of the predatory horſe.

102. In conſequence of the late occurrences in Bundlecund, the Governor General deemed it neceſſary to adopt an arrangement for the complete eſtabliſhment of the Britiſh authority throughout the Diſtricts of Bundlecund ceded to the Honourable Company by his Highneſs the Peiſhwa, and for the conſolidation of the civil and military authorities in that Province, and for its future ſecurity againſt any irruption of predatory horſe.

103. By the lateſt accounts Jeſwunt Row Holkar had retreated to within a ſhort diſtance of Ougein, ſtill followed by the irregular cavalry under the com-

mand of Captain Gardiner, whilſt the detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Monſon, occupied a poſition calculated to preclude the poſſibility of Holkar's return into Hindoſtan.

104. It may be reaſonably expected, that during the courſe of the rainy ſeaſon now commencing, the ſituation of Jeſwunt Row Holkar will be arranged in ſuch a manner as to ſecure the peace of India. In the mean while the Company's provinces enjoy a ſtate of perfect tranquillity, and the Governor General in Council expects to be able to complete all the arrangements connected with the late Treaties of Peace and Subſidy previouſly to the concluſion of the rains. With a view to accelerate theſe deſirable objects the Governor General propoſes to proceed by water to the Upper Provinces in the courſe of a few days, and hopes to be able to meet the Commander in Chief in the courſe of the month of Auguſt; after which event the Governor General will have the honour to ſubmit to your Honourable Committee a more detailed ſtate of the arrangements connected with the late Treaties of Peace and Subſidy.

We have the honour to be,
Honourable Sirs,
Your moſt faithful
Humble ſervants,
Welleſley.
G. H. Barlow.

Fort-William,
the 15th June 1804.

P. S.—Your Honourable Committee has been apprized, by the 548th paragraph of our addreſs of the 12th of April, of the diſcuſſions then depending between the Britiſh Government and Dowlut Rao Scindia, on the ſubject of the territory of Gohud, and the fortreſs of Gwalior. Your Honourable Committee was alſo informed, by the 621ſt paragraph of the ſame Diſpatch, that a queſtion had ariſen, and was at that time depending between the Britiſh Government and the Rajah of Berar, with reſpect to the validity of engagements concluded by Lieutenant Colonel Broughton with certain Zemindars, formerly ſubjects of the Rajah of Berar, by which thoſe Zemindars were rendered independent of the Rajah's authority. The Governor General in Council has now the ſatisfaction to apprize your Honourable Committee that theſe queſtions have been terminated at the Courts of Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar in the moſt amicable and ſatisfactory manner; Dowlut Rao Scindia having formally renounced all claim to the Diſtrict of Gohud, and to the fortreſs of Gwalior, and the Rajah of Berar having acknowledged, in the moſt formal and diſtinct manner, the validity of the engagements concluded by Lieutenant Colonel Broughton with the former ſubjects of his Government.

Welleſley.
G. H. Barlow.

(I.) No. 2.—COPY of the Governor General's INSTRUCTIONS (No. 22,) to the Commander in Chief; dated the 27th January 1804.

To his Excellency General GERARD LAKE, Commander in Chief.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Diſpatches under date the 19th, 28th and 29th December 1803, and I entirely approve your Excellency's conduct towards Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and the Letters which you have addreſſed to that Chieftain. Official. No. 22.

2. The Letters of which Jeſwunt Rao Holkar has tranſmitted Copies to your Excellency, muſt have been forwarded to Holkar by Major General Welleſley, in his own name; I have not addreſſed any Letter to Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, but Major General Welleſley was authorized, by my Inſtructions of the 26th June, to open an amicable negotiation with that Chieftain.

3. It is now expedient to decide the courſe to be purſued with reſpect to Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.

4. The great diſtance of the Honourable Major General Welleſley's poſition from the camp of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar muſt render the intercourſe difficult from that quarter; and as your Excellency's ſituation is more likely to be convenient for that purpoſe it is my intention that your Excellency ſhould immediately open a negotiation with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.

5. A copy of this Diſpatch will be immediately tranſmitted to the Honourable Major General Welleſley, with a view to enable that officer to promote the objects of theſe inſtructions, if circumſtances ſhould bring the army of Major General Welleſley within a convenient diſtance of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's camp.

6. The authority exerciſed by Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, in the name of Khundeh Row, over the poſſeſſions of the Holkar family, is manifeſtly an uſurpation of the rights of Caſhi Rao Holkar, the legitimate heir and ſucceſſor of Tuckojee Holkar: conſiſtently, therefore, with the principles of juſtice, no arrangement can be propoſed between the Britiſh Government and Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, involving a ſanction of the excluſion of Caſhi Rao Holkar from his hereditary dominions.

7. Under the ſanction of his Highneſs the Peiſhwa's authority, the Britiſh Government would be juſtified in adopting meaſures for the limitation of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's power, and for the reſtoration of Caſhi Rao Holkar's rights, either by force or compromiſe; and the ſpirit of our engagement with his Highneſs the Peiſhwa, might be conſidered to impoſe on the Britiſh Government an obligation to comply with a requiſition on the part of his Highneſs for that purpoſe. Under the public protection of the Britiſh Government the Peiſhwa may not now be anxious for the reduction of Holkar's power, or for the reſtoration of Caſhi Rao Holkar to his hereditary rights; but it may be expected that his Highneſs would readily concur in a propoſition for the reſtoration of Caſhi Rao and for the puniſhment of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.

8. Although the Britiſh Government is precluded by conſiderations of juſtice from the adoption of any arrangement with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, involving a formal confirmation of his uſurped authority, or that of Khundeh Rao, over the poſſeſſions of the Holkar family, we are not required, without the expreſs ſolicitation of the Peiſhwa, to employ our influence or arms for the reſtoration of Caſhi Rao Holkar to his hereditary dominions.

9. The Britiſh Government therefore may be conſidered to be at liberty to adopt either of the alternatives ſtated in the following Propoſitions:

1ſt.—To reſtore to Caſhi Rao Holkar the poſſeſſion of his hereditary rights, ſecuring at the ſame time a proviſion for Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and for Khundeh Rao; this propoſition would neceſſarily involve the reduction of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's power, either by force or by compromiſe.

2dly.—To conſider Jeſwunt Rao Holkar as a power abſolutely neutral, and to limit our proceedings with reſpect to him to the protection of our territories, and of our Allies, againſt his encroachments and exactions.

10. The enterprizing ſpirit, military character, and ambitious views of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar render the reduction of his power a deſirable object with reference to the complete eſtabliſhment of tranquillity in India. The reſtoration of Caſhi Rao Holkar to his hereditary rights by the aid and under the protection of the Britiſh

power, would be highly creditable to the juſtice and honour of the Britiſh Government, and advantageous to its intereſts. It might be expected that Caſhi Rao would readily acquieſce in any arrangement which might be deemed adviſable for the ſecurity of our intereſts as the condition of his reſtoration. Indebted to our power for the recovery of his rights, and depending on our ſupport for their preſervation, his intereſt would be permanently conſolidated with that of the Britiſh Government; his reſtoration would obtain the concurrence and applauſe of every ſtate in India, and would afford to the Peiſhwa an additional proof of our ſincere diſpoſition to reſpect the rights of the Marhatta feudatories, and to fulfil the obligations of our public faith.

11. I ſhould not heſitate, therefore, in determining to effect the reſtoration of Caſhi Rao Holkar to his hereditary dominions if the meaſures neceſſary for the accompliſhment of that object had not involved difficulties and embarraſſments which would not be compenſated by the probable benefits of the propoſed arrangement.

12. Adverting to the perſonal character, and to the actual power and reſources of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, it cannot be expected that he would acquieſce in ſuch an arrangement without a conteſt.

13. Admitting, however, that the terror of our arms might induce Jeſwunt Rao Holkar to acquieſce in the reſtoration of Caſhi Rao Holkar to his hereditary rights, the adjuſtment of the details of ſuch an arrangement would probably occaſion a protracted and embarraſſing inveſtigation of the rights and pretenſions of the ſeveral branches of the Holkar family; and we could not prudently withdraw our armies until that arrangement ſhould have been accompliſhed; ſince Holkar might not ultimately conſent to the terms preſcribed to him, and it would then be neceſſary to enforce our determination by arms. If peace ſhould not have been previouſly concluded with Dowlut Rao Scindia, Dowlut Rao Scindia might acquire in the power and reſources of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar additional means of protracting the war.

14. On the other hand it is proper to conſider the degree of danger to be apprehended from leaving Jeſwunt Rao Holkar in the poſſeſſion of his preſent military power and territorial reſources.

15. The vicinity of the territory actually under Holkar's authority to the province of Guzzerat would afford him an opportunity of fomenting and ſupporting the turbulence and diſaffection of the enemies of our intereſt in that quarter of India. The contiguity of his poſſeſſions to thoſe which Scindia will probably retain at the concluſion of peace, and to the territory guaranteed to Rajah Ambajee, might facilitate an union of intereſts between Holkar and thoſe Chieftains; additional danger may alſo be apprehended in the exiſtence of a military independent power in the hands of an enterprizing and ambitious chieftain, who muſt be ſuppoſed to be intereſted in the reduction of our influence and aſcendancy in India, and who may therefore be expected to avail himſelf of any favourable opportunity to combine the employment of his power and reſources with any eventual attempts on the part of France to diſturb the tranquillity of the Britiſh Empire.

16. To theſe ſpeculative dangers are to be oppoſed the acceſſion of political, territorial, and military ſtrength, which we muſt acquire at the concluſion of the preſent War; and the effect of that augmented ſtrength, and of our recent alliance, in precluding the ſucceſsful application of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's power and reſources to purpoſes injurious to the intereſts and ſecurity of the Britiſh empire.

17. If a ſubſidiary Britiſh force be eſtabliſhed in the dominion retained by Dowlut Rao Scindia, any dangerous connection between that Chieftain and Jeſwunt Rao Holkar will be effectually prevented; and the exiſtence of a Britiſh force in the vicinity of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's poſſeſſions will eſſentially tend to check any hoſtile projects on the part of that Chieftain. The vigilance of our Reſident at Scindia's Court may alſo be expected to impoſe a reſtraint on the deſigns of Holkar.

18. No ſtate of circumſtances can be reaſonably ſuppoſed which would induce Ambajee to connect himſelf with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, for purpoſes hoſtile to the Britiſh Government.

19. Any intrigues between Holkar and the diſaffected Chieftains in Guzzerat would probably be effectually checked by the vicinity of our troops, or by the vigilance of the public officers of Government; but hoſtile combinations of ſo limited a nature cannot be conſidered dangerous to the ſtability of the Britiſh power. Our recent conqueſts and alliances afford us the means of advancing our troops to the frontiers of Holkar's poſſeſſions without difficulty or interruption from the South-

Weſt and from the North-Eaſt, and will enable us to employ the military power of the Rajpoots and of Ambajee in offenſive operations againſt the dominions of that Chieftain. The territory of the Holkar family will be ſurrounded by States either in alliance with us, and intereſted in maintaining that alliance, or not ſufficiently powerful to contribute any important aid to his deſigns. His proceedings will be ſubject to the vigilant obſervation of Britiſh authorities, and his country acceſſible on all ſides to Britiſh armies, and Britiſh allies.

20. It may be further obſerved, that in proportion to the defect of Holkar's title it would be his intereſt to abſtain from any meaſures calculated to excite the reſentment of the Britiſh Government.

21. Theſe circumſtances would tend in an equal degree to preclude any combination between Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and the emiſſaries or the forces of France. With a circumſcribed territory, and with a confined field of action, Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's military power would probably decay. He has been enabled to maintain his preſent extenſive armies almoſt excluſively by exactions from foreign States, and by the acquiſition and the hope of plunder. An army maintained excluſively by the reſources of the territory which Jeſwunt Rao Holkar occupies could neither be numerous or effective.

22. An immediate attempt, therefore, to reſtore Caſhi Rao Holkar to his hereditary rights would involve more poſitive and certain difficulty and danger than could be juſtly apprehended from the continuance of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar in the poſſeſſion of the territories actually under his authority. A pacific conduct towards Jeſwunt Rao Holkar in the preſent moment will not preclude the future reſtoration of Caſhi Rao Holkar to the poſſeſſion of his hereditary rights. The previous adjuſtment of our differences with Dowlut Rao Scindia, and the final ſettlement of our new political relations, together with the reſtoration of general tranquillity in India, may be expected to afford additional facilities to a ſettlement of our relations with the Holkar family, if ſuch a ſettlement ſhould ultimately be deemed adviſable.

23. It will be neceſſary, however, to regulate our proceedings with reſpect to Jeſwunt Rao Holkar in ſuch a manner as to avoid any acknowledgment or confirmation of the legitimacy of his dominion, or that of Khundeh Rao Holkar.

24. The conſiderations detailed in the preceding part of this Diſpatch have determined me not to make any immediate attempt to reſtore Caſhi Rao Holkar to the poſſeſſion of his hereditary dominions; and I am alſo diſpoſed to leave Jeſwunt Rao Holkar in the exerciſe of his preſent authority, without any further interpoſition of the Britiſh power than that which may be required for the ſecurity of the Chiefs and States in Hindoſtan with whom we have contracted defenſive alliances. Thoſe Chiefs and States muſt be protected againſt any exactions on the part of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, founded in the pretended claims of the Holkar family:—we are pledged by the ſpirit of our engagements to ſecure thoſe Allies againſt ſuch exactions.

25. My ſentiments on the ſubject of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's ſuppoſed claims upon thoſe Chiefs and States are detailed in the Diſpatch from the Governor General in Council to your Excellency under date the 13th Inſtant. A Copy of that Diſpatch has been tranſmitted to the Honourable Major General Welleſley.

26. It may be expected that Jeſwunt Rao Holkar will acquieſce in this moderate propoſition on the part of the Britiſh Government. His refuſal will preclude all expectation of his concurrence in any other arrangement conſiſtent with the obligations of juſtice and of public faith; and will require a reduction of his power by force.

27. For the accompliſhment of the propoſed arrangement it will merely be neceſſary that your Excellency ſhould ſignify to Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, either by Letter or through the channel of Vakeels, whom he may be invited to diſpatch either to your Excellency's camp or to that of the Honourable Major General Welleſley, as may be moſt convenient for the purpoſe of negotiation, that the Britiſh Government entertains the moſt amicable diſpoſition towards him, and harbours no intention of proſecuting hoſtilities againſt him, unleſs compelled to that extremity by acts of aggreſſion on his part againſt the Britiſh Government or any of its Allies; that the Britiſh Government is pledged by the obligation of its engagements with various Chiefs and States in Hindoſtan to guarantee them againſt all exactions and demands unfounded in juſtice; that we do not admit his claim to tribute of any denomination, upon thoſe Chiefs or States, founded upon the pretenſions of the Holkar family; and that we ſhall therefore be compelled to reſiſt any ſuch demands on the part of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar; that, with the conſent of his Highneſs the Peiſhwa, the Britiſh

Government will be diſpoſed to arbitrate the differences ſubſiſting between Jeſwunt Rao Holkar and Caſhi Rao Holkar, and to adjuſt the claims of the ſeveral branches of the family on the principles of equity and juſtice; that we are deſirous of preſerving peace with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar; and that we will abſtain from any unſolicited interference in his concerns beyond the limits required for the protection and ſecurity of the rights and territories of our Allies; and that we merely require that he ſhould manifeſt a ſimilar conduct by abſtaining from all meaſures and operations of a contrary tendency, by withdrawing his troops from any poſition which they may at preſent occupy of a menacing aſpect to the Britiſh Government or to our Allies; and by withholding all demands on the States or Chieftains with which the Britiſh Government is in alliance. If Jeſwunt Rao Holkar ſhould advance any claims on thoſe States in his individual capacity, the Britiſh Government will be diſpoſed to arbitrate all ſuch claims on principles of equity and juſtice; and generally to arbitrate all claims on any of our allies by ſimilar rules of moderation and good faith.

28. On the baſis of the propoſed arrangement, your Excellency is authorized to enter into a negotiation with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, exerciſing your diſcretion with regard to the degree of ſecurity which we may poſſeſs under Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's acquieſcence in the terms of any ſuch arrangement.

29. If Holkar's views ſhould appear to be evidently hoſtile your Excellency will judge how far it might be expedient to move againſt his forces; my wiſh is to avoid ſuch an extremity; and if peace with Scindia ſhould be obtained on terms of adequate ſecurity, I ſhould deſire that the army under your Excellency's command ſhould ſpeedily be formed in ſuch a manner as might effectually expedite the ſecurity and ſettlement of our valuable conqueſts and powerful alliances.

30. The ſolidity and ſtrength of our dominion in Hindoſtan under the ſyſtem of treaties and alliances already happily accompliſhed by your Excellency, will be confirmed by a peace with Scindia under circumſtances of glory and power, which muſt oppoſe an impregnable barrier to the aſſaults of any native ſtate. The Britiſh empire in India at the cloſe of the war with the confederate chiefs will aſſume an aſpect of ſuch ſplendor as muſt daunt the moſt adventurous ſpirit of any Chief or State excluded from the benefits of our protection. I am therefore ſatisfied that after the concluſion of Peace with Scindia, Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, inſtead of attempting to encounter the Britiſh Arms, will anxiouſly ſolicit the countenance and favour of our Government. The alternative of Peace or War with Scindia is probably decided, as I am convinced that Major General Wellefley has not renewed the armiſtice with Scindia after the 27th ultimo. If the war with Scindia ſhould be protracted, the motions of Holkar muſt be checked without delay, and in ſuch an event your Excellency will be pleaſed to conſider the expediency of advancing that part of your force which (previouſly to the Peace of Deogaum) was deſtined for Berar, in ſuch a direction as to operate againſt Holkar, and ultimately to ſecond Major General Wellefley's movements againſt Scindia. In ſuch an extremity Major General Wellefley would probably move towards Ougein.

31. My wiſh and expectation are, however, that a Peace has actually been ſigned with Scindia; and if my hopes ſhould be confirmed I truſt that the fame of the Britiſh Power will deter Holkar, and every adventurer in Aſia, for many years to come, from the perils of a raſh conteſt with the Britiſh Arms.

32. The intelligence which your Excellency has received of the cruelty exerciſed by Jeſwunt Rao Holkar towards his Engliſh Officers, in the murder of Meſſrs. Vickars, Todd, and Ryan, has occaſioned great concern in my mind. The particulars of this attrocious tranſaction, however, muſt be fully aſcertained before it can become the ſubject of diſcuſſion with Jeſwunt Row Holkar. I therefore am anxious to learn further details on the ſubject, previouſly to the diſpatch of any inſtructions to your Excellency, founded on the perpetration of ſuch a crime.

I have the honour to be,

&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *Wellefley.*

Fort-William,
17th January 1804.

A True Copy.

N. B. Edmonſtone,
Secy to Govt.

(I.) No. 3.—COPY of intercepted CORRESPONDENCE;—affording Proofs of HOLKAR's endeavours to excite the Allies and Subjects of the British Government to revolt.

Tranſlate of a Letter from RAMDYAL SING to JESWUNT ROW HOLKAR; dated 15th Ramjan.

RAMDYAL SING acknowledges the receipt of Holkar's Letter, intimating his intention to ſend 10,000 horſe under Nago Pundit, and aſſures Holkar of his and Nein Sing's attachment.

Gholam Mahomed and the Seik Chiefs, Rai Sing, Sheer Sing, Joude Sing, Goordut Sing, and Bhanga Sing, are to join with 5 or 6,000 horſe. There is not a Sepahe from the Hurdwar to Allahabad and Benares.

Nein Sing and ſelf were always from the firſt bent on this meaſure, and as the corps are ready there is no reaſon for longer delay; you may alſo depend on Mahomed. Shaer Mundeley will write you all particulars.

The reaſon of Nein Sing's not writing is the preſence of Mr. Leyceſter in the diſtrict with 200 horſe, which makes it neceſſary to temporize.

To keep up appearances Nein Sing and I have ſent my ſon, Sewah Sing, to procure the friendſhip of Mr. Leyceſter's Dewan by every means in his power, and to obtain 10 or 15 diſtricts, which will enable us to keep our troops together. Quickly decide on this meaſure, as, if not determined on within a month, we muſt purſue another courſe. Delay is ruinous. Let your Meſſengers go by the Malwaly Ghaut, and your Letters to Rampoora.

Kurreem Beg Khan will communicate ſeveral particulars.

(A true Tranſlate.)
(Signed) *J. Gerard*, P. I.

(A true Copy.)
(Signed) *G. A. F. Lake*, Mil^y Sec^y.

(A true Copy.)
N. B. Edmonſtone, Sec^y to Gov^t.

Tranſlate of a Letter from RAMDYAL SING to GHOLAM MAHOMMED; dated 15th Ramjan.

WE have called on Holkar to ſend 10,000 horſe here. Not an Engliſh ſoldier from this to Allahabad and Benares. You will order Thanticah's Troops to move from Candour to the neighbourhood of Thaniper, where they will be joined by the Seik Chiefs in union with us.

You will alſo march from Mandor, and croſs at Chilkanor or Beria Ghauts.

Nein Sing and myſelf will croſs the Ganges at the Chandy Ghaut where the water is ſhallow.

(A true Tranſlate.)
(Signed) *J. Gerard*, P. I.

(A true Copy.)
(Signed) *G. A. F. Lake*, Mil^y Sec^y.

(A true Copy.)
N. B. Edmonſtone, Sec^y to Gov^t.

Tranſlation of a Perſian Letter, without date, from Rajah NYN SING to JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR.

I RECEIVED your Letter, in which you mention that you had formerly ſent me another Letter by Abdoos Lumed Khan, and that I ſhall become acquainted with certain circumſtances from the Letters of Sheikh Koodrut Oollah.

The Letter you ſent me by Abdoo Lumed Khan did not reach me; but I have been honoured with the Letter, forwarded through Shekh Koodrut Oollah, and from his writing to me have become acquainted with all your orders to me. I, your faithful ſervant, am ready to obey you in every thing, which will be manifeſt to you from the repreſentation of Shekh Koodrut Oollah. Uſual complimentary concluſion.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *Wm Sturrock,*
Aſſt.

Camp at Hendaur,
28th Feb. 1804.

Tranſlation of a Perſian Letter, without date, from ZEBOONNETA BECUM to JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR.

AFTER compliments——I was gratified by the receipt of your Letter, the object of which became manifeſt to me from the writings of Shekh Koodrut Oollah. It is fit that you conſider me your ſiſter, abſorbed in a deſire to gratify your inclinations, for the bonds of friendſhip have long acquired ſtrength between us. I rejoice at your intention of marching to this quarter, but as they have artillery, and artillery ſtores along with them in abundance, it is not proper for you to come to action with them; but you ſhould encamp ten or eleven Kois from them; haraſs them with a predatory war; deſtroy the country, and prevent ſupplies, &c. reaching them, that it may be difficult for them to provide for their ſafety. I am every way ready, and your ally from my heart and ſoul. Conſider all the Seiks and Jauts who are united with me, ready to join you: make me conſtantly happy by acquainting me with the ſtate of your friendſhip, your deſigns, and the place where your army is encamped, that I may follow the ſame path. You will receive many Letters from me (encloſed) in Amulets. Uſual complimentary concluſion.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *W. Sturrock,*
Aſſt.

Camp at Hindaur,
28th Feb. 1804.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. Edmonſtone,
Secy to Govt.

No. 3.
(Copy.)

Tranſlation of a Perſian Tranſlate of a Letter written in Hindowee, without date, from JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR to BUHAROO RAJAH BUKHTAUN SING, of Macheree.

AFTER compliments.——I have ſent Murza Futtah Oolah Beg to you, who having had the good fortune to wait upon you, will verbally give you a detailed account of the ſtate of affairs. My only view is to preſerve the Hindoo religion, and the reſpectability of Rajahs and Zemindars. If your views are directed to this purpoſe alſo I will act in the manner you may write to me, to come to a ſettlement of affairs and engagements with you. Do not ſuppoſe any kind of jealouſy and difference to be between us; keep your mind in every reſpect at eaſe, and continue to gladden and delight me with your friendly letters.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *W. Sturrock,*
Aſſt.

Camp at Baluhera,
March 30th 1804.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. Edmonſtone,
Secy to Govt.

(Copy)

Tranſlation of a Perſian Letter without date, from FUTTEH OOLAH BEG, to BUHAROO ROA Rajah BUCKHTAUN SING.

No. 4. IT is repreſented that I am on my way to your preſence with a Letter from my Maſter Maharajah Alijah (Holkar) to you, indicating friendſhip; and for the purpoſe of affording a complete demonſtration of it, and having arrived at Jaypore, was prepared to proceed expeditiouſly to your preſence, when in the mean time I learned from a ſtranger an account of your ſeizure of ſome of my Maſter's people, which took place in your Country by accident, and agreeable to deſtiny On hearing this intelligence I have deemed it adviſable to remain here and wait for freſh orders; and wrote to my Maſter an account of this affair, and for a renewal of his orders. In the ſecond order now received, which the Maharajah (whoſe proſperity God perpetuate) has iſſued to me, he has expreſſed ſurpriſe how the circumſtance of his people being ſeized could have happened, and that ſuch improper acts are never committed by reſpectable men as ſeizing upon thoſe who have come to their houſes; and deſiring me to proceed without apprehenſion, and communicate the orders I have received; but I remain here for a time in Jyenaghur, agreeable to my Maſters orders, to execute ſome commiſſions for him, and have ſent Hafergee to you with his Letter, which he will deliver, and verbally communicate to you at the ſame time an account of the ſituation of affairs. I hope that having become acquainted with every circumſtance that you will diſpatch Hafergee with a ſuitable anſwer, and a truſt-worthy man from yourſelf with him.—What more ſhould I repreſent?

(A True Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *W. Sturrock*,
Aſſt.

Camp at Baluhera,
March 30th 1804.

(A True Copy.)

N. B. Edmonſtone.
Secy to Govt.

Tranſlation of a Perſian Letter without date, from Maha Rajah JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR, the Tedore (devoted ſervant) of MAHMOOD SHAH, King of Cabool, To the Nawaub NUZABUT ULLEE KHAN.

YOUR loyalty and attachment have been impreſſed on my mind from the repreſentation made to me of them by Surfuzazood Dowlah, the Nawaub Shuhamut Khan, and I am extremely well diſpoſed to benefit and favour you. I write to you out of regard to your bravery and courage. It is proper that being in every reſpect at your eaſe from this quarter you proceed to my preſence, and each individual of whatever force may accompany you ſhall be taken care of agreeably to their reſpective merits, and on condition of ſervices and venturing their lives; beſides your former diſtrict, multiplied favours ſhall be ſhown.

Be at eaſe in your mind with regard to this quarter. Make me happy by frequently writing to me; and conſider me inclined to promote your intereſts. What remains you will become acquainted with from the Nawaub Shuhamut Khan's Letter.

What more ſhould be written?

(True Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *W. Sturrock*,
Aſſt.

(A True Copy.)

N. B. Edmonſtone,
Secy to Govt.

Tranſlation of a Perſian Letter written jointly by HUSSEIN ULLEE and KHOOBEHUND, to the Nawaub NYJABUT ULEE KHAN, dated 24th of —— (Month not mentioned.)

AFTER the expreſſion of the deſire I have to wait upon you, I beg leave to acquaint you that it is ſix months ſince I (Huſſein Allee) had the honour of waiting upon my maſter Jeſwunt Rao Holkar. On my arrival in his camp, how can I explain to you his greatneſs, generoſity, and magnanimity, for he is a wonderful Sirdar, of an elevated mind, and high enterprize; he aſked me about the affairs of Hindoſtan, and the Sirdars of the army, as my anceſtors accompanied the deceaſed Nawaub (your father) and were maintained by him, and at the preſent time you are by the favour of God a renowned Sirdar, and the good ſtate of your troops well known; I gave him (Holkar) a particular account of you and your troops; the Maharajah is heartily inclined to favour you, and has written to you to come to him, and has deſired that with whatever number of cavalry and infantry you may come, you will conſider his ſervice as your own; the whole province of Seharanpore ſhall be granted to you in Jaidad for the payment of your troops, and a Jageer for your own maintenance in the limits of Colu, in the country dependent upon himſelf; and he has ſent Lala Khoobchund along with me to bring you, and has directed the ſaid Lala to furniſh you with a Lack of Rupees for your expences on your arrival at Jaypore.

Although I have not ſeen you for a long time, and you alſo never ſpoke to me on ſuch affairs as theſe, yet I from attachment, and being an hereditary ſervant of yours, have made many exertions for your proſperity, which are manifeſt to God; I am hopeful of benefit and kindneſs from you, and alſo hope you will come moſt expeditiouſly here, and pleaſe God all your objects and wiſhes ſhall be accompliſhed according to the deſire of your heart. Your ſervant Khoob Chund, after compliments, repreſents that, agreeable to Maha Rajah Holkar's orders, he has arrived at Jaypore on his way to bring you, and has forwarded a letter from Holkar to you; money ſhall be forwarded for the payment of your troops, after your arrival at Japore. The whole amounts to this, that ſuch a time as this will not occur again. Come quickly, Holkar will ſoon proceed to that quarter. Uſual complimentary concluſion.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *W. Sturrock*,
Aſſiſt.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. Edmonſtone,
Secy to Govt.

Tranſlation of a Perſian Letter from the Nawab SHUHAMUT KHAN to the Nawab NAJABUT ULEE KHAN, without date.

(After Compliments.)

IT is a long time ſince I received a friendly letter from you acquainting me with your welfare. May nothing but worldly affairs and pleaſure have prevented it. The great diſtance I have remained from you has been on my part the cauſe of my ſtopping my correſpondence with you; now, by the favour of God, I alſo am in this quarter, and you are at a ſhort diſtance from me, there ſhall be no delay in my writing to you. At preſent my maſter Holkar has ſent me to regulate this country, and as he conſiders us bound to each other by the ties attending our being of the ſame tribe, and our friendſhip, he has reſolved if it be your advice, upon certain deſigns of regulating the country and other plans relative to this quarter, and favoured you with a Letter from himſelf; it is certain that having conſidered yourſelf exalted by this letter, you will act agreeable to what he has written to you, and quickly proceed to this quarter, when all the objects and deſires of your heart ſhall be realized. It is the object of the religion and the rule of Muſſulmans that the whole body of the faithful having aſſembled together, be employed with heart and ſoul in extirpating the profligate infidels. It is fit that you aſſemble as large a force as poſſible, and you ſhall be favoured with money to defray the expence of it from the Maharajah, in

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the event of your not having an opportunity of coming to this quarter while you remain on that ſide collect troops, and having joined with them in the time of action, exert yourſelf in exterminating the wicked enemy. To trouble you with more on the ſubject would be ſuperfluous. Make me happy ſoon with a proper anſwer. Uſual Complimentary concluſion.

(True Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *W. Sturrock,*
Aſſiſt.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. Edmonſtone,
Secy to Govt.

Tranſlation of a Perſian Letter, without date, from JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR to the NAWAB NAJABUT ULEE KHAN, and FYZ TULUB KHAN.

HAVING been informed by Meer Huſun Alee of your attachment to me, and your bravery, I am become diſpoſed to benefit you. It is becoming your eminent ſervices, and the path preſented by your religion, that you conſider the infidel Chriſtians the enemies of your faith, and be prepared to encounter thoſe ſeditious men, and perform diſtinguiſhed ſervices. It is fit that you come to me with the whole of your courageous horſemen, and after their arrival each ſhall be ſupported at the ſame rate with the reſt of my victorious army. Pleaſe God, after taking vengeance of that ungrateful multitude (the Engliſh,) and the regulation of all affairs of importance, I ſhall not be reluctant to diſcriminate your merit by favours ſuitable to your ſervices. Money ſhall be provided for your expences, as it may be adviſable at the time, after your arrival at Jeypore. For your encouragement, at the requeſt of Meer Huſun Alee, I have ſent Khoobchund to you: keep your mind at eaſe, and be continually employed in writing to me. What more ſhould I write?

(True Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *W. Sturrock,*
Aſſiſt.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. Edmonſtone,
Secy to Govt.

(I.) No. 4.—Copy of a DISPATCH from the Commander in Chief to Lord WELLESLEY, dated 19th March 1804, encloſing details of his Excellency's communications with HOLKAR's Vakeels.

To His Excellency the Moſt noble Marquis WELLESLEY, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

MY Diſpatch of the 12th inſtant will have informed your Lordſhip of the approach of two Vakeels from Jeſwunt Rao Holkar. No. 129.

2. I have now the honour to inform your Excellency that theſe perſons had their firſt audience yeſterday; the Letters they produced are tranſmitted for your Lordſhip's information, together with the minutes of the converſation which paſſed.

3. It is unneceſſary to ſay that the exorbitancy of their demands was ſo immediately apparent as to call from me an anſwer expreſſive of my ſurprize at their maſter's having made requeſts ſo contrary to the profeſſions contained in his Letters. I then proceeded to ſay, that as their powers appeared ſo very limited, it was no longer neceſſary that they ſhould reſide in my camp, and after promiſing them a letter for their maſter they withdrew.

4. In the courſe of an hour or two after they left my tent I received a meſſage importing that the demands they had made were in purſuance of inſtructions received from their maſter; but that in the event of failure they were authorized to expreſs his wiſh to receive any thing from the Britiſh Government, either in lands

or a penſion, of a nature to make it appear to the world, that his fortunes were not at ſo low an ebb as they really are.

5. I referred to my former Letter to him, and ſaid, that the firſt ſtep expected from him to prove his friendly diſpoſition was his immediate departure from his preſent poſition, and return to his own country.

6. The Vakeels, though they yeſterday in my preſence boaſted of their maſter's power and extenſive alliances, in a private converſation with Captain Gardiner afterwards were very humble, and readily acknowledged the want of power in their maſter to attempt hoſtilities.

7. Theſe men will, however, leave my camp to-morrow, intruſted with the Letters copies of which accompany this Diſpatch; and as they talk of proceeding rapidly to join their maſter, for the avowed purpoſe of ſpeedily adjuſting all differences, I am ſtill inclined to imagine that matters may finally be amicably arranged.

8. The Vakeels were particularly anxious that only one ſhould return, and the other remain in my camp; to this I objected, on the grounds, that as they appeared anxious to prevent hoſtilities, and had the intereſt of their maſter at heart, their joint perſuaſions might have weight with him.

9. My real reaſons for inſiſting on both quitting the camp was, my knowledge of the improper ſtyle in which they had converſed with ſeveral perſons in our ſervice, and to which I alluded in my conference of yeſterday; and that the perſons employed on this miſſion are not of the deſcription, nor do they appear to have been ſufficiently in the confidence of Holkar, or his principal chiefs, to warrant a belief that their repreſentations from hence would be much attended to, or that their longer reſidence in camp would lead to any final arrangement with Holkar; and their being allowed immediately to depart will convince Holkar of our firmneſs and determination to reſent any inſult he might venture to offer, did he ſuppoſe us actuated by a dread of his power in wiſhing a reconciliation with him.

10. I have the pleaſure to aſſure your Lordſhip that the Vakeels appeared perfectly ſatisfied with the attention that has been ſhewn to them, and acquieſce in the propriety of their being allowed to return.

11. I have cauſed it to be hinted, that the perſons who may be hereafter ſent in the capacity of Vakeels will be expected to bring full powers to conclude a final arrangement.

12. Every thing that paſſed yeſterday was immediately communicated to Major Malcolm; a Copy of this Diſpatch, with its encloſures, will be ſent, requeſting that Officer to inform the Honourable Major General Welleſley of the ſtate of matters with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful,
Humble ſervant,
(Signed) *G. Lake.*

Head Quarters,
Camp, Ramghur,
19th March 1804.

(A true Copy)
N. B. Edmonſtone,
Secy to Govt.

Tranſlation of a Perſian Letter from JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR, to his Excellency General LAKE; dated 21ſt of Zugaad, correſponding to the 4th of March 1804.

Sir,

PREVIOUS to this I wrote an anſwer to the Letter I received from you, through the Agents of the Rajah of Jypore, which you have probably received; at preſent that I have received an Arzee from Mr. Gardiner; your friendly intentions from his communication of them have become evident to me; Norazullee Khan, and Shekh Sooltanbukſh have alſo acquainted me with your friendly habits, from learning of which I have been exceedingly gratified. The bonds of friendſhip have long been perfectly ſtrengthened and maintained between me and the Company; from a regard to thoſe circumſtances I have nothing in any way improper in view towards the

the Company, accordingly I have ſent two perſons, before named, to communicate particularly to you what I have briefly written, who will quickly arrive there and explain all circumſtances in your preſence. Friendſhip requires, that keeping in your view the long exiſting unanimity between me and the Engliſh Company, you act according to what they may repreſent to you, and your doing ſo will be fruitful of benefit and advantage; if not, my country and property are all upon the ſaddle of my horſe, and pleaſe God, to whatever ſide the reins of the horſes of my brave warriors ſhall be turned, the whole of the country (in that direction) ſhall come into my poſſeſſion. As you are wiſe and provident, you will conſider the conſequence of this affair, and employ yourſelf in ſettling the important matters which will be explained by the perſons before alluded to. Keep your mind at eaſe, and make me ſoon happy by writing me an anſwer, and acquainting me with your intentions, that in conformity to them a ſettlement of affairs may be effected. What more ſhould I write?

(True Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *W. Sturrock*,
Aſſiſt.

Camp near Ramghur,
18th March 1804.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. Edmonſtone,
Secy to Govt.

Tranſlation of a Letter from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, to Jeſwunt Rão Holkar; dated the 19th of March 1804.

After compliments—

I HAVE received your Letter of the 21ſt of Gecaud, and underſtood its contents, with the repreſentations made by your Vakeels, Nouroz Alli Khan and Sheik Sultaun Buckhs. In my former Letter I clearly ſtated that it was the wiſh of the Britiſh Government to continue and increaſe the friendſhip which has hitherto exiſted with you; and I had hoped that the reſolution you had taken of ſending Vakeels to me would have been the means of ſtrengthening that friendſhip by the conciliatory propoſitions they would have to make on your part. By the converſation, however, which I have had with the Vakeels, I was aſtoniſhed to find that whilſt they have no authority from you to enter into any ſpecific agreement on your part, on matters of ſuch importance, the demands which they had been inſtructed to make were only ſuch as my former Letters muſt have convinced you were inadmiſſible from the terms of friendſhip which the Britiſh Government has contracted with other States, and from a compliance with them being otherwiſe incompatible, with a due regard to the dignity and honour of the Government: on a conſideration of theſe circumſtances I have thought it adviſable to give Nowroz Ali Khan and Sheik Sultaun Buckhs leave to return to your army immediately; and need only repeat, that it is not the intention of the Britiſh Government to interfere in the concerns of your country, nor wantonly to enter into hoſtilities with you; and that any departure from that line of friendſhip which it is the wiſh of the Britiſh Government to preſerve towards you, can reſult only from your own unprovoked aggreſſion againſt the Britiſh Government and its Allies. In your Letter of the 23d Gecaud, you fully expreſs your intentions of returning immediately to your own country, and thus preſerving the ties of friendſhip with the Britiſh Government; but as no meaſures appear to have been taken for this purpoſe, and on the contrary from the reports received from all quarters, from the converſation of your Vakeels, and from the Letters which you have written to ſeveral of the friends of the Britiſh Government, inciting them to a breach of their engagements and friendſhip, it is evident that you have not ſufficiently conſidered the neceſſity of your giving this proof of your friendly intentions, but have deemed it adviſable to remain with your army in a menacing poſition towards the Allies of the Britiſh Government, with the view of enforcing demands, which, if otherwiſe admiſſible, could be obtained only from the friendſhip and never from the fears of the Government. I ſtill hope that your foreſight and prudence will induce you to weigh the above circumſtance with due deliberation, and that the bonds of friendſhip may be preſerved by your ſpeedily withdrawing your army from the confines of our Allies into your own country, and

by your ſubſequently ſending the Vakeels who may be properly authorized to enter into agreements ſuited to the intereſts and circumſtances of both parties.

True Tranſlate.

(Signed) *Græme Mercer*,
Ag[t] Govr Genl.

A true Copy.

N. B. Edmondſtone,
Sec[y] to Gov[t].

MINUTES of a CONVERSATION, held on the 18th March, by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, with the Vakeels of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, Nowroz Ali Khan, and Sheik Sultan Buckhs.

THE Vakeels attended at his Excellency's tent at ten o'clock, A. M. and delivered the Letters addreſſed to his Excellency and to Mr. Mercer. On peruſing the contents of theſe Letters his Excellency deſired to know if they had any other written inſtructions or powers to conclude an agreement with the Government on the part of Holkar; they anſwered that they had not, but that they were ſent to declare Holkar's intentions and wiſhes, and that they would write to Holkar whatever his Excellency's anſwers might be; when further inſtructions, or powers, if neceſſary, would be ſent. His Excellency deſired that they would communicate what they were charged with by Holkar: Nowroz Khan commenced by enlarging on the power and numerous forces of Holkar, and ſaid, that as the Government had granted favours to the Jauts and other Chiefs, Holkar expected from the difference of his power and rank that his demands would be readily granted:—1ſt. That he ſhould be allowed to collect the Chout, agreeably to the cuſtoms of his anceſtors; 2nd, That the antient poſſeſſion formerly held by the family, ſuch as Etawa, and 12 Pergunnahs in the Doab, and a Pergunnah in Bundlecund, would be granted to him; 3rd, That the country of Hurriana, which was formerly in the poſſeſſion of the family, ſhould be given to him; 4th, That the country now in his poſſeſſion ſhould be guaranteed to him, and a Treaty ſhould be entered into on the ſame terms as that with Scindia.

His Excellency anſwered to the firſt demand, That as his former Letters to Holkar clearly and decidedly expreſſed the total impoſſibility of its being complied with, he was aſtoniſhed at its again being brought forward; that his Excellency was well aware that Holkar had no claim whatever to the countries demanded by the 2nd and 3d Propoſitions, part of which had long been in the poſſeſſion of the Vizier, and part of Dowlut Rao Scindia; that the foundation on which Holkar had built his hope of obtaining theſe countries, namely, that Diſtricts had been granted to the Jauts and other Chiefs, was totally groundleſs, as thoſe favours had been granted to thoſe Chiefs after they had entered into alliance and friendſhip with the Britiſh Government, and evinced their diſpoſition cordially to unite with it; that it was not the practice of the Britiſh Government to purchaſe the friendſhip of any State by conceſſions of this nature; and that Holkar's conduct had not been of that friendly nature as to entitle him to aſk ſuch favours, were they otherwiſe admiſſible.

The Vakeels anſwered that it would be policy in the Britiſh Government to grant his demands; that beſides his own power and forces he was in cloſe correſpondence with the Rohillas, and all the Rajahs in this quarter, except the Jaypore Rajah; that the Bhurtpore Rajah had lately repeatedly written to him to come on, and that he certainly had it in his power completely to deſtroy the Country. Nowroz Ali Khan added, that he was a friend of the Engliſh Government, from having been formerly under its protection (he was Derogher of the Elephants at Lucknow), and that it was his earneſt wiſh that terms could be come to; that Holkar had a moſt numerous Army, which was daily augmenting; that he had 40,000 Rohillas, and 150,000 Horſe; that the Rohillas had offered to ſerve 3 years without pay for the ſake of plundering the Country; that Holkar's own character was that of a robber and plunderer, and that even in the event of a defeat he could continue the ſame practices to our great injury. His Excellency replied that it was not our cuſtom to boaſt of our power, but that Holkar would probably find in the event of a rupture, that he had much over valued his own. His Excellency at the ſame time informed them, that from the friendſhip that had taken place between Scindia and the Britiſh Government, Holkar inſtead of meeting with any aſſiſtance from him, would

would find him ready to unite with the Britiſh Government in the event of hoſtilities. They anſwered that twenty days ago Scindia had written to Holkar that the French had landed with a powerful force in India, and that he (Scindia) had ſent his father-in-law to bring them on to his aſſiſtance, and that Holkar ſhould be prepared to act with him. In regard to the fourth demand, the Vakeels were informed that his Excellency had repeatedly intimated to Holkar that no interference was intended by Government in the concerns of his Country; but that previous to any arrangement for a Treaty, it was neceſſary that Holkar ſhould ſhew his friendly intentions, and his wiſh to retain the friendſhip of the Government by an immediate return to his own country, which he had decidedly promiſed in the Letter written to his Excellency after their departure. His Excellency then aſked the Vakeels whether any dependence might be placed on the promiſe thus made by Holkar. They anſwered certainly not, unleſs the propoſitions they had made ſhould be agreed to; and deſired to ſee Holkar's Letter on the ſubject. The Letter was accordingly ſhewn to them, and they were informed that the contents of this Letter was ſo much at variance with the language they had held, that his Excellency could not judge of Holkar's real wiſhes or intentions; and that as they had declared that they had no power to conclude an arrangement upon any other baſis than the propoſitions they had made, no good could ariſe from their remaining in Camp, and that they ſhould be furniſhed with anſwers to the Letters they had brought, and might return the following day to take leave of his Excellency. His Excellency at the ſame time informed them, that their holding very improper converſations with the people in Camp, and attempting to ſeduce from their duty ſome in the ſervice of Government, had been reported to his Excellency; that ſuch conduct was inconſiſtent with a pacific miſſion; and that although his Excellency attached no conſequences to the reſult of ſuch an attempt, it would have the effect of making it believed that their miſſion had more in view an object of this nature than an amicable adjuſtment of differences. They denied having had any ſuch converſation, but ſaid, they could not prevent any people who choſe from coming to them. They then took leave.

19th March. The Vakeels waited upon his Excellency at the ſame hour as yeſterday; they were aſked whether they had any thing further to ſay on the ſubject of their miſſion previouſly to their taking their leave of his Excellency. They replied that they had nothing to add to what they had mentioned to Mr. Gardiner after the converſation of yeſterday, which was, that although the propoſitions they had made yeſterday could not be agreed to, they hoped that Holkar might be favoured with a grant of ſome Country; and if this could not be conceded, that he ſhould be allowed an annual ſum in lieu of an increaſe of country. That Holkar wiſhed to maintain Peace conſiſtently with his own credit and name in India, which a grant of this kind would preſerve from its giving the appearance of an amicable accommodation between the States; and that they had been obliged to leave his Camp ſecretly, as the Patans, who bear great influence, were ſo averſe to any pacification, that Holkar had ſtrictly enjoined them to keep their Miſſion perfectly ſecret until their arrival in the Britiſh Camp. His Excellency anſwered, that a diſcuſſion of any point of this nature could not properly be entered upon whilſt Holkar remained in a menacing poſture towards our Allies; but that upon his return to his own country, a requeſt of this kind might be made to Government. The Vakeels then aſked whether Holkar was to be allowed to collect the cuſtomary tribute from the States of Kota and Oudypore. His Excellency replied, that he believed that the claim to this tribute had been made by Holkar on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindia. The Vakeels ſaid that theſe claims were perfectly diſtinct; that Scindia had diſtinct claims for cuſtomary tribute on thoſe ſtates; and that the Britiſh Government, as Manager on the part of the Emperor of Hindoſtan, had alſo a claim. His Excellency ſaid that Holkar had been formerly aſſured that the Government was well inclined to pay attention to his juſt claims; and that this with other matters would be adjuſted when Holkar by his return to his own country enabled the Government to enter into a diſcuſſion of them upon a friendly footing. The Vakeels had frequently during the converſation expreſſed a deſire that one of them ſhould be allowed to remain in Camp, whilſt the other ſhould return to Holkar with his Excellency's Letter, and endeavour to conciliate the mind of Holkar to an amicable arrangement with the Government. His Excellency anſwered, that if this effect could be produced by their interpoſition it would be much more ſatisfactorily accompliſhed by the return of both; and that as they had expreſſed their ſincere deſire for the welfare of this Government, as well as that of Holkar, their ſervices

would be moſt uſefully employed in convincing him of the advantages to be derived from his purſuing that line of conduct which his Excellency had pointed out. His Excellency then deſired that the Vakeels would repreſent to Holkar his wiſh to continue on friendly terms with him; and his Excellency hoped that Holkar would be aware of the moderation and juſtice which had influenced the conduct of the Britiſh Government towards him.

(Signed) *Græme Mercer*,
Agt Govr Genl.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. Edmonſtone,
Secy to Govt.

(I.) No. 5.—TRANSLATION of a LETTER from JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR to Major General WELLESLEY, received by Major MALCOLM at Berhanpoor, 24th February 1804.

[The Letter is without date. The Hircarrahs ſay it was delivered to them on the 1ſt of February.]

I HAVE derived great ſatisfaction from your kind Letter, ſtating that you had made over to my Aumils the Collections which were made from the Pergunnah of Umbir, and declaring your intention not to act offenſively towards me, but to preſerve the good underſtanding which ſubſiſts between us. The peruſal of your Letter ſerved to ſtrengthen and increaſe my friendſhip towards you.

It muſt be plain to you that all theſe troubles and diſturbances are owing to the quarrel with Dowlut Rao Scindia. This was the cauſe of the battalions of the Engliſh paſſing into this part of the country. I have notwithſtanding refrained from every act inconſiſtent with friendſhip; and on your ſide no act of hoſtility has hitherto been committed.

The Peace which you have now made with the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Berar Rajah is very proper and fortunate, and is productive of eaſe to God's people. I have no enmity with the Maharajah, but am on cordial terms with him. If it ſhould ſo happen that the Maharajah and the Rajah of Berar feel any reſentment againſt me for not joining them againſt you, it may be done away in whatever manner you adviſe.

If the tranquillity of God's people, and cordial friendſhip are wiſhed for, ſeparate for me the countries of the Deckan, and others which are the original property of my State. From your fairly giving up to my Aumils the Collections made from Umbir I am confident that you will have ſettled the reſt of my diſtricts in the Deckan, of which I have yet received no accounts. But the affairs of Hindoſtan remain. Let them be ſettled fairly, in order that there may be no further diſputes. Let the foundations of friendſhip be ſo fixed that there ſhall not be ſeen the ſmalleſt diſagreement.

I have ſent a copy of your Letter to Major General Lake, who has advanced in this quarter; if in conſideration of the good underſtanding which ſubſiſts between you and me, he continues to preſerve the relations of peace and friendſhip towards me, I will never violate them; but if it ſhould ſo happen that his Excellency, diſregarding your Letter and the friendſhip now ſubſiſting, and the tranquillity of God's people, ſhould excite the flames of diſcord and commotion, it will not be my fault.

A ſaddle on a horſe's back is my houſe. I have not the power to oppoſe his cannon loaded with fire, but countries of many hundred coſs ſhall be overrun, and plundered, and burnt. He ſhall not have leiſure to breathe for a moment; and calamities will fall on lacks of human beings in continued war by the attacks of my army, which overwhelms like the waves of the ſea.

I have written this to you in conſideration of the friendſhip which ſubſiſts between us, that you may think well of all theſe things, and conſider how this diſcord and theſe evils may be averted.

Continue to gratify me by frequent friendly communications.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *John Malcolm*,
Reſident.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. Edmonſtone,
Secy to Govt.

(I.) No. 6.—Copy of a DISPATCH (No. 134) from the Commander in Chief; dated the 4th of April 1804.

To his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to tranſmit for the information of your Excellency in Council the encloſed Copies and Tranſlations of a Letter addreſſed to me by Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and of my anſwer.

2. Copies and Tranſlations of the ſeveral Letters referred to in my anſwer to Jeſwunt Rao Holkar are alſo encloſed, as particularly noted and numbered in the margin. No. 1 and 2.

3. The conduct which Jeſwunt Rao Holkar continues to purſue is ſo evidently hoſtile to the Britiſh intereſts, and the demands preferred by his Vakeels, and ſince repeated by his confidential ſervant, Bowannee Shunker, are in their nature ſo inadmiſſible, and indeed inſulting, conſidered only as propoſitions from Holkar to a Government whoſe pre-eminent rank and conſequence in the empire of Hindoſtan is now fully acknowledged by the other eſtabliſhed Powers, that I am fully impreſſed with the belief that no modified arrangement which could be formed, nor ſacrifice which could be made, conſiſtent with the honour and dignity of the Britiſh Government, would ſatisfy the ambition of that Chieftain, nor contribute to enſure to the ſeveral States of Hindoſtan that permanent peace and ſafety which it has formed a principal object of your Excellency's adminiſtration to ſecure to them. His reſources, depending ſolely upon rapine and plunder, can only be ſupported at the expence of the neighbouring States, whilſt the numerous predatory bands at preſent collected in his ſervice, and compoſed of the reſtleſs and diſaffected from all quarters of India, will be ready to encourage and ſupport ſeditions and diſturbances in other Governments.

No. 3. From Holkar to the Bow Rajah.
No. 4. From Futtahoolah Beg to D°.
No. 5. From Holkar to Nijubut Ali Khan.
No. 6. From Huſſein Ali to D°.
No. 7. From Holkar to D°.
No. 8. From Shehamut Khan to D°.
No. 9. From Bowannee Shunker to Mr. Gardiner.

4. Your Excellency will have perceived that the forbearance hitherto obſerved towards Jeſwunt Rao Holkar by the Britiſh Government has had no effect in inducing a more friendly diſpoſition on his part towards us, nor in altering his conduct towards our Allies. As a proof of his ambitious views and the little regard paid by him to the uſual forms obſerved by the other States of India towards the King of Delhi, it may be proper to remark to your Excellency, that on the ſeal of the Letter addreſſed to me, inſtead of the uſual ſtyle of "Servant to Shah Alum," he ſtyles himſelf Servant of Mahomood Shah, the late King of Cabul, with which State I have every reaſon to believe he has lately kept up a correſpondence for the purpoſe of inviting their arms into Hindoſtan. The confidence which he appears to entertain of a ſucceſsful commencement of hoſtilities with this Government, principally ariſes, I am inclined to believe, from the ſupport he expects from the power and influence of ſeveral of the ſubjects of Government with whom his intrigues have been ſucceſsful, and from the hope of being enabled by their aſſiſtance and junction in the Doab to create diſturbances, and to diſtreſs us by the diminution of our reſources and ſupplies.

6. To fruſtrate any deſign of this nature on his part, which might certainly be attended with many diſtreſſing conſequences if attempted during the remainder of the dry ſeaſon, I ſhall be obliged to retain this army in ſuch a poſition as may cover the valuable poſſeſſions of the Company in this quarter.

7. The advance of the army under preſent circumſtances to force Holkar from his poſition in the frontier of Jaypore, and in the country of Ajmeer, whilſt it might enable him to purſue the ſuppoſed meaſure of entering the Company's dominions, would be liable alſo to be fruſtrated in its ultimate object by his retiring into the extenſive country of Mewar, from whence he could eaſily reſume his poſition, or recommence his hoſtilities againſt the Jeypoor Rajah upon the army retiring towards our own provinces.

8. The co-operation of a Britiſh force from the Southward, when joined with the forces of Dowlut Rao Scindia, would not only effectually prevent his protracting the war by his evading any deciſive engagement with this army, but would be the immediate means of withdrawing from him the troops and countenance of the Rajahs in that quarter, and even the numerous bodies of Patans, whoſe views of plunder would be annihilated by the evident neceſſity which would then exiſt for Holkar's riſking the

continuance

continuance of his power and ability to retain them in his ſervice in the event of an engagement.

9. With this view I ſhall immediately proceed to conſult with Major General Welleſley the mode in which this co-operation may be moſt advantageouſly effected, that I may be prepared to act accordingly when I am put in poſſeſſion of the final reſolution of your Excellency in Council in regard to the expediency of the meaſure of immediately proſecuting active hoſtilities againſt Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful humble Servant,
(Signed) *G. Lake.*

Camp near Balaheree,
4th April 1804.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. Edmonſtone,
Secy to Govt.

Tranſlation of a Letter from JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR to his Excellency the Commander in Chief; dated the 14th of Zehege, 27th March 1804.

No. 1. Nouroz Ali Khan and Sheik Sultaun Buxhs have delivered to me your friendly Letter, in which you expreſs your wiſh that a confidential perſon, duly authorized on my part, ſhould be ſent to eſtabliſh the relation of friendſhip, and to enter into binding engagements, with which I was much pleaſed. I alſo fully underſtood all its contents; it is certain that the bond of friendſhip does not depend upon the interchange of Letters or the obſervance of complimentary cuſtoms. It is proper that you ſhould firſt acquaint me with the means which, after due deliberation of the conſequence, you propoſe ſhould be uſed for ſettling all diſputes, for enſuring the welfare of the people, and eſtabliſhing friendſhip, that I may then ſend to you a confidential perſon who ſhall be agreeable to both parties; conſidering in every reſpect your attachment, I have no improper views againſt the Company or its connections; you will, as the means of increaſing our friendſhip, continue to favour me with your friendly correſpondence.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) *Græme Mercer,*
Agt Govr Genl.

A true Copy.

N. B. Edmonſtone,
Secy to Govt.

Tranſlation of a Letter to JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR, from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, 4th April 1804.

No. 2. YOUR Letter of the 14th Zehij has been received, and its contents underſtood. You write that it is neceſſary, before you ſend to me a confidential perſon who ſhall be agreeable to both parties, that I ſhould acquaint you with the means which I propoſe ſhould be uſed for ſettling diſputes and giving peace to the country; you will have been fully informed by the contents of my former Letter, ſent by Nawroz Ali Khan and Sheik Sultaun Buckſh, that thoſe means are entirely in your own power, and depend ſolely on yourſelf. The Britiſh Government requires nothing further on your part, than you ſhould retire to your own country, and ceaſe to moleſt the Allies of the Government, whom they are bound to protect, whilſt they will on their part obſerve the ſame line of conduct towards you, by avoiding all interference with your country and concerns. To this equitable and friendly propoſition you make no reference in your Letter, and inſtead of acting in conformity to it, and to the promiſe contained in your Letter of the 21ſt of Gicaud, of returning to your own country after performing the religious ceremonies at Ajmeer; you ſtill remain in that quarter, whilſt a part of your army is employed in plundering the country of the Jaypore Rajah, the friend and Ally of the Government. From theſe circumſtances, and from the Letters which you have lately written to ſeveral

of

of the Allies and ſervants of the Britiſh Government, declaratory of your hoſtile intentions, it appears that your profeſſions of friendſhip are illuſory. If the circumſtances ſtated in the Letter from Bawany Shunker to Mr. Gardiner, now received, are written in conformity to your own ſentiments, it will be ſtill more evident that a wiſh for the friendſhip of the Britiſh Government has never entered into your heart.

From the contents of this Letter it appears that you conſider as an indiſpenſable preliminary to the eſtabliſhment of friendſhip an admiſſion on the part of the Government of unfounded claims which you muſt be ſenſible have never been ſubmitted to by the Britiſh Government, in their political relations, with any State of Hindoſtan, or the Deckan, and which it would be derogatory to their power and dignity to liſten to.

I ſtill hope that your judgment and foreſight will induce you to view theſe circumſtances in a proper light, and that you will take advantage of the favourable opportunity which ſtill offers for continuing and ſtrengthening the friendſhip between yourſelf and the Britiſh Government.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) *Graeme Mercer*,
Agent Govr Genl.

A true Copy.

N. B. Edmonſtone,
Sec^y to Gov^t.

Tranſlation of a Letter from BOWANNY SHUNKER to Colonel GARDINER, dated 15th Zilhege, 28th March 1804. No. 9.

After compliments—

I HAVE received your ſeveral friendly Letters by Hircarrahs, and by Sheckh Sultan Buckſh, and have underſtood their contents. You deſired that confidential people ſhould be ſent with full powers to ſettle all points properly. Whenever the propoſitions of both parties are brought to a train of agreement, and friendſhip is ſeriouſly intended by both parties, I ſhall come myſelf and conclude the buſineſs. Formerly the Maharajah (Holkar) propoſed that the Choute of the country of Hurrianah and the Doab, &c. ſhould be continued as uſual, in which caſe the country would be left in quiet, and friendſhip be eſtabliſhed. You write to aſk what claim Holkar has to the Choute of Hindoſtan, and that no demand ſhould be made on your part on the country of the Holkars for ſix Annas in the Rupee. You will conſider that for years paſt there has exiſted a warfare between Holkar and Scindia ſolely upon the ſubject of the diviſion of the country of Hindoſtan, and the tribute collected from all the countries. This claim ſtill exiſts, but you have decidedly given a negative to it. How then can a friendſhip be eſtabliſhed between Holkar and the Engliſh Government? If the Government deſires that a friendſhip ſhould be eſtabliſhed let this point be firſt ſettled, that the origin of the differences may be done away, and friendſhip be firmly eſtabliſhed. You are well informed that hundreds of thouſands of Patans have taken one ſide, and wiſh that no agreement ſhould be come to, whilſt I alone am anxious that a firm friendſhip ſhould take place between Holkar and the Britiſh Government.

In regard to ſending a confidential perſon, I have not a moment to ſpare from my maſter's concerns, but after you have ſettled theſe points with the Commander in Chief write to the Maharajah that he may ſend me, when I ſhall ſettle all matters with the Maharajah, and come to you to adjuſt the buſineſs properly between him and the Government. You will firſt ſettle the buſineſs of the Choute, &c. all the diſpute is about this. If one point is not ſettled, how can the foundation of friendſhip be laid? You are wiſe; let theſe matters be ſettled with the Commander in Chief, and write to me to come to you, when I will leave the Maharajah's concerns that are under my care for a time, and conclude every thing in a proper manner. I have alſo underſtood what you verbally communicated to Sheck Sultan Buckſh. I am in every ſhape friendly to the Engliſh Government. It is proper theſe matters ſhould be ſettled as to be advantageous to both parties, as this will ſecure the welfare of the country, and a good name to the Engliſh Government.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. Edmonſtone,
Sec^y to Gov^t.

(I.) No. 7.—Copy of a TREATY between JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR and DOWLUT RAO SCINDIA.

* In this Paper Jadoon Row has arranged Holkar's demands in order, with an anſwer of Scindia to each.

MEMORANDUM of Negotiations on the ſubject of Holkar's demands on Dowlut Rao Scindia for a partition, &c. drawn out by Jadoon Rao Bhaſker, at Nagpore; Jeſwunt Rao Holkar having duſcuſſed and underſtood the different articles, ſent a memorandum of 10 articles about a partition of 1,60,78,341 Rupees, and 2¾ Annas, and of certain countries. The articles which were firſt drawn out at Nagpore being compared with the 10 articles which were ſent by Holkar, thoſe which remain are to be added to the latter, and ſent for approval, in order that there may be no difference, and that all may unite for one purpoſe. With this view it is right to avoid all diſputes. Unanimity will be advantageous to the State of Pundit Purdhan. Both parties having agreed, and Raja Ragojee Bhoaſla Seena Saheb Soubah being the mediator, the following articles are agreed on, Khundeh Rao Holkar and his followers to be given up.

Khundeh Rao Holkar and his followers have been made over to Seena Saheb Soubah, who will give them up. I and Seena Saheb Soubah having conſulted, will ſpeak to the Peiſhwa, and procure for Khundeh Rao a Khelat of inveſtiture as Chief.

In Deſee, and Malwa, and Hindoſtan, countries have been ſeized, theſe countries to be given up, and the revenue which has been collected from them to be reſtored.

Choor Chittees, or orders for giving up the countries, have been delivered to Seena Saheb Soubah. He will given them up to you; loſſes have been ſuſtained by both parties; nothing therefore is to be ſaid about what has been collected.

Kaſee Rao Holkar to be delivered up, and whatever writings you may have taken from him to be returned.

When Holkar comes himſelf, or ſends a Chief with an army, Kaſee Rao Holkar ſhall be made over to Seena Saheb Soubah. I have not a ſingle writing of Kaſee Rao's—ſo it is.

In the time of Soubahdar Sahib and Ranojee Bawa Scindia, a partition was made of the countries, and of the yearly tribute of the Rajwara Rajahs; this partition to be now in force; no countenance or protection to be given to any body, but every thing to go on as formerly.

Every thing to be carried on according to former uſage; there will be no difference on this point; both parties to abide by this rule; no countenance or protection to be given to any body—ſo it is.

Khalſa lands have been taken from the King, and 42,61,587 Rupees, 7¼ Annas, are allowed for the expences of His Majeſty; let me have my ſhare of the lands and I will pay my ſhare of the King's expences—ſo let it be.

It has been ſettled by means of Seena Saheb Soubah that a ſhare of thoſe countries ſhall be given. After conſultation, whatever may remain when the expences are deducted ſhall be equally divided between us. This buſineſs depends on Sreemunt; when he has ſpoken to us both and made a ſettlement, and ſent ſome perſon to defray the expences, and that perſon has been paid as you and I may determine, whatever remains ſhall be divided according to former rules.

At Mutra, Lands including Inams Gur Mokteſwar, and Hapeer, and Koorja, &c. were given to me; I have not poſſeſſion of them. Khalſa and Jaidad lands are to be divided; let my ſhare be given to me.

At Mutra a diviſion was made in the time of he late Madhajee Scindia, and Gur Mokteſwur, and Hapeer, and Koorja, &c. were given, and you are not in poſſeſſion of them.

The agreement of our anceſtors cannot be violated. This being underſtood, has been acknowledged.

The Jaidad Countries are in poſſeſſion of the perſons who have Jaidad; you and I muſt inquire about this, who are uſeful; to whom Countries are to be aſſigned. They who ſhould be continued in their Poſſeſſions are to be continued. The reſt of the Countries, and thoſe of the Kholſa ſhall be divided, and former uſages ſhall be obſerved; no diſpute ſhall be raiſed on either ſide. Your Inam lands, and all the King's expences, have been allowed. By this I have no Inam. Let me have Inam. This being underſtood has been ſettled by means of Seena Seheb Soubah. The Countries ſhall be divided according to uſage.

The

The * Rohilla Country whoſe yearly revenue is 11,23,782 Rupees 13½ Annas, has not been divided; let it be divided.

* Of the Country of Zabita Khan.

This Country has remained undivided. It is agreed through Seena Saheb Soubah that it ſhall be divided; after conſultation there ſhall be no miſunderſtanding about the Shares of that Country.

It will be well if Countries to the amount of 11,06,039 Rupees remain as the Peiſhwa's ſhare, otherwiſe they are to be divided.

This article concerns the Peiſhwa, the ſettlement of this muſt be made by you and me after conſultation, we muſt determine what is to be given to the Peiſhwa by the mediation of Seena Saheb Soubah.

The amount of Jaidad aſſigned to different Perſons is ſtated at 71,05,432 Rupees 1½ Annas, of this ſum part is actually in Jaidad, and part not, let me have my ſhare of that which is not in Jaidad, and let the ſervices of thoſe perſons who have Jaidad be for us both.

This article concerns the perſons who have Jaidad, this muſt be conſidered; we muſt aſcertain who are uſeful, and who ſhould be continued, and having determined this point, theſe perſons ſhall ſerve us both. Where there are no perſons who have Jaidad, the Country ſhall be divided between us.

Beſides the Countries to be divided, other Countries are alluded to for the Share of Sreemunt, amounting to 11,48,340 Rupees 10 Annas. I agree that theſe Countries ſhall remain to Sreemunt; but if they do not remain to the Peiſhwa, let me ſhare in them.

This article concerns Sreemunt after conſultation the Countries ſhall be given as you and I by the mediation of Seena Saheb Soubah may determine.

Let me ſhare in any other countries the amount of which may have been concealed.

This muſt be aſcertained; if beſides the Countries above-mentioned, there are any others, the amount of which has been concealed, they ſhall be divided between us according to former uſage. There ſhall be no difference about this.

Whatever Countries of Sreemunt are now to be ſeized, are to be ſeized with the conſent of both of us.

Sreemunt's Countries ſhall be reſtored, neither you nor I have any thing to ſay to Sreemunt's Countries. Whatever I may take hereafter you ſhall ſhare in, and I will ſhare in whatever you may take.

Let the Affairs of Delhi be conducted by both of us.

After conſultation, when we ſhall have ſhared equally, no differences will ariſe about the affairs of Delhi, but Sreemunt is the maſter of the cultivated Lands. When he ſhall have ſent ſome perſon to ſettle matters, no differences will ariſe between us. If he ſhould not ſend a perſon nor ſettle matters, the arrangement between you and me will remain.

The amount of the Countries to be divided has been ſtated in the memorandum. Let that amount be exactly aſcertained and let the diviſion be made accordingly.

The total amount has been written according to your ſtatement, but the exact amount muſt be aſcertained by a reference to documents, after which it ſhall be divided. The articles being ſettled no difference whatever will ariſe. Seena Saheb Soubah is the mediator. The amount of the Countries being aſcertained ſhall be divided accordingly.

14 Articles have been ſettled by means of Seena Saheb Soubah; thoſe points which required immediate execution have been executed, the others are agreed to, but they are to be ſettled according to former uſage; obſtacles ariſe from certain Countries being in the poſſeſſion of my Chiefs, the immediate ſettlement of this would occaſion diſſenſions. No haſty offence is to be taken on this account; policy and the Hindoo faith are to be attended to. After conſultation whatever may be determined ſhall be ſettled. It was agreed through the mediation of Seena Saheb Soubah, no difference ſhould ariſe; you will not raiſe any, nor will I; be ſatisfied of this; you and I are to act agreeably to the orders of Sreemunt, and with a view to the advantage of his State.

(A true Tranſlation)

(Signed) *E. Strachey*,
Secretary.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. Edmonſtone,
Secy to Govt.

(I.) No. 8.—Copy of a LETTER from Major MALCOLM, to the Governor General; dated 3d March 1804.

To his Excellency the Moſt noble Marquis WELLESLEY, &c. &c. &c.

Official, No. 16.

My Lord,

1. I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that I yeſterday waited upon the Maha Rajah, attended by the gentlemen of my family, for the purpoſe of delivering to him, in a public manner, the Treaty of Defenſive Alliance. I found all the principal officers of this State aſſembled at the Durbar, and from their expreſſions and thoſe of the Maharajah, on my preſenting the Treaty, I have every reaſon to think that all parties are ſatisfied with the Alliance; Dowlut Rao particularly expreſſed his aſſurance of the benefits that would occur to his State from this intimate connection which he had formed with the Britiſh Government.

2. After taking my leave, Moonſhee Kavel Nyne ſtated that on a re-peruſal of the Treaty it had been found that there were ſome trifling differences between the Perſian and Marhatta tranſlations which had been overlooked in the hurry in which the Copy that the Maharajah had ſigned was made out, and that as it was deſirable that an inſtrument of ſuch importance ſhould be as correct as poſſible, he hoped I would have no objection to ſuch corrections as ſeemed neceſſary being made. As I found from his ſtatement that the propoſed alterations were merely verbal, I told him to draw out a Copy, and that I ſhould forward it to your Excellency with an explanation of the reaſons which had induced me to do ſo; he promiſed to ſend me a corrected one next day, which I ſhall tranſmit as ſoon as I receive it, with notes of the alterations from the original, which had been made to Mr. Edmonſtone.

3. I had this day a communication from Wittel Punt, through the medium of my confidential ſervant Kiſhen Rao, on the ſubject of the miſſion of the Vakeel lately arrived from the camp of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.

4. That Vakeel had, Wittel Punt ſtated, made direct propoſals on the part of his maſter to Dowlut Rao Scindia, to forget what was paſt and to conſult their common intereſts and that of the nation to which they belonged, by uniting their endeavours to recover Hindoſtan from the Engliſh Government. The Vakeel had forcibly dwelt upon the ruin which the ceſſion of that country would bring upon all the great Marhatta Chiefs, and particularly upon himſelf and Scindia, and had offered to act under the orders of Dowlut Rao, and to direct all his efforts to the reeſtabliſhment of the authority of that Chief over the provinces which he had loſt. The Vakeel further ſtated, that if the Maharajah ſhewed a diſpoſition to attend to this overture that he was directed to ſay that Holkar would ſend a perſon veſted with full powers to make every neceſſary adjuſtment previous to their entering upon the line of action he had propoſed.

5. Wittel Punt ſtated, that the anſwer of Dowlut Rao Scindia had been very clear and decided; that Chief had informed the Vakeel that he had before entered into engagements with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, all the conditions of which he had fulfilled; that Holkar, on the contrary, had not fulfilled one of them, and by his faithleſs conduct had been a principal cauſe of the misfortunes of the late war with the Britiſh Government; that policy had rendered a peace with that Government neceſſary, and that he had made one which nothing ſhould induce him to break; but that, independent of a regard for his faith, he never could think of adopting any meaſure that depended on the fulfilment of engagements contracted by Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, upon whoſe promiſes, or even oaths, he never ſhould again place the ſmalleſt reliance; that Jeſwunt Rao might ſend a Vakeel with full powers, but that ſuch a miſſion could evidently be of no uſe where confidence did not exiſt. The Maharajah alſo told the Vakeel, Wittel Punt added, that he had no diſpoſition to attack Jeſwunt Row Holkar, or to diſpute his right to any of the poſſeſſions of his family, but that he truſted that Chief would confine himſelf to his own territories, and not ravage theſe belonging to him or his dependents, as he would be forced, ſhould Jeſwunt Rao continue to do ſo, to take ſome effectual means to provide for the ſafety of his ſubjects and the peace of his dominions. The Vakeel, Bapoo Wittel informed Kiſhen Rao, had promiſed to communicate this anſwer to Jeſwunt Rao, but that little good was to be expected from the communication, as the habits of that Chief were at variance with every thing that was reaſonable or juſt.

6. As far as I can judge from my other ſources of information, this Statement of the

the Miniſter is correct; but your Excellency will conclude that all accounts of the conduct of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, which are given by this Court, muſt be received with a certain degree of caution, as it has been its uniform deſign from the concluſion of the Treaty of Peace to the preſent moment to accelerate a rupture between the Engliſh Government and that Chief.

7. Your Excellency will obſerve from my laſt Diſpatches that Wittel Punt is again in authority; the conteſt for power at this Court is likely to terminate in a coalition between that Miniſter and Gopaul Bhou, the neceſſity of which, I imagine, has been dictated by the ſituation of this Government with reſpect to Holkar, who continues, by the laſt accounts to commit depredations in the province of Ajmere; and I learn from the ſame quarter from which I have received this intelligence that it is in contemplation (if Jeſwunt Rao does not attend to the repreſentations which his Vakeel has been deſired to make to him upon this ſubject) to ſend the Vakeel away from camp as a meaſure indicative of the line of conduct which this Government is reſolved to adopt.

I have the honour to be,
with the greateſt reſpect,
my Lord,
Your Excellency's moſt obedient
and moſt humble Servant,

Camp near Berhanpore,
3d March 1804.

(Signed) *John Malcolm*,
Res^t.

A true Copy.

N. B. Edmonſtone,
Sec^y to Gov^t.

(I.) No. 9.—Copy of Extracts from two LETTERS, (Nos. 21 and 22,) from Major MALCOLM; dated 16th and 19th of March 1804.

Extract from a Letter from Major JOHN MALCOLM to his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General; under date the 16th March 1804.

IN my laſt Diſpatch I informed your Excellency that I expected an early communication from this Court on the ſubject of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar. Moonſhee Kavel Nyn paid me a viſit laſt night, and informed me that he was directed by the Maharajah to communicate with me in the moſt unreſerved manner reſpecting that Chief. This Court, he ſaid, had, ſubſequent to the concluſion of Peace, ſent a Vakeel to Jeſwunt Rao Holkar; the accounts of whoſe arrival in his camp were daily expected. The inſtructions given to the Vakeel were conciſe and ſpecific; he was directed to inform Jeſwunt Rao that the Maharajah was diſpoſed to take no notice of what had paſſed provided that Chief refrained from plundering his territories or thoſe of his tributaries in future; but at the ſame time to ſtate, in the moſt explicit manner, that any exceſſes committed after that friendly warning would be conſidered as acts of hoſtility. The anſwer of Jeſwunt Rao would (the Moonſhee ſaid) be no doubt full of profeſſions of the moſt amicable intentions; ſuch was his manner: but the Vakeel would, agreeable to his inſtructions, tranſmit a ſpecific account of his actions; and as he was an able and penetrating man he would probably diſcover his plans and deſigns; and that the Government had delayed ſeveral meaſures of neceſſary precaution (particularly that of the appointment of a Commander in Chief of the forces in Malwa) till they received the Vakeel's report.

2. As my intelligence of yeſterday from Holkar's camp informs me of the Vakeel from Scindia having arrived there on the 3d Inſtant, the report which the Moonſhee ſtates this Court to be in expectation of receiving, will no doubt arrive in a few days.

3. Kavel Nyn next ſtated that the document to which the Miniſter had alluded, when he ſpoke of poſſeſſing proof of the hoſtile deſigns which Jeſwunt Rao Holkar entertained againſt the Britiſh Government, was a Letter written by that Chief to Bapojee Scindia, the officer in command at Ougein. In this Letter which the Moonſhee ſaid ſhould be ſhewn to me, and a copy given, if I required it, Jeſwunt Rao urged the policy of the Maharajah's breaking the Treaty of Peace, and offered him his aſſiſtance in an attempt to recover Hindoſtan from the Engliſh Government, againſt whom he recommended a predatory war till that object was effected. I informed the Moonſhee that I ſhould be glad to ſee the Letter to Bapojee Scindia, and

that it was my wiſh to take a copy of that paper; he ſaid he would in one or two days bring it himſelf for my peruſal, and that if I thought, after hearing its contents, that it was neceſſary to take a copy, he could ſee no objection to my doing ſo.

(A true Extract.)

N. B. Edmonſtone,
Secy to Govt.

Extract from a Letter from Major MALCOLM to his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, dated 19th March 1804.

I HAD yeſterday a viſit from Moonſhee Kavel Nyn, who informed me that Letters had been received from Narrain Kiſhen Nana, commonly called Nanah Goſſayn, the Vakeel of the Maharajah with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar. Theſe letters, which were dated the inſtant, informed the Maharajah of the Vakeels having reached Jeſwunt Rao's camp, and of his having been received with every honour by that chief; he had, it appeared from them, had one long conference with Holkar, to whom he had, agreeable to his inſtructions, ſtated in the moſt explicit manner, that though Dowlut Rao Scindia from the ſituation of his affairs had been hitherto obliged to allow that Chief to go on in a manner wholly inconſiſtent with the relations of friendſhip which ſubſiſted betwixt them, that he could do ſo no longer; and that if Jeſwunt Rao did not change his conduct, and in future refrain from all attacks upon the territories of the Maharajah, that he would be conſidered and treated as an enemy. To this communication Jeſwunt Rao anſwered by declarations of friendſhip to the Maharajah, and added oaths to ſatisfy the Vakeel of the ſincerity of his profeſſions, to all which the Vakeels oppoſed the tenor of his (Jeſwunt Rao's) conduct for theſe laſt four months; and the fact of his preſent attack upon Ajmere, which he repreſented in itſelf as a direct and groſs violation of friendſhip. Holkar endeavoured to palliate his conduct, and informed the Vakeels that the Rajah of Jodepore, with whom he meant to leave his family when he commenced his operations againſt the Engliſh, would not conſent to the terms which he had propoſed, unleſs he firſt placed the fort and province of Ajmere in his poſſeſſion; and that he had ſeized both with that view; and he hoped Scindia would excuſe a meaſure which neceſſity forced upon him, and which was taken to enable him (Holkar) to proceed in a war, on the iſſue of which depended the independence of the Marhatta Empire; the Vakeel has further written (the Moonſhee told me) to the Maharajah that he informed Jeſwunt Rao that no attention could be paid to ſuch pretexts or excuſes, and that if he either detained Ajmere, or delivered it over to the Rajah of Jodepore, that he would be conſidered as an enemy; and, in ſhort, that he could indulge no hopes of remaining on amicable terms with the Government of Dowlut Rao Scindia but by immediately abandoning all the forts and diſtricts belonging to this State which he had violently ſeized, and refraining hereafter from exceſſes againſt either the territory or ſubjects of the Maharajah. To this communication Holkar anſwered by a repetition of amicable profeſſions, and by taking a number of oaths to ſatisfy the Vakeel of the ſincere deſire which he had to remain at peace. In anſwer to all which he was (by the Vakeel's account) plainly told that his ſincerity would be hereafter judged by his actions.

2. It appears from theſe Letters that the Vakeels believe Holkar to be very anxious to remain at peace with Dowlut Rao Scindia, but ſtill more inclined to purſue his ſchemes of ambition; he has, however, in conſequence of the communication made to him by Nanah Goſſayn, heſitated in delivering over Ajmere to the Rajah of Jodepore, whom Nanah repreſents as very anxious to obtain poſſeſſion of that fortreſs; Moonſhee Kavel Nyne ſaid that he had been deſired by the Maharajah to inform me of all theſe particulars, and to aſſure me that he was prepared to act in this affair as I adviſed; that this Government poſſeſſed ample means of making repriſals on Holkar, whoſe territories lay ſo interſperſed with thoſe of this State, and ſo expoſed to its attack that it would make itſelf maſter of moſt of them without difficulty in the ſpace of a very ſhort period; but that agreeable to my recommendation the moſt poſitive injunctions had been given to all the officers commanding troops in Malwa to refrain from any acts of hoſtility; nor would ſuch be adopted without the ſanction of the Britiſh Government, by whoſe advice and opinion the Maharajah was reſolved to be wholly guided; there was one point, however, which he expected would on this occaſion be taken into conſideration, the loſſes which this State had ſuffered from delay of the ſettlement of this affair; and the Maharajah truſted that

when

when the Britiſh Government called upon Jeſwunt Rao Holkar to deſiſt from further depredations, that it would inſiſt upon his making ſome remunerations to this Government for the loſſes which it had ſuſtained. I told the Moonſhee that it was impoſſible the Britiſh Government could make any ſuch demand; that the Treaty of Defenſive Alliance, by the ſtipulations of which ſuch a hope could alone be excited, was only yet on its way to Calcutta; that it was neceſſary that engagement ſhould be ratified and confirmed by his Excellency the Governor General; and that I had little doubt but his Lordſhip would on its receipt ſend orders to his Excellency the Commander in Chief to conſider Dowlut Rao Scindia (in any negotiation he might have with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar) as an intimate Ally of the Engliſh Government, and to afford his territory and rights every protection againſt the exceſſes of that Chief; and that after a communication had been made to Holkar of the alliance that ſubſiſted between the two Governments, this State would in the event of his continued depredations have a juſt right to expect that the Engliſh Government ſhould inſiſt upon his making full reparation for the injuries he committed, after he was informed of that alliance, and his doing ſo would be made a condition of any ſettlement that was afterwards made with that Chief.

3. The Moonſhee next ſtated that he had hoped to have ſhown me the Letter from Jeſwunt Rao Holkar to Bappoo Scindia to which he alluded at our laſt conference, but the abſence of the perſon who had charge of the papers among which that Letter was, had prevented his bringing it; a Letter had however, he ſaid, arrived from Ballajee Jeſwunt, the Vakeel of the Maharajah at the Durbar of Ragogee Bhonſelah, which he would ſhow me, as it contained unequivocal proof of the deſigns of Holkar. It had come, he ſaid, juſt as he was on the point of waiting upon me, and he had brought it to ſhew me its contents; he could not, he added, allow me to keep the Letter, or to take a Copy of it at preſent, as he had not ſpoken to Bappoo Wittell on the ſubject, but he would, if I deſired it, ſpeak to him, and ſend it to me to-morrow; as this Letter was without date or ſeal, and from its appearance appeared to be a copy, and as it did not ſpecify the date of the Letters from Jeſwunt Rao Holkar to the Bhonſelah, I thought it ſufficient to make a ſhort abſtract of its contents, which I have the honour to encloſe for your Excellency's information.

4. From this communication, and from the whole tenor of the conduct of this Court, your Excellency will obſerve a ſtrong diſpoſition to accelerate a rupture with Holkar; this Government pretends to be ſtimulated to this policy (which it openly profeſſes) by a conviction that Jeſwunt Rao will never refrain for any period from his preſent ſyſtem of plunder, which he muſt, it alleges, purſue to ſupport his army; and that his being permitted to go on in his preſent courſes is incompatible with the ſecurity, and ruinous to the intereſts, of the more regular Governments with whom he is ſurrounded; but it is, no doubt, alſo impelled by the hope of repairing, in ſome degree, the great loſſes which it has ſuſtained during the late war, by ſharing in the ſpoils of Jeſwunt Rao, who it conceives, would ſoon fall under the force of the Britiſh arms, and Dowlut Rao Scindia may be ſuppoſed to be perſonally influenced on this queſtion by motives of hatred and revenge againſt a Chief to whom he aſcribes the downfall of his Empire.

5. I have uniformly exerted myſelf to counteract the effects of this diſpoſition; I have urged to this Court, on many occaſions, the neceſſity of acting with extreme caution in an affair of ſuch magnitude as the preſent; I have repreſented to them, though this ſtate may ſuffer trifling loſſes from delay, that of Jeſwunt Rao muſt incur ſtill greater; the comparative ſmallneſs of his revenue to the greatneſs of his army, muſt, if he remains inactive, expoſe the Government of that Chief to the riſk of diſſolution, and that it is therefore politic in this State to refrain from hoſtilities as long as it can; and ſince the concluſion of the Defenſive Alliance I have plainly told them that the Britiſh Government will not ſupport Dowlut Rao Scindia in a war of aggreſſion.

6. All theſe arguments (but particularly the latter) have had their effect, and I am inclined to hope this State will not act on the preſent occaſion with precipitation, but be directed by the advice of the Britiſh Government.

(A true Extract.)

N. B. Edmonſtone,
Secy to Govt.

Abſtract of the contents of a Letter ſhewn to Major Malcolm, and ſaid to be from Ballogee Jeſwunt to Dowlut Rao Scindia (Ballogee Jeſwunt is the Vakeel of this Government at the Court of Nagpore).

No Date.

Several pairs of Hircarrahs have come from Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and more are coming; a letter arrived yeſterday, in which he ſaid, that whoever, for the ſake of preſerving their own Countries made peace with the Engliſh, were their deſcendants; that there ſhould be no doubt about his father. The Engliſh were near him; in a few days there would be a Battle; after fighting, and ſettling matters in that quarter, he ſhould come in this direction. I have repreſented not what I have heard, but what I have ſeen. I read the letter to the Bhonſelah.

(A true Copy)

N. B. Edmonſtone,
Secy to Govt.

(I.) No. 10.—Copy of INSTRUCTIONS to the Commander in Chief, to Major General WELLESLEY, and to Major MALCOLM;—dated 16th April 1804.

Barrackpore 16th April 1804.

To his Excellency General LAKE, Commander in Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Secr. Deptt. HAVING fully conſidered your Excellency's Diſpatches to a date as late as that of your Excellency's Letter, (No. 134) of the 4th Inſtant, which reached me yeſterday, I think it neceſſary to apprize your Excellency without delay of my determination, to commence hoſtilities againſt Jeſwunt Rao Holkar at the earlieſt practicable period of time.

2. Your Excellency will hereafter receive my detailed inſtructions on this ſubject; and in the mean while I deem it to be expedient to authorize and direct your Excellency to adopt ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary to enable your Excellency to undertake active operations againſt Jeſwunt Rao, in the manner which may appear to your Excellency to be moſt adviſable, and without waiting for further orders from me for that purpoſe.

3. A copy of this Letter is tranſmitted to the honourable Major General Welleſley, on this day, together with my Orders, directing him to co-operate with your Excellency, from he Deckan, againſt the reſources and power of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.

4. I alſo forward on this day ſimilar Orders to the Reſident with Dowlut Rao Scindia, directing him to prepare Scindia to act in concert with the Britiſh Forces in Hindoſtan and the Deckan.

5. My Diſpatch to the honourable Major General Welleſley is encloſed, and my Orders to Major Malcolm are left open for your Excellency's peruſal.

6. I requeſt that your Excellency will iſſue, as ſoon as may be practicable, your Inſtructions to Major Malcolm, conformably to the 5th and 9th paragraphs of my Orders to that Officer, and that you will direct Mr. Mercer to correſpond with Major Malcolm on the ſubject of thoſe paragraphs.

7. I requeſt your Excellency to communicate with the honourable Major General Welleſley, and with Colonel Murray in Guzzerat, through Hindoſtan, as frequent as poſſible; and that you will alſo make ſuch communication to the Reſident with Dowlut Rao Scindia, and at Hyderabad and Nagpore, as may appear to your Excellency to be neceſſary for the Public Service.

I have the honour to be,
Sir, &c.
(Signed) *Welleſley.*

Fort-William,
16th April 1804.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. Edmonſtone,
Secy to Govt.

To the honourable Major General WELLESLEY, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to tranſmit, for your information, the Copy of a Diſpatch which I have this day addreſſed to his Excellency the Commander in Chief. Sec^t Dep^t.

2. My Letter to the Commander in Chief will apprize you of my determination to commence hoſtilities againſt Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, from Hindoſtan and the Deckan, at the earlieſt practicable period of time; and I hereby authorize and direct you to co-operate with his Excellency the Commander in Chief, in the manner which may appear to you to be beſt calculated to make an early impreſſion upon the power and reſources of Holkar, and to afford the moſt effectual aid in facilitating the operations which the Commander in Chief may purſue, under my orders, againſt Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, from Hindoſtan. You will not, however, wait for the receipt of Orders from the Commander in Chief, or for the notification of the commencement of hoſtilities by his Excellency, or by Dowlut Rao Scindia; but you will, without delay, proceed to act againſt the reſources and power of Holkar in the Deckan; and you will direct ſuch operations from Guzerat againſt Indore, and the poſſeſſions and intereſts of Holkar in that quarter, as may appear to you to be adviſable.

3. You will hereafter receive my detailed Inſtructions with regard to the plan for the reduction of Holkar's predatory power. In the mean while I think it neceſſary to apprize you, that I have fully conſidered the ſuggeſtions contained in your Diſpatch of the 18th of March, received the 6th April; and I entirely approve the diſpoſition of the troops under your command, which you have detailed in that Diſpatch, as well as of the plan of military operations which you have ſuggeſted in the event of hoſtilities with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.

4. This Letter will be left open for the peruſal of the Reſident at Hyderabad, in order that he may be apprized of the probability of your taking the field againſt Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and may be prepared to afford you ſuch aid as you may require from the ſubſidiary force, or in furniſhing ſupplies for your army.

I have the honour to be,
Sir, Yours, &c.

Barrackpore, 16th April 1804. (Signed) *Welleſley.*

(A true Copy.)

N. B. Edmonſtone,
Sec^t to Gov^t.

Barrackpore, 16th April 1804.

To Major MALCOLM, acting Reſident with Dowlut Rao Scindia.

Sir,

1. I AM commanded by the Governor General to tranſmit to you the encloſed Copies of his Excellency's Letters of this date to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and to the honourable Major General Welleſley.

2. You will hereafter receive Copies of ſuch further Inſtructions as his Excellency may be pleaſed to iſſue to the Commander in Chief, and to the honourable Major General Welleſley for their guidance in the operations to be undertaken againſt Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.

3. I am further directed to inform you that the Governor General received yeſterday, through the Commander in Chief, the Duplicate of your Diſpatch (N° 23) under date the 23d of March, and your Diſpatch to Mr. Secretary Edmonſtone of the 21ſt of March; and that his Excellency highly approves your able, judicious, and ſpirited conduct in the diſcuſſion reſpecting Gwalior and Gohud, and reſpecting the extraordinary tranſaction which you have detailed to Mr. Edmonſtone.

4. His Excellency thinks it may be uſeful to you to be apprized that it is not his intention, in the event of the reduction of Holkar's power, to take any ſhare of the

poſſeſſions of the Holkar family for the Company; Chandore, and its dependencies and vicinity, will probably be given to the Peiſhwa, and the other poſſeſſions of Holkar, ſituated to the ſouthward of the Godavery, to the Soubahdar of the Deckan. All the remainder of the poſſeſſions of Holkar will accrue to Scindia, provided he ſhall exert himſelf in the reduction of Jeſwunt Rao.

5. It would be deſirable to connect with the relinquiſhment of the Company's right to an equal ſhare in any conqueſts to be made from Holkar, the retroceſſion of Dholpore, Burec, and Rajakerra; and the Commander in Chief will ſtate to you whether any of the poſſeſſions of Scindia in the direction of Ajmere, and towards the weſtward of Delhi, would be deſirable to the Company, with a view of ſecuring that frontier, and of precluding the intercourſe of the Marhattas with the Seiks and with other States in that quarter. An early declaration to Scindia of the Governor General's intentions reſpecting the diviſion of conqueſts; might ſatisfy Scindia of the juſt policy of the Britiſh Government, and on the principles ſtated in theſe paragraphs; the Governor General authorizes you to reduce ſuch a declaration to the form of a Treaty.

6. Jeſwunt Rao Holkar is a mere robber, and muſt be treated accordingly; it will be neceſſary to make ſome proviſion for Cathee Rao. and for ſuch of the legitimate branches of the family as may not be concerned in the violation of the public peace, or in the crimes of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.

7. With theſe exceptions, the Governor General will readily confirm Scindia in the excluſive and independent poſſeſſion of the territories of Holkar, without impoſing any other conditions than thoſe ſtated in this Diſpatch.

8. It is to be underſtood, however, that Scindia muſt renounce all the pretenſions aſſerted by the Holkar family upon the King, the Peiſhwa, the Britiſh Government or Territory, and upon any of our Allies.

9. Perhaps a favourable opportunity might now offer for ſecuring the independence of Oudepoor and Kootah, and generally of all ſuch petty States as ſhall be enumerated to you by the Commander in Chief.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *M. Shawe,*
Private Secy.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. Edmonſtone,
Secy to Govt.

(I.) No. 11.—Copy of a LETTER from Major General WELLESLEY to the Commander in Chief;—dated 23d April 1804.

(Copy.)

To his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Sir,

I LEARN from Major Malcolm that you are deſirous of receiving accounts of the ſtrength and poſition of the Troops in the Deckan, in order that you may ſend me inſtructions in what manner to co-operate with you in caſe you ſhould be under the neceſſity of attacking Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.

There are at Poona one regiment of Dragoons, the 19th, and three regiments of native Cavalry, the 74th and 78th regiments, and ſeven battalions of native Infantry, with a due proportion of Artillery.—There is beſides one battalion of native Infantry in garriſon at Ahmednaghur.

All theſe Corps are weak, having ſuffered much during the war; and they have had no time or opportunity to recruit or refit.

The ſubſidiary force ſerving with the Subadar of the Deckan are poſted as follows: two regiments of native Cavalry, the 94th regiment, and four battalions of native Infantry, in the neighbourhood of Jaffarabad, and five battalions of native Infantry in Berar, near Amrawutty the whole with a due proportion of artillery. Theſe corps are ſtrong, they were ſtronger than the preſent eſtabliſhment of the army of Fort-Saint-George at the commencement of the war, and they did not ſuffer ſo much in its operations.

In

In Guzerat there are two regiments, the 65th and 86th, and six battalions of native infantry, one of the battalions 1600 men, of theſe the two regiments and four battalions are encamped at Cupper Wangee, upon the river Myhie, about 70 miles North of Baroda. The remainder are one battalion at Surat, and one at Baroda.

A battalion landed about a week ago at Surat from Goa; and another is on its march from Poonah, both will join Colonel Murray's Camp on the Myhie.

I now proceed to detail to your Excellency my ideas regarding the operations of theſe troops in caſe there ſhould be a War with Holkar.

The Poſſeſſions of this Chief in the Deckan are but very limited; they conſiſt of the diſtrict of Amber, ſituated between Jalnahpoor, Aurungabad and the Godavery, half of the diſtrict of Seingaum ſouth of the Godavery; the other half belongs to Scindia, the Fort of Chandore and a few diſtricts in Candeiſh. The operations of the troops in the Deckan ought in the firſt inſtance to be directed to obtain poſſeſſion of theſe diſtricts, and of the Fort of Chandore, which I imagine muſt be regularly attacked.

I ſhould have no doubt of being able to accompliſh theſe objects at an early period, if I had not received within theſe laſt two days very diſtreſſing accounts of the ſtate of the Countries through which the Troops muſt march to the northward, and in which they muſt be ſtationed while theſe operations are carrying on.

Your Excellency is I imagine aware of the ſcarcity which prevails throughout the Deckan, and which has produced a famine.—By a report which I have received from the Commander of the Myſore Horſe, who I had ſent with his Corps to forage in diſtricts in the Nizam's frontier, which were ſuppoſed not to have ſuffered equally with thoſe farther to the weſtward, I learn that the diſtreſs is extreme; that he can ſcarcely procure forage or grain for his horſes; that that which is procured is at an enormous expence; that he had been ſome days without food; and that he had loſt 100 horſes in one day. The horſes of the Britiſh cavalry have been for ſome time eating Rice at Poonah, a food which it is well known is unwholeſome for them, but as that is the only grain which Bombay could ſupply, and as the grains for horſes and cattle could always till now be procured in the country, it is the only grain in the magazines which I have collected at Poonah and Ahmednaghur for the Troops. Under theſe circumſtances I very much doubt whether I ſhould incur the riſk of deſtroying the equipments of the army, and of courſe failing even in theſe operations, if I were to attempt to move them from Poonah where forage can always be procured, at leaſt till a very advanced period of the rains, when the new graſs will have begun to ſpring up, and the new crops well appear above ground. But if the war ſhould begin with Holkar your Excellency may depend upon it that I will do every thing in my power to ſupport your operations, and that nothing but the ſtate of the country which I have above deſcribed ſhall ſtop me.

After paſſing Chandore the country is a deſart to the Taptie; it is inhabited by a half-civilized race of Patans and Bhiels; and it has been the ſcene of the depredations of the armies of Scindia and Holkar for ſome years.

After croſſing the Taptie, the road to Ougein and Indore paſſes over mountains to Chooly Myhiſſer, on the Nerbuddah, where I imagine the country again becomes fertile. The diſtance from Poonah to Indore is, I imagine, 600 miles, through a country in which there is a famine, and which from the above deſcription you will obſerve, either from extraordinary circumſtances, or by nature, cannot afford ſubſiſtence for an Army for one day.

If it were poſſible to reach and to obtain poſſeſſion of Chandore immediately, which there is reaſon to doubt, I don't think it would be proper to move the Britiſh Troops out of the Deckan. Holkar's ſtrength conſiſts of freebooters, and the moment the Britiſh troops would paſs Chandore, an army of this ſame deſcription of people would be collected on the Soubahdar's frontiers, and in the neighbourhood of Poonah, at leaſt as numerous as that which is in Hindoſtan. A body of this deſcription was collected at the cloſe of the laſt war, which nothing but the Britiſh troops, by extraordinary exertion, could diſperſe.

If the troops in the Deckan ſhould not be advanced into Hindoſtan, Scindia's army ought to be reinforced by the ſubſidiary force to be attached to that chief, and placed in a forward poſition to the Northward of Ougein. The corps under Colonel Murray, with the exception of two battalions to be left as a reſerve in Guzerat, ought to be moved forward, reinforced by the Guickwar cavalry. Theſe two armies upon Holkar's rear, while your Excellency would puſh him in front, muſt deſtroy him in a ſhort ſpace of time. But if the operations are not to be active till I can arrive in Hindoſtan to take part in them, and if it ſhould be decided that

the Britiſh troops are to quit the Deckan, it would be beſt to delay the commencement of the war, if that ſhould be poſſible, at leaſt till the month of Auguſt.

In detailing the ſtate of the troops under my command, my ideas of the operations to which they might be equal, and the ſtate of the countries through which they would have to paſs, and in which they would be ſtationed, I have delivered an opinion upon the general plan of the war, a liberty which I hope you will excuſe. All that I can ſay is, that notwithſtanding the difficulties to which I have alluded, nothing will give me greater ſatisfaction than to contribute perſonally in forwarding any plan upon which your Excellency may determine.

I have the honour to be,
Sir, with the greateſt reſpect
Your Excellency's
Moſt obedient, and faithful humble ſervant,
(Signed) *Arthur Welleſley.*

Bombay,
23d April 1804.

(True Copy.)

N. B. Edmonſtone,
Secy to Govt.

(I.) N° 12.—COPY of INSTRUCTIONS iſſued by Major General WELLESLEY, to Colonel MURRAY, under date the 7th May 1804.

Bombay, May 7th 1804.

Colonel MURRAY.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have received intimation from his Excellency the Governor General that he has given directions to the Commander in Chief to attack Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and his Excellency has ordered me to make arrangements to co-operate with and ſupport the operations of the Commander in Chief. It is impoſſible for me to ſay what the operations of the Commander in Chief will be, but Holkar's power appears to conſiſt principally in a conſiderable army in the field; and I imagine that his Excellency's operations will, in the firſt inſtance, be directed to defeat that army, or, if Holkar ſhould avoid an action by flying, to preſs upon him ſo cloſely as to oblige his troops to diſperſe. This operation can be aided very materially from Guzerat; and I proceed to point out to you in what manner.

In the courſe of a few days the troops under your command will be reinforced by the arrival at Surat of another battalion, the 1ſt of the 4th from Goa, excepting a detachment which is ſtill in Malabar.

There is, however, no occaſion for delaying your operations till the arrival of this battalion, they may be commenced immediately, and this battalion may be reckoned upon as one of thoſe to be allotted to the internal defence of Guzerat.

In my opinion, beſides the corps neceſſary for the defence of Surat, and the troops at Baroda, it will be neceſſary to leave in Guzerat, north of the Nerbuddah, a diſpoſable force of two battalions; this corps, to be placed under the command of ſuch officer as you may ſelect, muſt be conſidered as a reſerve to your corps; they will be able to defeat any body of predatory troops that might paſs round your corps; they will be of material ſervice in keeping the country in your rear in a ſtate of tranquillity, and they will give confidence to the Guickwar Government. The remainder of the troops under your command, according to my computation, and conſidering the 1ſt battalion 6th regiment of the ſtrength of 1,600 men, as two battalions, with the two regiments of European infantry, and five battalions of Native infantry; but as the 1ſt of the 4th are not ſtrong, and have many recruits, you may poſſibly find it neceſſary to leave behind you another battalion, and to take with you only four battalions.

If the operations of his Excellency the Commander in Chief ſhould be directed to the defeat and diſperſion of Holkar's army, according to the mode which I have ſuppoſed at the commencement of this Letter, and embarraſs and impede his flight as much as poſſible, and if you can to engage him.—If the Commander in Chief ſhould

ſhould commence his operations in a ſhort time, it does not appear to me to be probable that Holkar, who is now, I believe, about Ajmere, will retire to the ſouth-weſtward, or towards Guzerat, but he will probably move towards Ougein. I have no ground for this conjecture, however, excepting the knowledge that the rains will commence in June, and the probability that Holkar will be diſinclined to truſt himſelf in a country in that ſeaſon of the year in which his operations would be confined by the courſe of the rivers, the nature of the country, &c. &c. If he ſhould move towards Ougein it will be your buſineſs to join Scindia's army at the earlieſt practicable period, and at all events to move with celerity upon Holkar's, and attack him whenever you will have an opportunity.

You will take with you as large a body of Guickwar cavalry as can be furniſhed to you.

I write to the Reſident at Scindia's Durbar, to deſire that heavy iron guns may be prepared at Ougein, in caſe in the courſe of your operations in Malabar, you ſhould find it neceſſary to attack any place regularly; and I recommend that the iron 18-pounders, which are, I believe, at Baroach, may be brought with their ſtores to the moſt forward ſtation in Guzerat before the rains commence, in order that they may be ready at your call in caſe ſuch an operation ſhould be neceſſary; I recommend, however, that unleſs you ſhould find the Commander in Chief ſhould adopt that plan of operations, you ſhould not think of attacking any ſtrong place (excepting ſuch as may neceſſarily fall in your way) till Holkar's army will have been defeated.

I underſtand that he has ſome ſtrong holds in Malabar, particularly one at Rampoora or Brampoora, to which he has lately ſent his infantry and guns, but it will not be difficult to obtain poſſeſſion of theſe, and to make a final conqueſt and ſettlement of his country as ſoon as his army will have been beaten and diſperſed; and to employ our troops in ſieges until this object will have been effected, will only give Holkar leiſure for his predatory operations, will enable him to diſtreſs the troops by operating on their communication during ſuch ſieges, and will delay his final defeat. But I repeat that your plan of operations muſt in this reſpect be conformable to that of the Commander in Chief.

If it is difficult to point out the place to which you ought, in the firſt inſtance, to direct your march, Dungerpoorby Lunawara, it appears, would moſt effectually cover Guzerat; on the other hand, Rutlam by Dohud would bring you neareſt to Ougein, and to that part of the country to which it is my opinion that Holkar will, in the firſt inſtance, direct his flight. Your local knowledge may poſſibly enable you to fix upon a ſtation in the Bans-walah country, from which you will have a ready communication to either flank, according as circumſtances may render it neceſſary.

You will commence your march as ſoon as may be practicable. In the courſe of your operations you will give every protection to the inhabitants of the country; and you will encourage them, as far as may be in your power, to aſſiſt you with proviſions, and the Rajahs, Zemindars, &c. to protect your convoys and aid you with their troops; you will be cautious, however, not to enter into engagements with any of them. It is probable that the greateſt part of Holkar's territories will be given over to Dowlut Rao Scindia, and you will therefore avoid to enter into any engagements with any of his tributaries, without previous communication with the Reſident with Dowlut Rao Scindia.

You will make ſuch temporary arrangements of the countries which will come into your hands as will be moſt convenient to your own operations, bearing in mind that it is deſirable that you ſhould not weaken your force, at leaſt till Holkar's army will have been defeated, or in a great meaſure diſperſed.

I propoſe to communicate a Copy of this Letter to the Reſident with Scindia, and to requeſt that a perſon may be ſent, on the part of Scindia, to reſide in your camp, who ſhall have authority in the country to call for ſuch ſupplies as you may require.

You will be ſo kind as to correſpond with the Reſident with Dowlut Rao Scindia.

Before you will have received this Letter I ſhall have joined the army, and ſhall carry on the operations which may be neceſſary to deprive Holkar of his poſſeſſions in the Deckan. But you will have heard that there is a famine in the Deckan, and I much doubt whether I ſhall be able to give any aid to the operations of the Commander in Chief north of the Taptie.

I propoſe to ſuggeſt to the Reſident with Dowlut Rao Scindia that the troops of that Chief ſhould take poſſeſſion of Chauley, Myheſſeen, Indore, &c. &c. without loſs of time.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.
(Signed) *Arthur Welleſley.*

(A true Copy.)
(Signed) *J. A. Grant,*
Secy to Govt.

(A true Copy.)
N. B. Edmonſtone.
Secy to Govt.

No. 13.—COPY of a LETTER from JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR to the Commander in Chief, received by his Excellency on the 8th May;—and Copy of the Commander in Chief's Anſwer to that Chief, under date the 9th May 1804.

To his Excellency the Commander in Chief, from JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR, no date, received 8th May 1804.

I FORMERLY received a Letter from you, wherein you ſtated that you were in every way inclined to ſtrengthen the friendſhip between me and the Britiſh Government, and that whenever a perſon fully authorized ſhould be ſent to you every thing ſhould be ſettled amicably. Conſidering the ancient friendſhip between me and the Company's Government, and your profeſſions of friendſhip, this plan is ſatisfactory to me; I ſhall ſoon diſpatch to you a perſon fully authorized. It is proper that immediately upon the arrival of this confidential perſon you ſhould ſettle all matters agreeably to his repreſentations. The foundation of friendſhip eſtabliſhed by this means, if adhered to on your ſide, ſhall, God willing, never be departed from by me. Reſt confident of this, and favour me with your friendly Letters.

P. S. I ſhall delay diſpatching the Vakeel till I receive an anſwer to this Letter, which it is proper you ſhould ſend immediately, and make no delay.

(True Tranſlation.)
(Signed) *G. Mercer,*
Agent Govr Genl.

From His Excellency the Commander in Chief to JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR, dated 9th May 1804.

I HAVE received your Letter; what you have written in regard to ſending an authorized Vakeel to promote a friendſhip between us, and waiting for an anſwer to your Letter, has ſurpriſed me. When I wrote to you formerly that Vakeels might be ſent to confirm a friendſhip, conditions were ſpecified which you have not in any way fulfilled, but have acted directly contrary to them. This has forced the Britiſh Government to concert with its Allies the neceſſary meaſures for ſubverting a power equally inimical to all. This has been reſolved upon. You will perceive that I cannot now enter into any bonds of amity with you without conſulting the Allies of the Britiſh Government.

(True Tranſlation.)
(Signed) *G. Mercer,*
Agent Governor General.

(A true Copy.)
N. B. Edmonſtone,
Secy to Govt.

(I.) No. 14.—COPY of a DISPATCH from the Commander in Chief; dated 18th May 1804: with Letter from General Don; dated 17th May, ſtating the Capture of Rampoorah, &c.

To his Excellency the Moſt noble Marquis WELLESLEY, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

YOUR Lordſhip will have already been informed of the ſucceſs of an aſſault made by the detachment from the army under Lieutenant Colonel Don on the fort of Rampoorah the 16th Inſtant. I have now the honour for your Lordſhip's information to tranſmit Lieutenant Colonel Don's detailed report of that affair. No. 147.

It is unneceſſary for me to call your Lordſhip's attention to the ſpirited and judicious conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Don in planning and leading the aſſault, or the truly meritorious and gallant conduct manifeſted by the whole of the officers and men of the detachment in carrying the fort.

This ſervice has been performed in a moſt exemplary ſtyle, and reflects the higheſt honour on the troops engaged, both cavalry and infantry, who behaved in the moſt ſteady and gallant manner.

The high ſenſe I entertain of their conduct I have endeavoured to expreſs in my orders of this date, and particularly that of the 2d battalion 21ſt regiment, a young corps, embodied but a very few months, and who could only have been brought to their preſent advanced ſtate of diſcipline by the unremitted exertions of their commanding officer Major Wade.

In offering your Lordſhip my cordial congratulations on the acquiſition of this important fortreſs, which puts us in poſſeſſion of the whole of the territories of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar on this ſide of India, I cannot conclude without recommending Lieutenant Colonel Don to your Lordſhip's favourable notice, to whoſe ſervices I feel myſelf infinitely indebted.

Lieutenant Colonel Don ſpeaks in high terms of the ſervice he derived from the artillery under the orders of Captain Raban and Lieutenant Hay; the meritorious conduct of this corps on all occaſions I have frequently had the honour to notice to your Lordſhip: in this inſtance their conduct appears to have been eminently conſpicuous for gallantry and ſucceſsful exertion, and particularly in the perſon of Serjeant O' Laughlen, who had charge of the twelve-pounder that forced the gates, and evinced in that ſituation the true character of a Britiſh ſoldier, and will, I truſt, meet your Excellency's approbation and protection.

The 3d regiment of native cavalry, under the command of Major Doveton, on this occaſion, ſupported that high character for ſteadineſs and bravery which they have had frequent opportunities of acquiring and confirming in various inſtances where they have been engaged.

The benefit derived to the ſervice from the advice he received from Captain Wood of the engineers, Lieutenant Colonel Don acknowledges with gratitude. I have in various inſtances during the campaign had opportunities of remarking the zealous exertions, ability, and activity of that officer on every occaſion, and I derive infinite ſatisfaction from having it again in my power to bear teſtimony to his merits.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful and humble Servant,
(Signed) *G. Lake.*

Head Quarters
Camp, Jellai,
18th May 1804.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. Edmonſtone,
Secy to Govt.

(Copy.)

Lieutenant Colonel GERARD, Adjutant General.

Sir,

YESTERDAY I did myſelf the pleaſure of communicating to you for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, that I had carried into execution the plan of attack which I had formed for the reduction of Rampoorah, and that it had

ſucceeded beyond my expectations in ſo far that my loſs is infinitely leſs than what I feared it might have been.

It gives me infinite ſatisfaction to ſtate that not one of my officers employed on the aſſault has been wounded; and, conſidering the nature of the ſervice, much as I regret my loſs in natives, yet I do think it leſs than what might have been looked for. This I principally attribute to the attack commencing ſomewhat before day-break, when the enemy could not diſcriminate the officers, and indeed could hardly perceive my column, at the ſame time that it was ſufficiently light for my purpoſe.

Inſtead of taking up a poſition on the ſide of the fort towards which the principal entrance is ſituated, as I at firſt intended, I continued to occupy my original ground of encampment, as the garriſon might have been induced to barricade the gateways, which I had determined to attack by my moving in that direction, and yeſterday morning, at two o'clock, I marched with the flank companies, and four battalion companies of the 2d battalion 8th, and the flank companies, of the 2d battalion 21ſt regiments, which with one twelve-pounder at the head of a column for blowing open the gates, and another in the rear to keep in check any of the battalion that came from Tonk, and which was moſtly poſted outſide of the fort, formed the aſſaulting party. Captain Raban, with one twelve and four ſix-pounders, and three battalion companies of the 2d battalion 21ſt regiment, followed in the rear of the party to within a certain diſtance of the fort, and took poſt in a ſituation proper to enable him to fire upon any part of the works from which the enemy might appear to annoy us.

Another great inducement that I had not to occupy a poſition oppoſite to the grand gateway, and thereby alarming the enemy, was to move down in ſilence at once to the fort, and cut off the means of communication betwixt it and the Tonk battalion poſted at ſome little diſtance to the right of the firſt gate.

Confident that I ſhould ſucceed in this part of my plan my inſtructions to Major Doveton were calculated accordingly. His regiment was left in camp ready to mount as ſoon as he heard the attack commence, and to move down in that direction which the fugitives would neceſſarily be obliged to take, and which I had pointed out to him the preceding evening.

I moved with the detachment undiſcovered until I arrived within two hundred and fifty or three hundred yards of the gateway, when a picquet of the Tonk battalion on my right fired upon us, but as it did not immediately alarm the garriſon I continued moving on without taking the ſmalleſt notice of them. After having, however, advanced to within a hundred or a hundred and twenty yards of the paſſage, the garriſon commenced a ſmart fire from the ramparts, and at the ſame time I perceived a number of the battalion running along the top of the glacis, endeavouring to gain the gateway, upon whom I opened a heavy fire of muſquetry, and defeated their purpoſe, as well as upon the men who occupied the Ramparts.

I proceeded on to the firſt gate and blew it open, continuing my fire of muſquetry on the works, and diſlodging the people who occupied them. The ſecond gate was not ſhut, being out of repair. The third and fourth gates were alſo blown open, when I entered the town, and having ordered parties to ſcour the ramparts I puſhed on to a ſmall gateway on the ſouth ſide of the fort, through which the enemy were making their eſcape, and on gaining the ramparts I kept up a fire upon the fugitives, driving them from the ditch, and forcing them to the plain, where I ſaw Major Doveton attacking them on all quarters. The Nudjeeb battalion fled in the direction that I expected, and met with the ſame reception as their brother fugitives from the fort, from the 3d regiment of cavalry.

Encloſed I have the honour to tranſmit, for the purpoſe of being laid before his Excellency the Commander in Chief, a return of the killed and wounded of that part of the detachment employed yeſterday morning. From this his Excellency will perceive that the loſs of men and horſes in the cavalry has been conſiderable, from the very obſtinate reſiſtance of the enemy, who perſiſted in refuſing quarter on condition of laying down their arms. I have alſo the honour to encloſe a return of the guns found in the fort; and Captain Raban being now employed in examining the magazine, containing a conſiderable quantity of gun-powder, ſhot, &c. &c. ſo ſoon as that is completed a return of them ſhall be immediately forwarded.

From every information I have received, the enemy's ſtrength was from a thouſand to eleven hundred fighting men. Of thoſe there were from forty to fifty killed, and many wounded on the works, in my paſſing through the gateways, and in the town during my approach, and on my arrival on the ſouthern ſide.

Major

Major Doveton's report of thoſe killed and wounded by the 3d regiment of cavalry ſtates them to be from three hundred and fifty to four hundred.

On getting poſſeſſion of Rampoorah I found the ramparts to be much thicker than ſtated in a former Letter. In ſome parts they are forty feet, and in none leſs than eighteen or twenty. Lieutenant Smith having been directed to make a ſketch of the fort, and to take ſections in different places, I ſhall add nothing more on that ſubject, except that Captain Wood has given directions for the repairs of the gates, and for ſome other little alterations to be done by his own people. Beſides the military ſtores there is a very ſmall quantity of grain, and a few buſſocks of public property in the fort. Theſe I have ordered to be ſecured, and I have likewiſe done every thing in my power for the protection of the inhabitants, with whoſe houſes the fort is full. For ſome time they were exceedingly alarmed, but I am happy to obſerve this morning a conſiderable degree of confidence, and which it ſhall be my ſtudy to augment.

Having thus detailed the whole of my proceedings for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, I now come to what I conſider not only as a part of my duty, but to me a very pleaſing one indeed, and that is to acquaint you that the conduct and behaviour of every individual employed yeſterday morning was ſuch as to merit my moſt hearty approbation and thanks. Nothing could poſſibly have ſurpaſſed it, and in that light I beg you will repreſent it to the Commander in Chief.

I feel myſelf in a particular manner indebted to Captain Raban of the artillery, and to Captain Wood of the engineers, for their ready co-operation and advice during the whole of the ſervice. Lieutenant Hay of the artillery is fully entitled to my notice for the effectual manner in which he directed the fire of the twelve-pounder in the rear of the column, as likewiſe is my Adjutant Lieutenant Manley, for his activity in conveying my orders. To the whole of the commiſſioned, non-commiſſioned officers and privates, Europeans and Natives, belonging to the ordnance department, my beſt thanks are moſt fully due.

I beg you will likewiſe ſtate to his Excellency that the preciſion, gallantry, and activity with which my inſtructions to Major Doveton were carried into effect by the 3d regiment of cavalry, reflect the higheſt credit on the whole of this valuable corps; the only thing I have to lament is the heavy loſs they have ſuſtained.

The European commiſſioned officers of the native infantry, from the able manner in which they commanded their reſpective diviſions, are not leſs entitled to my warmeſt encomiums than the native commiſſioned, non-commiſſioned officers and privates are, for the ſtrict attention and implicit obedience obſerved by them throughout the whole of the attack. In thoſe terms I beg leave to repreſent the behaviour of the companies of the 8th and 21ſt regiments, and you may confidently aſſure his Excellency that no troops whatever could have behaved better in a ſimilar ſituation.

I have only further to add that nothing could be better managed or more gallantly performed than was the blowing open the gates of Rampoorah by Serjeant O'Laughlan and the party of European artillery attached to the leading twelve-pounder.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) *Patk Don*,
Lt Coll. Commanding a detachment
from the Grand Army.

Camp, Rampoorah,
17th May 1804.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. Edmonſtone,
Secy to Govt.

RETURN of the Killed and Wounded of the Detachment under the Command Lieutenant Colonel P. DON, at the Aſſault of the Fort of Rampoorah, 16th May 1804.

	Europeans Wounded.							Natives killed.						Natives wounded.								Horſes Killed.		Horſes	
	Lieutenants.	Enſigns.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Gunners.	Drummers.	Matroſſes.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers.	Sepoys and Troopers.	Subadars.	Serangs.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Tindals.	Drummers.	Sepoys and Troopers.	Lascars.	Regimentals.	Officers.	Regimentals.	Officers.
3d Regiment of Native Cavalry—3 badly, the reſt ſlightly wounded	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	10	-	6	-	18	1
Artillery—1 Matroſs loſt his arm Laſcar ſlightly wounded -	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
2d Battalion 8th Regt—the Havildar dangerouſly wounded, 1 Sepoy loſt an arm, the reſt ſlightly - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
2d Battalion of the 21ſt Regt—the Jemadar loſt a leg, 1 Sepoy dangerouſly wounded, the reſt ſlightly - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL -	1	-	-	1		-	1	-	-	2	1	-	9	-	-	2	4	1	-	-	34	11	6	-	18	1

Officer wounded—Lt Boileau, ſlightly.
Officer's horſe wounded—Lt Stewart's.

(Signed) *Patrick Don*; Lt Col

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) *J. Gerard*,
Adjt Ge

(A true Copy.)

N. B. Edmonſtone,
Secy to Gov

(I.) No. 15.—Copy of NOTES of INSTRUCTIONS from Marq WELLESLEY, to Commander in Chief Major General WELLESLEY, and Governors of Fort-St.-George and Bombay; dated 25th May 1804.

Secret and Confidential.

1. Holkar's force having been compelled to retire from the north weſte frontier of Hindoſtan, and no proſpect appearing of danger to our poſſeſſions in t quarter during the approaching ſeaſon, no reaſon appears to require the continua of the Commander in Chief's Army in the field for the mere purpoſe of ſecurity our territories.

2. It appears that war againſt Holkar cannot be proſecuted with advantage preſent by the Army under the Commander in Chief.

3. It appears that at preſent war againſt Holkar cannot be proſecuted wit advantage either by the forces under the immediate command of Major Gener Welleſley, or by the ſubſidiary force at Hyderabad, and that the forces from Guzer cannot advance, with ſafety to the internal tranquillity of that Country, or withe hazard of ſuffering in their progreſs towards Holkar's poſſeſſions, by the gen diſtreſs of the country.

4. It appears that Holkar's army and reſources diminiſh daily, and that reputation has ſuffered from his precipitate flight. It may be ſuppoſed that Scind troops in Malwa will endeavour to accelerate Holkar's ruin, unleſs Scindia ſhou have formed ſome treacherous project againſt the Engliſh.

5. I

5. In any of theſe caſes it is unneceſſary and unadviſable that any part of the Britiſh army ſhould attempt in the preſent ſeaſon to advance farther towards the central or ſouthern parts of Hindoſtan. The moſt effectual preparations which can be made, with a view to meet every poſſible contingency during the approaching ſeaſon, will be to eſtabliſh each of the new ſubſidiary detachments at their reſpective ſtations, and to employ the period of time which cannot advantageouſly be uſed for actions in the field, in effecting ſuch arrangements as may enable us to oppoſe the moſt powerful permanent reſtraint upon any poſſible deſigns of Holkar, or of Scindia, or of Ragojee, at the leaſt poſſible expence.

6. With theſe views orders will be tranſmitted to the Commander in Chief, to Major General Welleſley, and to the Governors of Fort-Saint-George and Bombay reſpectively to the following effect :

7. The Commander in Chief to withdraw his army from the field and to Canton it in ſuch a ſituation as he ſhall deem moſt eligible for the protection of our frontier on the right bank of the Jumna, leaving a ſufficient force at Delhi, Muttra, Agra, and in Bundlecund, appointing and ſtationing the ſubſidiary force for the Rana of Gohud; and ſtationing a ſtrong garriſon in Gwalior, making alſo ſuch arrangements as may be requiſite to eſtabliſh good order within our conqueſts in the Doab.

8. The Commander in Chief will either withdraw the force now advanced under Colonel Monſon, and actually ſtationed at the Bhoondee Ghaut, or will maintain that force in advance, and ſtrengthen it with Europeans and Cavalry, as his Excellency may deem moſt expedient. It would appear moſt adviſable to withdraw that force altogether, unleſs a hope ſhould be entertained of employing it actively againſt Holkar in the preſent ſeaſon, of which operation no hope can now be reaſonably formed.

9. The ſubſidiary force for Dowlut Rao Scindia ought certainly to be ſtationed permanently in Guzerat; and it will therefore ultimately be furniſhed moſt conveniently from Bombay. Some time however muſt elapſe before the Government of Bombay can eſtabliſh the ſubſidiary force for Scindia in Guzerat, and it is neceſſary to provide immediate arrangements for the eſtabliſhment of a force in ſuch a poſition in Hindoſtan as ſhall (under the denomination of the ſubſidiary force for Scindia) ſerve either to protect Scindia's dominions againſt Holkar, or to fruſtrate Scindia's treachery, if Scindia ſhould purſue meaſures equally repugnant to his intereſts and public faith. This army muſt be formed by the Commander in Chief for the preſent. The Commander in Chief will determine whether this ſeparate army ſhall be formed by an addition to Colonel Monſon's detachment, or whether it ſhall be formed altogether from the army now remaining with his Excellency. The Commander in Chief will alſo determine the poſition which this force ought to occupy; adverting to the neceſſity of forming and ſtationing the detachment in ſuch a manner as to enable it to act offenſively in any direction in which its ſervices may be required. The Commander in Chief and the Government of Bombay are to be apprized that the ſubſidiary force for Scindia muſt be ſupplied permanently from Bombay and ſtationed in Guzerat, but until the Government of Bombay can complete the neceſſary detachment in Guzerat, it will be neceſſary in the firſt inſtance for the Commander in Chief to eſtabliſh upon the frontier of our Territories in Hindoſtan, or in thoſe of our allies on that frontier, a force calculated to perform the ſervice of the ſubſidiary force granted to Scindia under the Treaty of Burhanpore.

10. In conſidering a proper poſition for this proviſional ſubſidiary force in Hindoſtan, the Commander in Chief may be of opinion, that it may be conveniently ſtationed at Agra or Delhi, or in Gohud, or Bundlecund, and that this force may therefore form a part of the general cantonment of his Excellency's army. In this event, a conſiderable reduction of expence might be effected. The proviſional ſubſidiary force for Scindia muſt however be regularly and ſeparately formed by the Commander in Chief, under the command of an officer to be ſelected by his Excellency. This force muſt be equipped for immediate active ſervice, and ſuch temporary ſtaff appointed as may be deemed neceſſary for that purpoſe. The particular ſtation of this ſeparate force, muſt be determined by the judgment of the Commander in Chief.

11. In returning the army into cantonments the Commander in Chief will of courſe aboliſh all ſuch extraordinary and field eſtabliſhments as it may not be deemed indiſpenſably neceſſary to maintain.

12. The Government of Fort-Saint-George will be directed to recall all troops belonging to the Eſtabliſhment of Fort-Saint-George, and now ſerving without the

territories of that Preſidency, and of Myſore on the continent of India, with the exception of any troops belonging to Fort-Saint-George and now forming a part of the garriſon of Goa, with the exception alſo of the ſubſidiary force at Hyderabad, and of one regiment of native cavalry at Poonah.

13. The Government of Bombay will in the ſame manner be directed to recall all its troops ſerving without the limits of its authority, and to privide the ſubſidiary forces for the Guikwar and for the Peiſhwa immediately, and alſo to ſtation in Guzerat ſix battalions, with a due proportion of artillery for the purpoſe of forming the ſubſidiary force for the ſervice of Dowlut Rao Scindia. The troops intended to form the ſubſidiary force for Dowlut Rao Scindia to be ſtationed in a body on the frontier of Guzerat, and to be maintained in a ſtate of the higheſt equipment and efficiency. The officers for the chief command of each of the ſubſidiary forces will be ultimately appointed by the Governor General in Council, and are not to be removed without his expreſs permiſſion.

14. Under theſe arrangements the Government of Fort-Saint-George will therefore recall within its territories and thoſe of Myſore the troops ſerving in Cuttack, the additional troops beyond the amount of the ſubſidiary force now ſerving at Hydrabad under Major Irton, the forces under the command of Major General Campbell, and thoſe of the Eſtabliſhment of Fort-Saint-George under the command of Major General Welleſley, with the exception of one regiment of native cavalry, which muſt remain at Poona to complete the ſubſidiary force for the Peiſhwa.

15. The Government of Bombay will recall all its troops ſerving in Cochin, Malabar, and Canara, or at Goa.

16. The tranſfer of the troops of Fort-Saint-George and Bombay will neceſſarily require ſome time, but it is deſirable to effect it with the utmoſt practicable expedition, adverting to the neceſſity of precluding, during the operation of the propoſed relief, any hazard of the ſecurity of Poona, Goa, Malabar, Canara, or Cochin.

17. Bengal will ſupply the force to be ſtationed in the province of Cuttack, and the force neceſſary for the defence of Bundlecund, and of all our conqueſts upon the Jumna and in the Doab, together with a ſubſidiary force for the Ranah of Gohud and the garriſon of Gwalior, and proviſionally the troops to be ſtationed in Hindoſtan, under the denomination of the ſubſidiary force granted to Scindia by the Treaty of Boorhanpore.

18. The troops of Fort-Saint-George to furniſh the ſervice in the Northern Circars, the Nizam's Ceded Diſtricts, Myſore, Cochin, Malabar, and Canara, the Carnatic, Tanjore, &c. the garriſon of Goa, and the ſubſidiary force at Hydrabad, with one regiment of native cavalry from Poonah.

19. The ſubſidiary forces at Poona and for Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Guikwar, to be furniſhed permanently from Bombay; Bombay is alſo to provide for all the ſervice of the garriſons of Bombay and for Surat, and for all our territories in Guzerat.

20. Under theſe arrangements, with the exception of the ſubſidiary forces, all the troops are to be withdrawn from the field as ſoon as poſſible, and all extra eſtabliſhments to be diſcontinued.

21. The army in Guzerat, with the addition of the ſubſidiary force for Scindia, will probably be ſufficient to check Scindia and Holkar, either ſeparately or combined, in any event. This army, aided by the force proviſionally appointed by the Commander in Chief to ſerve in Hindoſtan, under the denomination of Scindia's ſubſidiary force, by the ſubſidiary forces at Hyderabad and Poona, by the troops in Cuttack, and on the frontier of Bengal and Behar, and by thoſe ſtationed in Bundlecund, and Gohud, will completely check any treacherous diſpoſition on the part either of Scindia or of Ragojee Bhoonſla. The troops on the Jumna will be ſo cantoned as to afford effectual protection on that ſide, with the addition of proper arrangements at Gwalior, in Gohud, Bundlecund, Agra, Muttra, and Delhi, and within the Doab.

(A true Copy.) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
Sec^y to Gov^t.

Fort-William,
25th May 1804.

(I.) N° 16.—COPY of a DISPATCH from Lieut. Colonel FAWCETT, Commanding a Detachment in Bundlecund; dated 22d May 1804.

To Captain J. ARMSTRONG, acting Military Secretary to his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to ſend you encloſed, for the information of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, a Copy of my Diſpatch of this day to head quarters.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Camp at Koach, 2d May 1804.

(Signed) *W. D. Fawcett*, Lieut. Col^{l} Commanding the Detachment, Bundelcund.

To Lieut^{t} Colonel GERARD, Adjutant General; Head Quarters.

Sir,

IN my Diſpatch of yeſterday I reported to you my having detached a battalion, a troop of cavalry, with two 12-pounders and howitzers to reduce a ſmall fort within a few miles of camp, my immediate object in which was to obtain forage, their being none remaining in the diſtrict but what is in the village of the refractory Jemedars.

I further informed you that intelligence had arrived at midnight of a body of horſe ſaid to be 5,000, having advanced as far as Erretch, and which from having received no accounts of their approach from Colonel Shepherd, I concluded to be Pindarries; at two o'clock this morning Hircarrahs came in with intelligence of the enemy being on their march towards this camp in great force, commanded by Meer Khan in perſon; as the Hircarrahs reported the enemy to be within three miles of camp, the whole troops were immediately got under arms; and although the enemy did not come in ſight, the certainty of their being very near was confirmed by the villages in front of the camp being ſeen in flames. At day-break no enemy appeared in ſight; and at ſun-riſe the troops broke off and the camp was again pitched.

As it occurred to me that Captain Smith's detachment was expoſed to ſome riſque if the enemy went againſt it, I diſpatched a mounted trooper about half paſt two o'clock in the morning to order Captain Smith to return with his detachment to this camp immediately. In anſwer to this order Captain Smith replied by a note, ſaying that he had taken poſſeſſion of the village under the fort during the night, and he could not draw off the men ſtationed in it without ſuffering much loſs; but in caſe he received no orders to the contrary he ſhould return to camp as ſoon after dark as poſſible. While at breakfaſt a report was brought of the enemy having ſurrounded Captain Smith's detachment, and I gave orders for the 1ſt battalion 13th regiment to march immediately to Captain Smith's aſſiſtance; but before the battalion had time to get under arms the alarm was given of the enemy coming down, and the whole line again turned out, I deemed it hazardous to detach a ſingle battalion while reports were every moment received of the enemy being in ſuch force; to move with the whole detachment preſented great difficulty, as not a drop of water could be obtained until the detachment returned again to this ground; but as I had great reaſon to apprehend that Captain Smith would be cut off if not relieved, I determined, after much heſitation, to leave the camp-equipage and baggage to take ſhelter under the fort, with one battalion to guard it, and marched with the remainder of the detachment at ten o'clock in the morning. I had not proceeded above a mile and a half from the camp when from great bodies of people appearing in ſight, the line was formed, and a few ſhots were fired from the cavalry galloper; upon coming nearer however a body of Sepoys was obſerved, which proved to be five companies of Captain Smith's detachment, with the troop of cavalry, followed by large bodies of the enemy's horſe. Captain Smith reports, that juſt as he had diſpatched his note in the morning, the village on which the attack againſt the fort was preparing was ſurrounded ſuddenly with immenſe bodies of horſe; firing was heard in the village, which after a ſhort time entirely ceaſed, and by a man who eſcaped from the village and came to Captain Smith's camp, which was diſtant from the village about half a mile, he learned that the detachment in the village, conſiſting of two companies of Sepoys, 50 European artillery, 50 gun Laſcars, with the two 12-pounders, 2 howitzers, one 6-pounder, and 12 tumbrils, were entirely taken by the enemy, and the men and officers all cut to pieces.

The officers who were in the village were Captain Feade and Lieutenant Morrice of artillery, Lieutenant Gillispee of the 1st battalion 18th regiment, and Mr. Hooper, Assistant Surgeon. This is a most severe loss, and much as I lament it, both in a public and private point of view, I fear the ill consequences arising from the accident will prove very serious.

The enemy still remain in the villages all round camp, as no single one can supply the whole with water; and it is reported they intend to attack this camp to night or to-morrow, and while they continue in this situation all my supplies must be cut off, and I cannot venture to detach foraging parties.

I had the honour to receive your Letter of the 16th Instant to-day; every account that I have received within these two last days tends to confirm the report you mention of its being the intention of Holkar to join Meer Khan, and penetrate by the pass of Maltown into this country.

I greatly feel the want of cavalry at present; and if the force of the enemy should be augmented by that of Holkar, however reduced, I shall be perfectly at a loss what to do for the supplies, and therefore beg to be favoured with instructions against every event. Colonel Shepherd writes to-day that bodies of the enemy are in every direction around him, and are daily approaching nearer, and his own detachment in the utmost distress both for cash and provisions.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
our, &c. &c.

Camp at Koach,
22d May 1804.

(Signed) *W. D. Fawcett*,
Lieut. Colonel commanding the Detachment Bundlecund.

P. S. Captain Smith's detachment have lost the whole of their baggage.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. Edmonstone,
Secy to Govt.

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